HISTORY
of
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Centennial Project

- 1967 -

HISTORY
of
SYDENHAM
TOWNSHIP

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Centennial of Canadian Confederation
1867-1967
Le Centenaire de la Confédération Canadienne

The publication of this history book has been a joint project sponsored by the Federal and Provincial Governments, The Sydenham Township Council and the Women's Institutes within the township.

For additional copies or information regarding this publication, please contact
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The Centennial design represents the 10 provinces and the Canadian North.

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VINA R. UFLAND

(Daughter of William and Sara Ufland)

A former newspaperwoman, has found it a pleasant task to assist in the preparation of Sydenham Township's Centennial History. The first home which Miss Ufland remembers was a log cabin within sight of the blue waters of Georgian Bay. It was built by her grandparents, David and Rosa Ufland, before Confederation. Her maternal grandparents, Charles and Sara (York) Bumstead were nearby settlers. Perhaps such a background has a bearing on her keen interest in the early history of the area.

This book is offered in tribute to the Past and in Salute to the Present - Canada's One Hundredth Natal Year. Many hands have gone into its making, which has been done in the spirit of pride and affection. As the scroll of the years unfolded these sentiments have deepened and strengthened. The silver cords of Remembrance have been burnished anew as Memory opened its vistas of days long ago.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Above are the members of Sydenham Township Centennial Committee. Seated, left to right are Mrs. Gordon M. Bothwell, secretary; Mrs. Wilson Johnston, chairman; William J. Miller, Mrs. George Best, representative from the Women's Institutes of Sydenham Township, treasurer. Back row, left to right-Carl Kellough, Melville Morrison, William McGregor, James Sibbald, Reeve, Council representative, and Neil MacDonald.

The Sydenham Council and the Women's Institutes within the municipality jointly sponsored as their Centennial project the compiling of a history of the township in book form. They have done their best to preserve in story and picture something of the rich heritage of the past. In most instances it is a record of their own forebears and can truly be said to have been a labour of love. Faithfully, they have tried to set down the annals not only of kinfolk, but of all those who neighboured with them. Omissions there may be, errors too, but the stretch of more than a century is hard to be bridged. Endeavors to travel the years have been done patiently and impartially.

Much of the material used in compiling this book was gathered by the Women's Institutes, who had each appointed a contact member for the Centennial Committee. They were Mrs. Victor Bassingthwaite, Annan; Mrs. Milford Johnston and Miss Elsie Lipsett, Balaclava; Mrs. Bert Shields, Bognor; Mrs. George Hilts, Bothwell's Corner; Mrs. Lorne Lemon, Briar Hill; Mrs. Alvin Gordon, Dinna Weary; Mrs. Melville Morrison and Mrs. Archie Tuck, Hillview; Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Hoath Head, and Mrs. Allan White, Woodford.

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CHAPTER I SCHOOLS

S.S. No. 1 SYDENHAM Gordon School

Many settlers from Scotland and Ireland came to the locality in 1841 and 1842 in the hope of carving out homes in the unbroken forest. The younger generation required some place of education. A house on Lot [illegible] Con. [illegible] on the Frank Cook farm where Wm. Tuck now lives, was used for a few years as a school. David Dunn, father of John Dunn, was the first teacher and John Sutherland of [illegible] the second. Mr. Dunn was one of the early settlers and while he had more education than some of the rest, he was not skilled with the use of the axe and did not know much about the clearing of the land so he taught and the men and the boys cleared his land and paid other expenses in exchange.

As the population increased and better accommodation was needed, a school system was organized in [illegible] and a lot on James McArthur's farm, Lot [illegible] Con. [illegible] [illegible] Corner, was agreed upon. The deed was made out October 1, 185[illegible]. A log house was built known as S.S. No. 4 Sydenham. In [illegible] it was changed to S.S. No. [illegible] and has been known thus since. Eleven teachers taught in the log school from 185[illegible] to [illegible]. They were Miss Stewart, Simon Graham, Alex Morton, Ed. Bingham, Tom Fleming, Tom McDonald, John McBride, Donald Munroe, John McDonald, D. Gunn, Mr. Stewart.

The first minute book was still in use in 1877. It contains [illegible]. In 1855 the teacher's salary was [illegible] pound a week. The advertising for a teacher in [illegible] was 55c. The first library was established in 1855 with a special grant from the provincial government

[illegible]

In [illegible] the stone school house was built by Grant Brothers, prominent masons of the time and there have been [illegible] teachers since. Included were Jessie Crosby, Mary McKay, Mr. J. L. Laynes, Kate Wade, Beth Hall, Miss J. Telford, W. J. Whiteside, Beth L. Shaw, Bruce McLean, Mary Irwin, Jessie McEachern, Jessie Webster, Margaret McAuley, Ethel Thompson, Margaret Dunn, Mae Thompson, Pearl Jeffrey, Mabel Dinnert, Agnes McQuaker, Freda Bloom, Laura Locke, Mildred Hammond, Dorothy Chisholm, Margaret Muller, Henrietta McAuley, Margaret Marten, Anna Hammond, Olive Wheatley, Jean Fletcher, Alex Allen, Mrs. Jean Muller, Mrs. Henrietta Hensley, Margaret McFarlane, Donald Palmer, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Miss Gloria Stewart (1 month), Mrs. Dawn Blackman, Mrs. George Munroe Searle.

The lovely maple trees in front of the school were planted as saplings by Angus McDonald when he was trustee about [illegible]. Trees were planted in the grounds when the school was entered in the Forestation Contest in [illegible]. The school was also entered in the Improvement Contest.

S. S. No. [illegible] SYDENHAM — GORDON SCHOOL
picture taken in [illegible]

Back Row — L. to R.: [illegible] Campbell, Dave [illegible], Edward Beattie, Dave Beattie, Barbara Johnson, Alex M[illegible], Jessie McKay

Third Row — L. to R.: Margaret [illegible], George [illegible], Marie McKay, [illegible] Annie [illegible], [illegible] McKay, Mac [illegible], Kate McDonald, William Beattie, Jean [illegible], William [illegible]

Second Row — L. to R.: [illegible] William H. McDonald, John Beattie, William [illegible], Hugh McDonald, Mac M[illegible], [illegible] Beattie, [illegible], Francis W[illegible] Campbell

Front Row — L. to R.: [illegible] Johnson, Mac [illegible], Grace Nesbit, Barbara Campbell, Jessie McDonald, [illegible], Kate G. Campbell

A bulldozer was engaged to remove the stones from the play ground and the grounds were levelled. Shrubs were grubbed out, gates painted, also the woodshed, and other work carried out, earning Gordon School third place in the Improvement contest for the township. In the Reforestation contest this school won first place in the district.

Grey County Health Unit started in September [illegible]. A nurse came quite frequently and the children were all given needles. Records were kept in the office in the New County Building in Owen Sound.

Due to the Consolidation of schools which went into effect on January 1, 1965 four schools in Sydenham Township were closed. On account of such a small enrolment of 8 pupils, S.S. No. 1 Sydenham was closed June 29, 1965.

It is interesting to note the careers followed by some of the former pupils of the school. Those who became teachers included: Mary McKay (Mrs. Neil McDonald), Will Whiteside went West, Malcolm Campbell, Entwistle, Alta., Laura McFarlane, May Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie, Irene Campion (Mrs. English), Revelstoke, B.C., Mary Jane Reilly, Jessie McKay, Owen Sound, Kate McKay (Mrs. Dune), Sarah McArthur (Mrs. Alex Livingstone), Toledo, U.S.A., Donald Munro, Detroit, U.S.A., Johanna McKay (Mrs

S. S. No. GORDON SCHOOL

Front Row L. to R.: Randy Marshall, Billy Sword
Second Row L. to R.: Roy Marshall, Terry Hammond, Glenn Breadner, Leonard Breadner
Third Row L. to R.: Linda Breadner, Marvin Breadner, Marlene Aryeo, Marguerite Hammond, Anna van Balkom, Donna Girdler
Fourth Row L. to R.: (Mrs. George) Marion Searle teacher, Betty Girdler, Rosemary Hammond, Darlene Carleton, Dale Aryeo, Carol Aryeo

John Gunn. Nurses-Margaret Reilly (served overseas), Margaret Owens, Nellie Stout, Mrs. Taylor (U.S.A.), Jessie McKay (niece of David McKay). Others: Hon. A. G. McKay, taught before studying law, M.P.P. for North Grey and later M.P.P. in Alberta, also Minister of Health in Alberta Cabinet; John McKay, practised law, appointed judge; Alexander Munro; James Dodds, Missionary to Mexico; Wm. Dodds, Doctor in Manitoba.

S.S. No SYDENHAM, GORDON SCHOOL

Front Row L to R: Billie Girdler, Randy Marshall, Peggy Sword, Donna Girdler, Ray Marshall.
Back Row L to R: Billie Sword, Marlene Ayres, Betty Girdler.

These were the pupils attending S.S. No Sydenham (Gordon School) during the year before its final closing in June 1965. These pupils were transferred to U.S.S. No. 3 Sydenham (Sunny Valley).

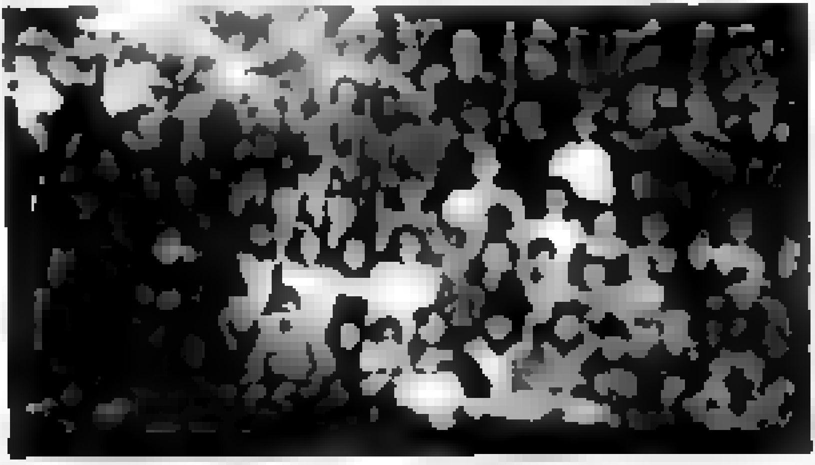
U.S.S. No. 2 SYDENHAM and DERBY Rockford School

In 1839 the first settlers came to this part of the country, among them, a Mr. Joe Black, who resided on J. C. MacLeod's farm. Mr. Black, who was a bachelor taught the people in their

ROCKFORD SCHOOL U.S.S. No. 2 SYDENHAM AND DERBY

homes in the evenings. He had much to do with the first log school building which was built behind the present Stone School house; he helped with its construction. On January 6, 1853, the trustees, John Thompson, Francis Arnott, and George Cruse bought .28 acres for five shillings from James McNabb. Witnesses were W. H. Carney and James Glenn. The stone school was then built by Coulter Bros. of Derby. In 1929 a basement was put under the school and a furnace installed, and in 1948 the school was entirely decorated and all outside buildings were removed. During the summer of 1948 hydro was installed and in 1947 a new wing was built by Mr. Jim Foulds, of Owen Sound. The stone section was all remodelled with water toilets, oil furnace and a beautiful basement. The Women's Institute plants flowers and shrubs which add to the appearance of the school.

Some of the early teachers were Mr. Thos. Gordon, Mr. Sutherland, Miss Raymond, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McMeekin and Mr. D. R. Dobie, who had seventy pupils and who after teaching five years engaged to run the [illegible] Road school. Other teachers have been Miss Margaret Carr, who taught for [illegible] years, Miss Sarah Moore, and Miss Bessie Rollins. During the latter's term of office the school won the shield for taking first prize three years in succession in the school parade and drill at the School Fair at [illegible]. Miss [illegible] Vernon was the teacher for five years, [illegible] and another teacher was Miss Georgina [illegible]



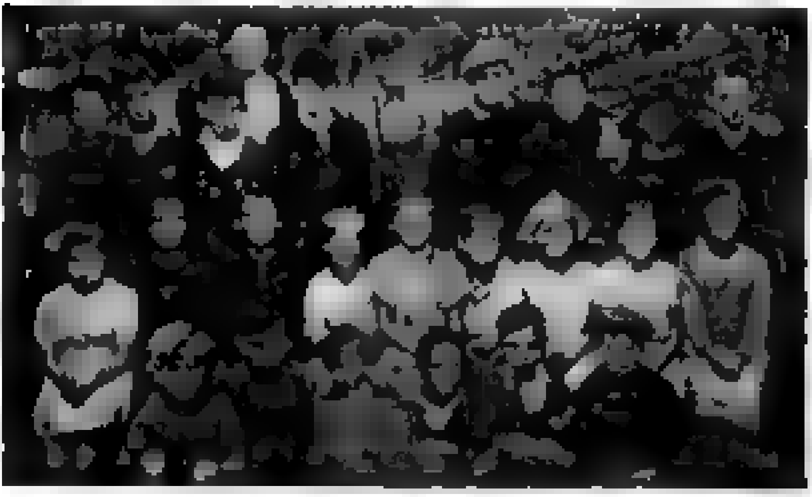
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible]

Back Row, left to Right: [illegible] Martin, [illegible] Hall, Bill Medley, Marie Clark, Marie [illegible], [illegible] Evert, Alma Evert, Margaret Hall, Ada Hall, Miss Elma Stewart, teacher.

Front Row, left to Right: [illegible] Fisher, Madeline Medley, Edith Morris, [illegible], [illegible] Medley, [illegible], Elmer Fisher, [illegible] Clark.



[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] — MISS NINA BLACK, Teacher

Front Row, left to Right: [illegible] King, Bobby Hastings, Richard Young, Marvin Henderson, Allan Winters, Elmer Fisher.

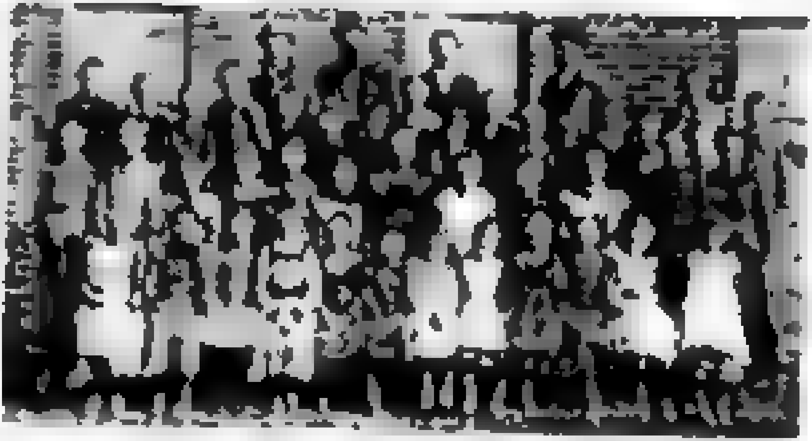
Middle Row, l. to r.: Doris Smith, Mae Smith, Leila Young, Betty Hastings, [illegible] Campbell, Jean King, Vera Semple, [illegible], [illegible]
Third Row, l. to r.: [illegible], [illegible], Jack King, Bert Smith, Douglas Taylor, [illegible] Smith, Alma Campbell, Neil [illegible], Belle King, Howard Henderson.
Back Row, l. to r.: Miss Nora Black, teacher.

At present Mrs. Margaret McFarlane is principal, teaching grade 5 to 8 and Miss Ethel Cook is in charge of grades 1 to 4.

S. S. No. 3 SYDENHAM — Annan School

The first school in North Sydenham of which there is positive mention was a private one conducted by Mr. Henry Baker at his home on Con. B, Lot 35, for one summer. This lot is now owned by Mr. Victor Bassingthwaite. Although it is impossible to place the exact date, it was probably in 1846, and it is known Mr. Baker was an easy going man and not overly zealous as a disciplinarian.

S.S. No. [illegible] ANNAN SCHOOL



[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. J.B. Fraser [illegible]

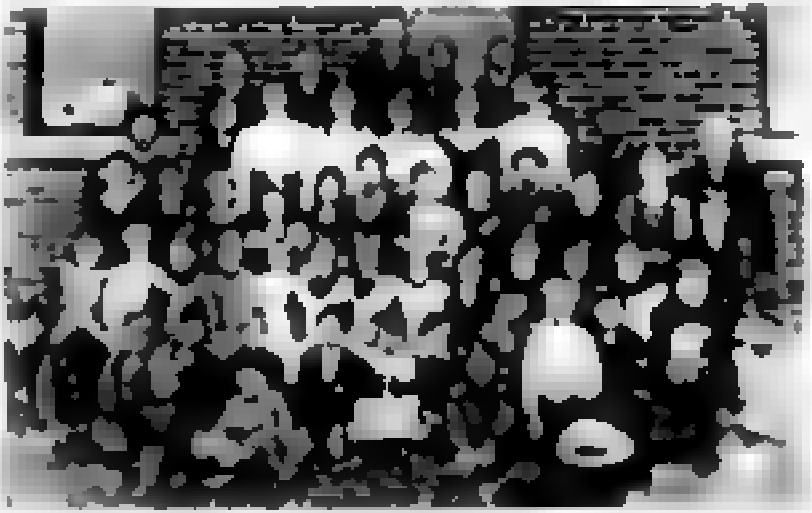
[illegible] Thompson [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the summer of [illegible] a log school house was erected at Annan at the front left hand corner of the lot where the present school is situated. This building served as church and school until [illegible] when the first church was built. It was also the community centre of the period. This first log building became noted in its day as the only school nearer than those of Owen Sound for children of school age within a radius that included Annan, Leith, the [illegible] Beach and a remote point on the north east end of the Lake Shore Line. The school district shortly after this date became known as School Section No. [illegible] Lake Shore Line of Sydenham [illegible] had been born in Scotland or in Canada and were of Scottish extraction in some degree. [illegible]

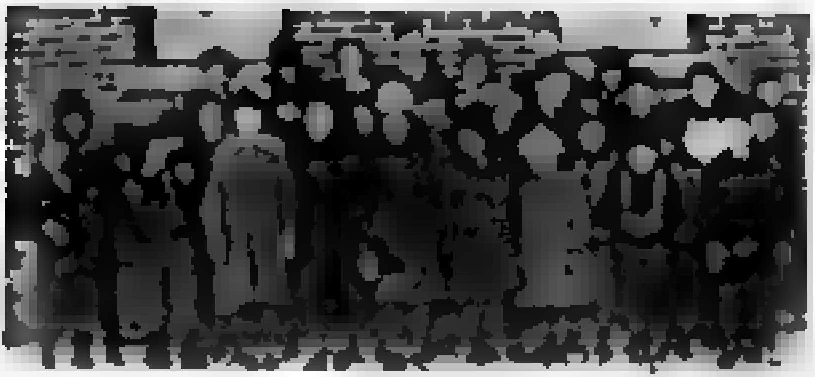
The first teacher in this school was [illegible] who had previously taught in [illegible] prior to coming to Canada [illegible]



[illegible]

Eddie Stewart, Ernie Jones, John Mc

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

for this service. The school opened on the morning of March [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] pupils in attendance. The attendance steadily increased. In [illegible] there were [illegible] pupils at one time or another and in [illegible] the number reached [illegible] although the average daily attendance was much less. Many of the pupils coming from a long distance were known as [illegible] scholars. Among the names of those attending were Hartmans, [illegible], Travers and [illegible] representing the Irish settlement. Boys were too busy helping with farm work to find time for schooling during the summer and so attendance was much better in the winter. At that time some boys attended school until they were [illegible] years old, some of them even wearing beards.

Mr. [illegible] was a man of considerable learning and a splendid disciplinarian. It is said that when he had finished a lesson in this place, not the smallest detail had been neglected in making the impression of that lesson both permanent and lasting.

Each pupil was required to furnish half a cord of [illegible] delivered at the school to provide the fuel supply. The teacher's salary supplemented by a grant from the government was paid by a tax levied on each pupil according to the days he had spent at school. For the [illegible] fees Mr. Telford was in many cases paid in wheat or food. He was a part time farmer owning 80 acres, the farm on which Mrs. [illegible] Penner now resides. Ready cash was desperately scarce at the time. In [illegible] Mr. Telford's salary was $[illegible] per year. In [illegible] it was increased to $[illegible] and remained at that figure until retirement in [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] McArthur, [illegible] McArthur

Wm. Spence was the next teacher remaining about a year and a half. He kept the post office and store just north of the school. He was followed by Mr. Telford's eldest son W. P. Telford who taught for more than [illegible] years. In the early [illegible] a [illegible]

Robert Telford, taught the same school for one year, so Annan enjoys the unique distinction of having three generations of one family as teachers in its school. Mr. Telford was a cousin of Mr. John Couper, who began his school attendance in the old frame school, his first teacher being Robert Henry. He was a pupil when the present school was erected about 1900. Mr. Charles McArthur, Mrs. Wm. Medley's grandfather did the carpenter work.

On June 30, 1942, it was decided that the township of Sydenham be divided into two school areas, North and South. In the spring of 1943 due to the small number of pupils, it was decided to close Briar Hill and Leith schools at the end of June, the pupils from these schools to attend Annan. Mr. Frank Bassingthwaite

S. S. No. 3 ANNAN 1950

Back Row (L. to R.): Barbara McLean, Christena Cramp, Leone McArthur, Doreen Cramp, Keith Hutchinson, Miss Doreen Thomas, teacher.

Combination of second and third Rows (L. to R.): Harry Stewart, Teddy Couper, Bill McArthur, Jack Armstrong, Ken Morris, Jim McLean, Bob Cameron, Lois Knaggs, Donald McArthur, Stella Morris, Irvine Ramsay, Ruth Ann McArthur, Marie Mitchell, Richard Stevens.

Next Row (L. to R.): David Stewart, Judy Stewart, Sheila Johnston, Sharon Morris, John Knaggs, Mary Cameron, Marilyn Bassingthwaite, Kathleen Morris.

Kneeling (L. to R.): Lyle Mitchell, Mel Hutchinson, Murray MacPhater, Wilmer Wiles, Bill Armstrong.

[illegible]

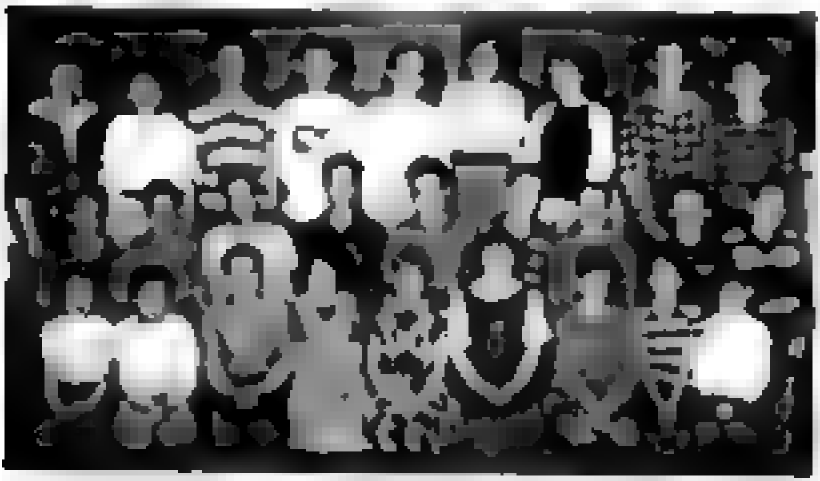
brought the children from Leech with the horse and buggy and was paid $ [illegible] per day. The first [illegible] pupils came to the High School but soon the number of pupils increased when [illegible] [illegible] was changed to permit [illegible] the bus.

The Annan school was closed for [illegible] in the summer of [illegible] and the old wood stove was discarded and a new oil heater installed in August 1959.

Annan school is noted for its very fine singing, many pupils receiving prizes both at the Festival and School Fair as well as the School Shield and Prizes.

Names of some of the teachers following Mr. [illegible] were Misses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A. D. [illegible]

[illegible] Warren Boots, Miss Judy [illegible], Miss Ruby [illegible], Miss Lillian [illegible], Miss [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Miss [illegible] Rust, Mr. Joe Smith, Miss Agnes [illegible], Misses [illegible] [illegible], Marjorie [illegible], [illegible], Anne [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Misses Marion [illegible], [illegible] Fletcher, [illegible] Brown, Anne [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], Ruth [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss [illegible], Margaret [illegible], [illegible], Anne Parker, [illegible] Taylor, Mrs. Richard [illegible], Miss [illegible] and Mrs. Anne Hamilton.



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] John Simpson [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — Sunny Vale School

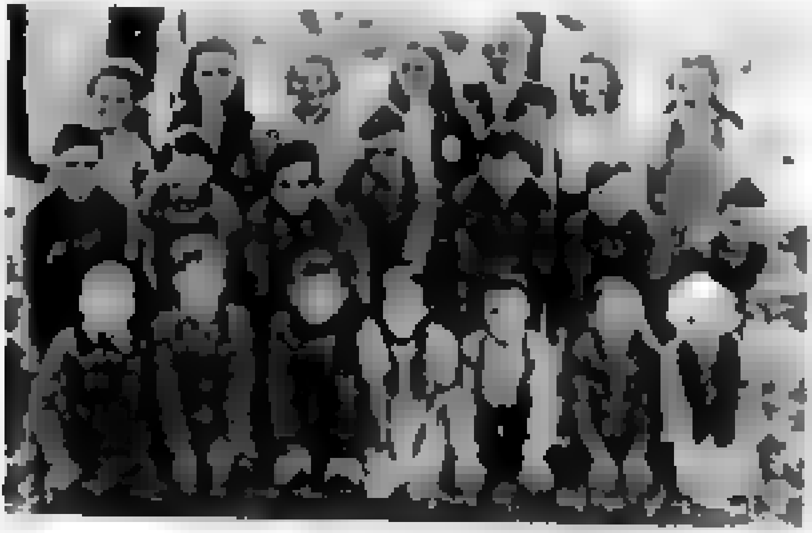
The original school building on [illegible] & [illegible] was built on the farm now owned by Jack [illegible]

S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM AND DERBY, SUNNY VALLEY SCHOOL

2, Con. 1, Derby Twp. The first and only teacher in this school was Mr. [illegible]. To have a school more centrally located, one was built on the south west corner of Mr. John Hamilton's farm, now the property of Fenton Kerr, N½ of Lot 4, Con. 1, Sydenham Twp. The land for the school was fifty square feet and was presented to the section for the sum of five shillings by Mr. Hamilton. This transaction took place in 1849 according to the deed, while the original log school was still in use.

In 1855 a log school was erected on the new site. Mr. Henry Denny was the teacher receiving a salary of $35.00. Soon after its erection, the log school was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a building of rough cast. In this building the seats were capable of holding three or four pupils. Each seat was placed along the wall facing it. In the middle of the room were the stove and the teacher's desk. Three types of stoves have been used: box stoves, a furnace type and an upright stove surrounded by a jacket.

In 18[illegible]4 an addition of land was procured enlarging the ground to its present size of one half acre, ten rods by eight rods. It must have been about that time the old school was torn down and the present brick school built. The first teacher in the new brick school was Mr. Charles McKinnon, whose signature appears as a witness on the deed of the half acre of land.



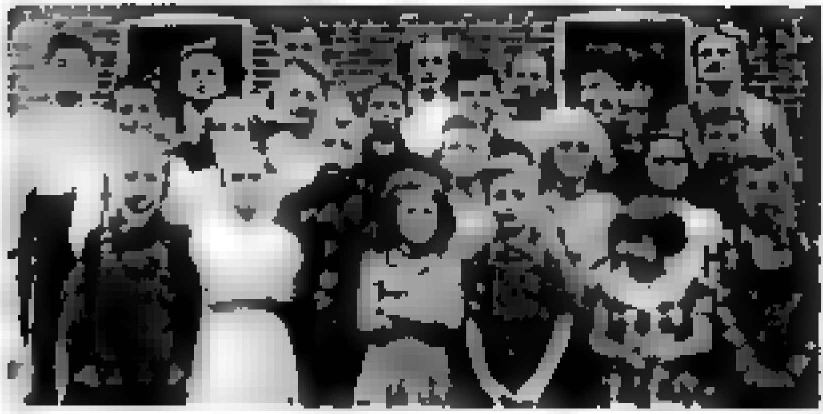
[illegible]

Front Row: [illegible] Bill Hamilton, Earle Roberts [illegible]

[illegible] Roger Sweeney [illegible] Hill [illegible]

[illegible] McNeish [illegible]

In [illegible] parents supplied wood to the school and any refusing to do so were charged 3 shillings per cord. Water was carried daily from a well on [illegible] Kerr's farm by [illegible] about [illegible]. Drinking water was kept in a fountain at the school. Two wells have been drilled on the school site, the first one about fifty years ago. Both had to be abandoned as the water was not good.



S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM, SUNNY VALLEY, 1950

Front Row, L. to R.: Elizabeth Stewart, Barbara Richards, Margaret McGhee, Bonnie McNabb, Marilyn Kingston.

Second Row, L. to R.: Douglas Richards, Jean Hamilton, Keith Hamilton, Kenneth Spencer, Glenn McNabb, Joan Thompson, Lyle Stewart.

Third Row, L. to R.: Douglas McNabb, Bill Hamilton, Jack Hill, Elwin Stewart, Kyle Stewart.

Back Row, L. to R.: Ken Irwin, Bryan Stewart, Donald Hill, Gladys McNabb, Doris McNabb, Ruth Richards, Mrs. Archer, Betty McLean.

During the First Great War Pte. Joseph Beers paid the supreme sacrifice on Sept. 15, 1917. In his memory the school bell was erected in Dec., 1922, Mr. James Laird building the belfry.

In 1943 this section together with all the other schools in Sydenham Township became part of a Township School Area.

Some of the teachers at the Sunny Valley School through the years have been: 1849 Mr. Gilchrist, 1855 Mr. Henry Denny, 1856 Mr. Wm. Hannan, 1857 Sarah Barnard, 1858 Mr. David Russel Dobie, 1862 Andrew Quin, 1869 Miss Cathcart, 1870 Simon Graham, 18[illegible] Martha Mier, 1874 Mr. Jasper Sullivan, 1876 Mr. Charles McKinnon, 1877 Wm. A. G. McKay, 1880 Mr. Miller, 1887 Annie Elder. Records from 1887-1929 were lost but some of the teachers who taught during this period were the Misses Martha Mater, Baird, Miss Van Dusen, Emily McWilliams, Abbie

Ireland, Sarah Sloane, Mayfret Campbell, Margaret McEachern, Helen Lee, Annie [illegible]ynn, Annie Hughes, Arthur McCallum, Dougal Dalgeibel, Annie Clark, Vickie Anne, Mattie McKinley, Grace McKinley, Flora Newman, Gladys Greer, Beatrice Farrow, Vera Cotten, Margaret [illegible]ott, Wilma Sinclair, 1937 Mr. Herman Rutherford, 1943 Mrs. Jack (Dorothy Day) Jordison, 1946 Miss Georgina McInnis, 1948 Mrs. Bessie McCanne, 1952 Mrs. Katherine Brocklebank, 1954 Mrs. Bert (Dawn) Blackman, 1958 Bob R. G. Jackson, J. McKenzie, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Wilkie, Miss Agatha Iredale, 1959 Mrs. George (Marion) Searle, 1961 Mrs. Wayne Watson, Mrs. Betty Bray, 1963 Mrs. Freda Wynyard, 1964 Miss Sharon Winter, 1965-67 Mrs. Winifred Squire.

S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM, SUNNY VALLEY

Front Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Brian Keeling, Peter McClelland, [illegible] Young, [illegible] Blackwell.
Second Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Marie [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] Keeling, [illegible] McClelland, [illegible]
Pierce, [illegible] Ward, [illegible] Rushton, [illegible]
Third Row (l. to r.): Mrs. [illegible] Marion Searle (teacher 1959-61), Catherine Ward, [illegible] Kerr, [illegible] Gallaher, [illegible] Rushton, [illegible]
Thompson.

S.S. No. 4 BRIAR HILL SCHOOL.

S. S. NO. 4, SYDENHAM Briar Hill

Pioneers of S. S. No. 4 were not of a class to be daunted by the frowns with which fortune greeted them during the first decade of their struggles. Three generations of many families in Sydenham Township have attended Briar Hill School, a well known landmark of the district. Taxpayers who paid taxes in 1854 and who may be considered the original settlers of Briar Hill were: Colin Spence, Dougal McArthur, Donald McIntyre, Stephen Cameron, Robert Day, Henry Reilly, John Robinson, Charles Blue, Wm. Platt, John Isles, John Frost, John McInnis, Gilbert Morrison, George Creighton, Neil Currie, Hugh Livingston, John McGregor, Peter McGregor, John McArthur, Peter McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Donald McGregor, Archibald Campbell, Wm. Torance, John Day, Thomas Day, George Day, Peter Cameron, John McLaggart, Duncan Morrison, John Sutherland, Hugh McKinnon, Donald Campbell, James Gibson, Samuel Blackshaw, Thomas Gibson, George Corbet, Duncan McCallum, Thomas Chorn, Robert

Grierson, George Reid, Mr. Watson, Duncan Campbell, Michael Travers, John Coulter, Michael Coulter, George Hayes.

The first schoolhouse was opened in [illegible]. It was built of logs and was on the east half of lot [illegible], Con. [illegible], the farm of Charles Blue. This schoolhouse burned a few years later and another log building was erected on the corner of lot [illegible], Con. [illegible], the farm of John McInnes.

[illegible] SCHOOL, [illegible]

Front Row, left to right: [illegible] Johnston, [illegible] McIntyre, [illegible]

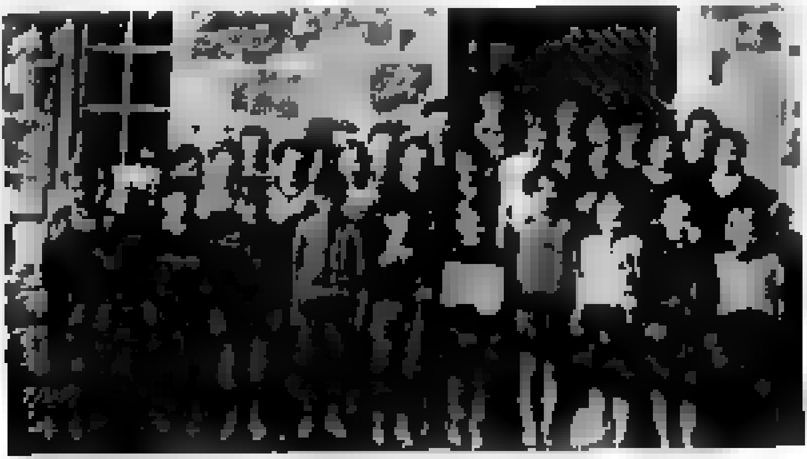
Second Row, left to right: [illegible]

Third Row, left to right: [illegible]

Fourth Row, left to right: [illegible]

Back Row, left to right: [illegible]

In 1857, six years after the formation of the school, there was a recorded attendance of 88. In later years other settlers came and as the majority of them took up only 50 acres of land, the population of Briar Hill was quite large and there were 100 or more pupils on the roll. The first teacher of S.S. No. 4 was George Spencer.



S.S. No. 4 SYDENHAM BRIAR HILL 1934

Front Row (L. to R.) — Jack Anderson, Clement Reilly, Wilfred MacGregor, James Couture, [illegible] Couture, Arthur MacGregor, June Day, Alice Ruddell, Margaret MacGregor, Audrey Brown.
Second Row (L. to R.) — Milton Brown, Elwood Ruddell, Stewart MacGregor, Florence McGuire, Marguerite Brown, Ruth Day, Betty MacGregor, Doreen Ramsay, Shirley McInnes, Katie Anderson, Glenn Day.
Back Row (L. to R.) — Duncan MacGregor, Elwood James, Arnold Ruddell, Alphonsus Reilly, John Reilly, Wilfred Ramsay, Frances [illegible], Jean McGuire, Marjorie Ardley.
Teacher — Miss Laura Davidson took the picture.

It was the duty of the trustees to assess the property of the section and collect the taxes for school purposes in the early days. Taxes were paid in pounds, shillings and pence. There was also a tax of [illegible] or [illegible] cord of wood for each child going to school. The earliest record of its assessed value is in 1854 when it was assessed for 8092 pounds. The earliest record of salary for a teacher was 70 pounds and an allowance for house rent.

[illegible] School [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The log school served the purpose until [illegible]. Money was scarce at the time and people helped in the building of the new school to keep the cost down. In that year as the [illegible] of the land brought about consolidation [illegible] decided to build a larger and more comfortable school. One acre of land on the north east corner of [illegible] was bought from Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] for $4[illegible] and the present substantial stone school was built at a cost of $[illegible]. This was all paid for in [illegible] and [illegible]. It was a great deal of money to raise in so short a time and almost [illegible] taxes and it meant a sacrifice for the ratepayer and his family.

In [illegible] the Township School Board decided to close [illegible] School at the end of the term as there were only five pupils in attendance and five of school age in the section. On Sept. 1954 the school was reopened. The Fern Hill Women's Institute installed Hydro during the time the building was used as a Community Centre. In August 1955 the School Board paid for the wiring and installation in proportion to deterioration and also had extra wiring done. New toilets were installed during the summer of 1954 and the well was drilled in the summer of 1955.

A reunion picnic was held on the school grounds to celebrate the 70th birthday of the school section and the fifth anniversary of the building of the present school. This gala event was held in 1927 and large numbers of former pupils and teachers responded to the invitations which had been sent out to each and every one.

BRANCH SCHOOL [illegible]

Front Row (L. to R.) — Arlene Briggs, Yvonne McInnis, Paul Flanagan, Brad Lemon, Andy Vanderwal

Second Row (L. to R.) — John Lemon, John Vanderwal, Jim Brown, Carol-Anne King, Winnie Esplin

Third Row (L. to R.) — Bob Lemon, Dennis Laurock, Bob Esplin, Kathy Brown, Jo-Anne Esplin, Gertrude Vanderwal

Back Row (L. to R.) — Faye King, Jim Vanderwal, (Mrs. Carl) Jean Martin (Teacher)

Pupils from Bear Hill are in the Western provinces, in other parts of Canada and the United States engaged in [illegible] of life. Ministers, [illegible], doctors, teachers, nurses, members of Parliament and others began [illegible] training in the school. There are many [illegible] farming [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible].

Bear Hill was [illegible] in sports. [illegible] that one of the best in field [illegible]. A basketball team [illegible] their fair share of games [illegible]. The school was the centre of all [illegible]. [illegible] concerts, singing [illegible], spelling [illegible] and even political meetings were held in [illegible]. [illegible] there were [illegible] arguments among the voters.

The following is an almost complete list of those who taught in the old log school prior to [illegible]: [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] and Henry [illegible]. The term that building [illegible] the new school was [illegible] taught the balance of the year [illegible] the new school. Teachers at that time were engaged [illegible]. That method changed [illegible] when the school [illegible] began [illegible].

Teachers who taught in the present school and the year they began: [illegible] Campbell [illegible] Sutherland [illegible] [illegible] McKenzie [illegible] John McKenzie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hugh McDiarmid [illegible] [illegible] Margaret [illegible] Margaret [illegible] [illegible] McArthur [illegible] Isabella [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss [illegible] Adams [illegible]

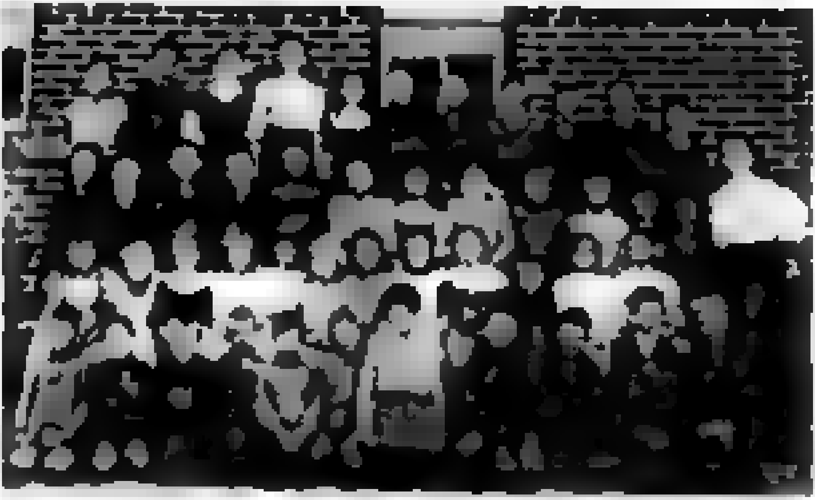
Mrs. Wilfred (Laura) Squire, 1962-Mr. Kenneth Wells, 1964-(Mrs. Carl) Jean Martin.

Briar Hill school was closed in June, 1965 and the pupils transported by bus to Leith school.

S.S. NO. 5 SYDENHAM (Bothwell's Corner School)

The present school serving S.S. No. 5 Sydenham, which is generally known as Bothwell's Corner school, is located on the Annan Lake Shore Road just north of Highway 26. The school grounds are bounded on the west and north by the fine property and residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, the former being a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bothwell, who were the former residents. The school is a brick structure.

S.S. NO. 5 BOTHWELL'S CORNER SYDENHAM



Front Row, left to right: [illegible] Ferguson, [illegible] Ewing, [illegible] McKay, [illegible] Ferguson, [illegible] Ferguson, [illegible]

Second Row, left to right: Maggie Ferguson, [illegible] McKay, [illegible] McKay, [illegible] Maggie [illegible] McKay

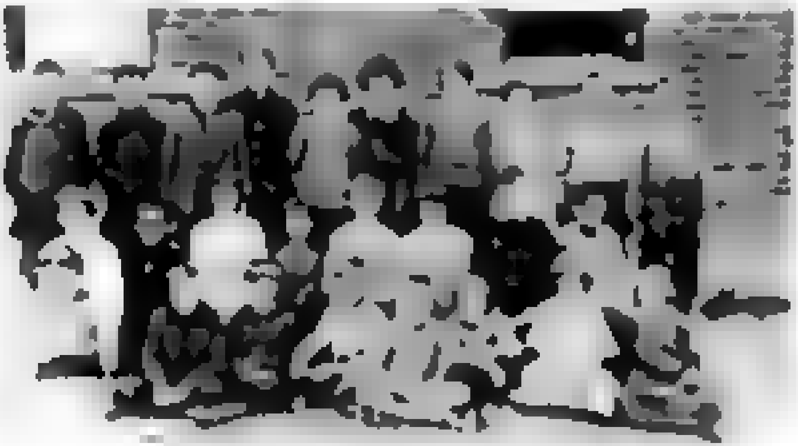
Third Row, left to right: [illegible]

Back Row, left to right: [illegible] John Ferguson, [illegible]

Miss Jean McGregor taught from [illegible]

It is understood that the first school was a log building [illegible] south of Hattons Corners on the north concession bordering the Sydenham and St. Vincent Road, now Highway 26. The school teacher was John Sutherland and he lived on the opposite corner. Here John Sutherland's son John Sutherland Jr. and grandfather of Mrs. [illegible] was born in [illegible]. Hector McKay followed Mr. Sutherland as a teacher. His particular skill was writing and he conducted classes in this at Annan. Many young people benefited from this training.

As the first minute book was lost any information regarding the early years of learning is scanty, but it would appear the log [illegible] [illegible] ered on March 20 1855



[illegible]

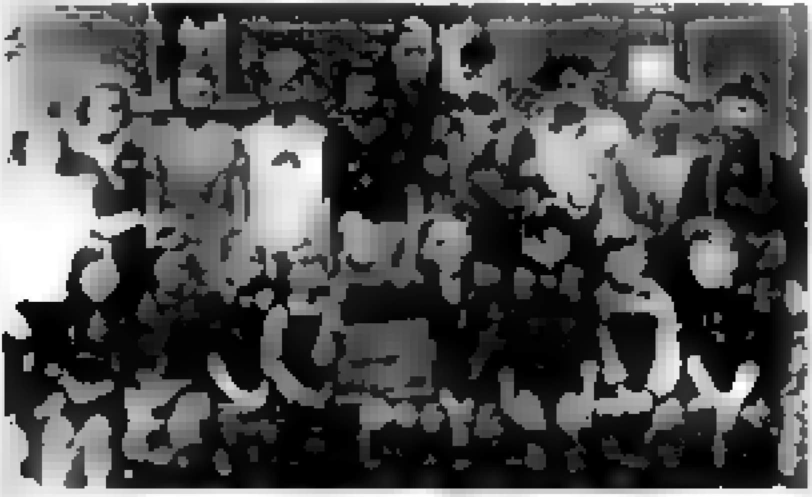
[illegible]

A [illegible] from the [illegible] Township [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] of S.S. No. [illegible] [illegible] of this Township for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] school house [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same into effect

From the registry office [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Range [illegible] of S.S. No. [illegible] [illegible] and the deed was registered

March 30, 1855. On March [illegible] the trustees of S.S. No. 5 [illegible] sold to Wm. [illegible] one-quarter acre on [illegible] Range on [illegible] for $[illegible] and this is presumed to be when S.S. No. 5 moved its location to [illegible] Corners which was formerly known as [illegible] Corners where the school, a hotel, between the tavern and the farm house of Mr. [illegible] constituted the hamlet. The school house was built at an expense of $[illegible] and the average attendance of scholars in [illegible] was 30.

According to old minute books, after much discussion from August [illegible] until October [illegible] it was finally approved at a ratepayers meeting on October [illegible] that a new school house be built in [illegible]. It was decided by motion that the trustees get the materials required for the new school and that the carpenters have the use of the following tools per day [illegible] framing and hewing



S.S. No. [illegible]

Mrs. Betty Marshall, teacher, September [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

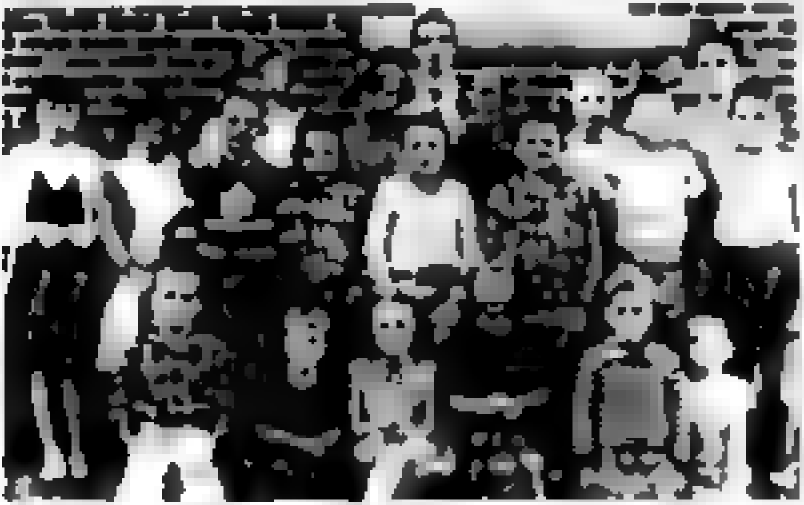
$5.00, one day's labour $1.50. The trustees applied to the Council of the Township of Sydenham for $800 for the issue of five year debentures for the erecting of a new school house. The total cost of the building was $903.90.

S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM [illegible]

Front Row [illegible] Beth Wright, Beth Johnson, Ruth Ann Keeling, [illegible] Wright, [illegible] Newton.
2nd Row [illegible] Jean Mitchell, Marilyn Rock, Roger Lemon, Anna Belle Bothwell, Bob Macintosh, Mary Beth Bothwell, [illegible] Rock.
Back Row [illegible] Lamb, Jim McInnes, Ross [illegible] Macintosh. Miss Helen Bailey, teacher.

In [illegible] T. C. Robinson was the teacher and in the following year Thomas Frazer's application for the position was accepted at a salary of $420 per annum. He was succeeded by Casper J. Sproul and there followed Hector McKay, John S. Dundas, T. C. Robinson. In 18[illegible] George Brown was engaged as teacher. Mr. Jas. Gleason was hired for the next term but passed away and Mr. Jas. Bingham finished the year. In 1880 George C. Campbell became the teacher at a salary of $350. The school year at that time and up until [illegible] was from January to December. Teachers who followed Mr. Campbell have been: 1881-82 Miss Margaret Laske

[illegible] Miss Maggie Mitchell [illegible] Miss Anna [illegible] [illegible] John H. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Lawson [illegible] Miss Euphemia McGregor [illegible] Miss Mamie Mc[illegible] [illegible] Miss Annie Ireland [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miss Effie [illegible] [illegible] Miss Grace McLennan [illegible] Miss Edna Merrill [illegible] Miss Jean McGregor [illegible] Miss Jean McGregor, Miss [illegible] [illegible], Miss Florence [illegible], Miss Jean McKenzie, G. A. Matheson, S. H. Newman [illegible] Miss [illegible] Avery was the first to begin the [illegible] to [illegible] school [illegible] in [illegible] Miss Margaret Chase [illegible] Miss M. Rebecca [illegible] [illegible] Miss Edna Woods [illegible] Miss Vera [illegible] [illegible] Miss Isabel Fox [illegible] Miss Margaret Rose [illegible] Miss Annie Miller [illegible] Mr. Roger [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], teacher, September [illegible]956 June [illegible]958

[illegible]

Marshall, [illegible]; Miss Marjorie Burrows, [illegible]; Miss [illegible] Ney, [illegible]; Miss Lois Brown, [illegible]; Mrs. Lloyd (Mary) Roberts, [illegible]; Mr. Kenneth Skinner, [illegible]; Miss Helen Burchart, [illegible]; Mrs. Merle [illegible] Perry, [illegible]; Mrs. Douglas (Eva) Smith, [illegible]; Mr. Maurice Clark; Mrs. Albert (Vickie) Elliott, 1958-67.

In August [illegible] excellent drinking water was tapped into the school. An agreement was made with Mr. George A. Bothwell to tap his water pipeline for which the sum of $[illegible] a year is paid. This water spring which is across Highway 26 and below the rock one third mile to the east has Sheppard Lake as its source. Water had been secured in various ways through the years. At one time a well and pump had been used and many a pail had been carried to the school from various sources.

A box wood stove with a long string of pipes from the stove by the school door to the chimney at the front was used to heat the school. Records show that a new stove was purchased in December [illegible] for $[illegible]. During the fall of [illegible] hydro was installed in the school and the lights were turned on at [illegible] a.m. December 19th.

New and used school desks were purchased periodically all through the years. In [illegible] the last of the double seats were taken out and replaced by single desks brought from the [illegible] Hill school which was closed at that time. A new teacher's desk was purchased in 1927.

The school Library was kept replenished and new books ordered from time to time. In [illegible] the Books of Knowledge were purchased at a cost of $[illegible]. In October [illegible] the School Board approved the motion to join the Owen Sound Public Library in order that the pupils could have that reading benefit.

In [illegible] the School Board first voted to supply goods for hot lunches free of charge to the school children. Paper towels were first supplied in 1924.

In November [illegible] the School Board voted to contact the Department of Highways and offer them $[illegible] for the remainder of the Clements property which was not used in the construction of Highway 26 and which lies adjacent to the south side of the school grounds. The Board levelled and fenced the remainder of the old shed on this property in the summer of 19[illegible] and in June of the following year permission was granted the Sydenham Agricultural Society to build on the school property. The following resolution was drawn up by the North Sydenham Township School Area Board. "Be it resolved that a Community Centre in the form of a pavilion be established under the Community Centres Act on property owned by S.S. No. 3 in the Township of Sydenham and that the pavilion remain at all times under the control of this Board in accordance with regulations of the Department of Education." This pavilion was built on the south east corner of the school property in the summer of [illegible] with the $[illegible] Government grant received by the Sydenham Agricultural Society.

A new flag pole was ordered in November [illegible] for the school grounds and 3 pints of paint, red, white and blue. In [illegible] a new flag was purchased. It is a tradition in this school that in case of a death within the Section the flag is flown at half mast and the school closed on the afternoon of the funeral.

ROTHWELL'S CORNERS SCHOOL FAIR, MUSIC FESTIVALS AND SCHOOL CONCERTS

The Rothwell's Corners School Board first voted to pay the annual fee of $[illegible] to the Township School Fair Board in [illegible]. Since that time the local school has always taken an active part in the Sydenham Township School Fair. In [illegible] the School Fair became part of the Sydenham Township Agricultural Fair and has been held at Rothwell's Corners since then. Having the annual Fair here has led to a greater pride and enthusiasm in the welfare of the local school.

It was Mr. T. Stewart Cooper, Agricultural Representative, who first broached the idea of a [illegible] Music Festival. He felt the songs learned and rendered at the School Fairs were not suitable. For seven years Mr. Cooper and others pleaded with music teachers to start contests. Finally the idea was accepted and The Grey County Festival of Music came into being.

Music was introduced into the school in October, [illegible] under the supervision of Mr. George Thorne of Owen Sound. There were half hour lessons once a week and the teacher was expected to keep music practice up during the week in preparation for the next lesson. Music was discontinued in October, [illegible] until January, [illegible] when Mr. George [illegible] of Meaford, west of Owen Sound, became the music instructor. The school won the [illegible] Shield in the Grey County Festival of Music in [illegible] and again in [illegible] carried off first place and the Silver Cup. Mr. [illegible] resigned in June, [illegible] owing to ill health and passed away in [illegible]. From September, [illegible] to June, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Helen [illegible] of Owen Sound was music supervisor and was succeeded by Mrs. Murray Douglas, R.R. 2, Meaford, Ontario who still holds the office.

Bothwell's Corners School, like many another, looked forward to the annual Christmas Concert as the highlight of the year. And it was not only the boys and girls who were enthusiastic about the festive gathering but everyone in the community also [illegible] the [illegible] of the entertainment. Many [illegible] the [illegible] days had practicing [illegible] dialogues, recitations, musical numbers, [illegible] and so on. This practicing was usually done at recess, noon hour and even at four as the time of the big event drew near. The program of course was mostly of a Christmas nature and put on by local talent.

The concert was sometimes held in the school house but often was held in Mr. William Christie's Hall. Mr. Christie was interested in the school, often let the hall free of charge for this event but occasionally there was a small charge. Folk in the neighbourhood [illegible] Mrs. Robert Walker playing for the concert and Mr. George Bothwell as chairman many times through the years. The Christmas Tree and Santa Claus were other interesting features of the night's program which then closed with a dance.

IT HAPPENED AT BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL

Some excerpts from the Minute Book of Bothwell's Corner School Board Meetings in the early years are worthy of note. Motions read as follows:

That the children of the section whose age is from 7 to 12 years who do not attend school at least four months in the year that a rate of 15c. per month be charged to each and that Robert Crichton collect the same at a salary of $2.00 a year. (187[illegible])

That John Sheppard, a pupil, do have another trial to see if he will give up swearing and using bad language. (1884)

That we do employ a Doctor to examine the children of the school on Mr. Gordon's advice. (Mr. Thomas Gordon was Inspector.)

That the school remain closed for two weeks until the teacher gets clear of her skin disease.

That all non-resident children shall pay 25c. in advance monthly before being allowed to attend school.

That the boys implicated in locking the teacher out be strictly warned that if they should repeat the offence they will be expelled from school and that John Flanigan to attend school tomorrow and warn the children of the consequences of misbehaving in school. (1900)

That the children have a half holiday to see the coaches of a display of farm produce as shown by the Government on Wednesday, October 27, 1915.

That whereas complaints have come to the School Board of the school children being on the road using saucy language to strangers, therefore we the School Board, disapproving of this by the following motion: That the teacher be notified to keep the pupils on the school grounds and off the highway during recess. (1932)

This resolution passed at the January 16, 1940 meeting is most interesting. It was moved that the School Board sign the following and forward same to the Minister of Education at Toronto.

That we the ratepayers of S. S. No. 3 in the Township of [illegible], County of [illegible], do hereby endorse the following resolution and recommend that a copy of it be forwarded to the Minister of Education in Toronto for his consideration.

That whereas in the northeastern part of Ontario the snow in the winter is very deep and drifts badly making it impossible for motor traffic on most of the roads from forty to sixty per cent of the teaching days.

And whereas in view of such conditions horse drawn vehicles would be necessary which would take from two to three hours to convey the children to school and would be a hardship and in some cases cruel to get small children out so early on cold winter mornings or stormy weather waiting at a given point, probably a quarter of a mile from their homes for such conveyance, they could not make the trip owing to blocked roads and storms.

And whereas the ratepayers could not finance such a proposition and whereas the Township Board, composed of five members, could not give as good a service to the communities affected as would forty members of Trustee Boards as constitute the Rural Educational System at present.

Therefore be it resolved that we positively object to the Ontario Department of Education forcing upon us the Rural System, the Township Trustee School Board or Consolidated Schools.

Former pupils tell of some of the happenings of earlier school days. For instance there was that trick of putting frozen bottles of ink on the stove resulting in loud explosions and a great spattering of the writing fluid hitting and staining the ceiling.

Then there were the pranks of April 1st. One year a block of wood was wrapped in tissue paper and tied with ribbon, looking for all the world like the gift of a book. When the teacher walked in and saw the package she exclaimed "Oh, how did you children know that this was my birthday". The joke was really on the children. One might guess that this teacher was Miss Euphemia McGregor, who taught from 1894 to 1898, as she celebrated her 95th birthday April 1, 1966.

A congratulatory message was received by the school reunion committee from Miss McGregor for their efforts in planning the reunion and expressing her regrets at not being able to attend.

THE LITTLE STONE SCHOOL

The first school built in the Woodford District has been torn down. Once it was square and strong, but progress through the medium of highway blasting, and the passing of the years, caused it to crumble. It was built in the year 1865 on lot 3, con. 1, N.C.R. on the Dougald McLaurin farm, in front of the little log building which was Woodford's first post office. Evidence points to the fact that school classes were conducted in the same log structure. Donald MacDonald, Mr. Birkham and Miss Minnie Smith were the teachers who presided at the hand made teacher's desk.

Mr. Robert Elliott, in the year 1963, and 96 years of age (who has since passed away) remembered his classmates from district homes. The Ross, Moulton, Gillesby, McLurg, Hutchinson, Newman, Knight, Aitcheson, Angus, Calvert, Craig, Turner, Long, Martin, McDonald, Leonard and Sutton children had successively lined up on home made benches and leaned over hand made desks as they tried to grasp the important "3 R's". Mr. Elliott spent only a short time in the little stone school. His sisters, Mary Jane, Hannah, Liza, Sara, Tillie, Maggie, Emmy, Alice and Tessie all went to this school.

George Keeys often carried his children to school on his back. They did not have shoes and the snow was deep. They did have many yeoman farmers, retired army men, and they had not learned how to tan hides and make shoes for their families.

This school situated midway between the present Woodford school and the Stone school became inadequate after a short period of time, probably ten to fifteen years, and a school was built down at Woodford. Some of the students attended there and the others went up to a log building that had been a Methodist Church and later became known as the Stone School No. 6.

Miss Aggie Beattie of Owen Sound tells of her sisters and brothers, Margaret, Bessie, Annie, Janet, Mary, John, James, Andrew and Adam, most of whom attended this little stone school. The Beatties lived on the farm now owned by C. [illegible] Stevens.

Dougald McCallum was granted the patent on the lot [illegible], [illegible] acres from the crown in the year [illegible]. He sold the parcel of land, part of [illegible] to interested citizens for 5 shillings in the year [illegible]. These citizens built the little stone school in the year [illegible]. In the year [illegible] the school parcel of land and the buildings were sold to Hugh Reid for $[illegible]. In [illegible] it was sold to Charles Phipps for $[illegible] and in [illegible] it was sold back to the McCallum family for $150.00.

Archibald MacDonald, Wilbur Stonehouse, Howard K. MacDonald, Lorne Snider and now Elwood Snider have been the successive owners of the little stone school which was Woodford's first place of learning and memory of a very few.

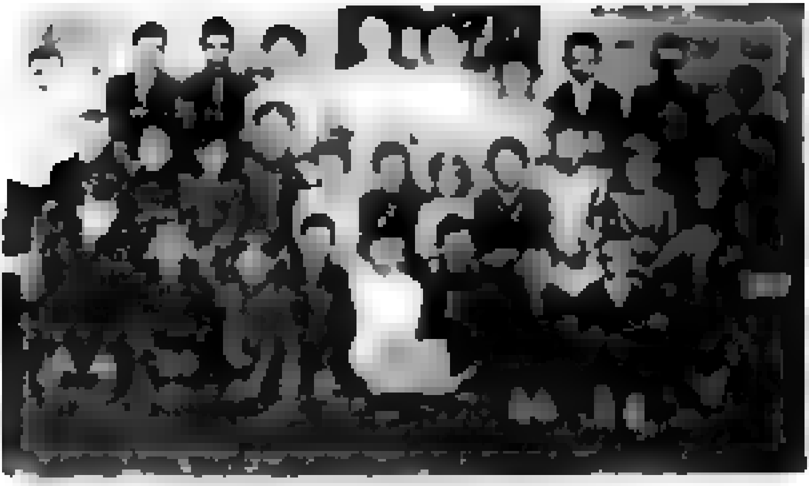
S.S. NO. 6 SYDENHAM (Stone School)

The first school in this vicinity was on Lot 26, Con. [illegible] S.C.R. on the property now owned by Albert [illegible], and was remodelled from a Methodist Church. The building was of roughcast and was fitted with double desks. The only other furniture consisted of a few wooden benches and open shelves. A box stove fitted with a drum furnished the heat and water was carried by the pupils from a spring on the rock in Robert Elliott's field. The average attendance was 45.

S.S. No. 6 SYDENHAM STONE SCHOOL

At a special meeting held in the roughcast school on Dec. 30, 1891, James Long offered to sell to the school sections one square acre of land on the southeast corner of Lot 17, Con. 1, N.C.R. as a site for a new school. For this property he asked the sum of $40. The present stone school was built in 1892 by James Sparling at a cost of $950.00. The roughcast school was sold to Roger Lamont for $5 and was wrecked and the material removed. The first teacher in the new school was Miss Ada Miller, whose salary of $290 included not only her teaching duties, but also the caretaking. Salaries have gradually climbed since then. In 1930 the teacher received $1100 and in 1964, $3100.

Various improvements have been made. In 1907 the woodshed was built at a cost of $59.50, the bell was placed in 1907, also a



[illegible]

[illegible] Macdonald, John Burns, Lulu [illegible]

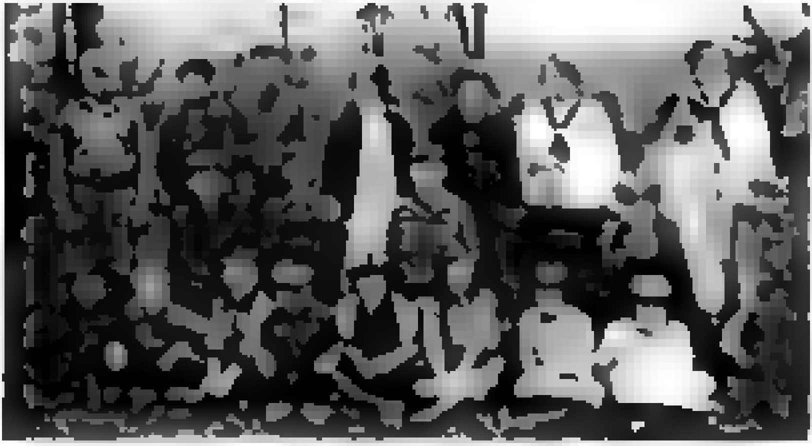
[illegible]

[illegible] Burns [illegible]

library was begun with books valued at $[illegible] and a teacher's desk purchased. Thirty-four desks were bought in [illegible] In [illegible] a black[illegible] was built. In [illegible] modern toilets were installed. The well was drilled in [illegible] in [illegible] a flag pole was erected and in [illegible] Hydro was installed. In [illegible] the school heating system was changed to gas. Since there was no further use for the woodshed it was sold and torn down.

In December [illegible] the Stone School joined with seven other Sydenham schools to form the North Sydenham Township Area School Board. By 1965 the North Board and the South Board united to have only one school board in the township.

In an extensive campaign of cleaning up, painting and planting, the school placed second Provincially in a Rural School Beauty



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to [illegible] [illegible]. Pupils have also done well on music [illegible] at the [illegible] Festival of Music. [illegible] has [illegible] at the Township School Fair and the [illegible] Award for the greatest number of prizes has [illegible] to a pupil of this school several times.

[illegible] have gone on to professions in stenographic teaching and nursing as well as other careers. Mr. [illegible] a graduate, served his country in the First War. Others who served in the Great War [illegible] Edward [illegible] William Livingston and Charles [illegible], and in World War II [illegible] Reginald McDonald, Russell [illegible] and Douglas Laycock.

Teachers have included [illegible] Miss Ada Miller [illegible] Miss Minnie Campbell [illegible] Miss Bertha Brown [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Thompson [illegible] Miss Bertha Brown [illegible] Miss Jean [illegible] Miss Maud Warren [illegible] Percy [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Walker. 1888 Anne McIntosh. [illegible] Miss J. Head[illegible] and Miss B. S. M. Hepburn, half year each. [illegible] Miss Hay. [illegible] Miss Dye. [illegible] Miss Beattie. [illegible] Miss Clara Paterson. [illegible] Miss Lottie Thomas. [illegible] Miss Margaret Firth. [illegible] Miss Nellie McQueen. [illegible] Miss Lawson. [illegible] Miss Marie [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Carrie Watson. [illegible] Miss M. Fraser. [illegible] Miss Kathleen Smith. [illegible] Miss Smith and Miss S. Hinkle, half year each. [illegible] Miss Louise Hinkle. [illegible] Mrs. Albert Elliott. Miss Isabel Farmer. Miss Mildred Dye. [illegible] Miss Jean [illegible]. Mrs. Alfred Hicks. Miss Aileen [illegible]. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Watson. [illegible] Mrs. Byron Teeter. [illegible] Miss Vera Hogarth. [illegible] Mrs. Don Davison. 1964-67 Mrs. Donald Boyes.

S.S. No. 6 SYDENHAM — STONE SCHOOL 1955

Front Row — L. to R. — Randy Edwards, Ivan Benedict, Garry Snider, Dennis Keeling, Peter Haswell

2nd Row — L. to R. Marylynn Porter, Mary Silverthorn, Joan Edwards, Sharon Stonehouse, Anne Spence, Linda Bothwell, Elaine Metcalfe

3rd Row — L. to R. — Maribell Watson, Carl Lestock, Bob Bothwell, Roy Long, Marie Elliott, Mike Haswell

4th Row — L. to R. — Marilyn Stonehouse, Jean Metcalfe, Myrtle Stevens, Mrs. Evelyn Taylor, teacher

S.S. NO. 7 SYDENHAM — Sucote School

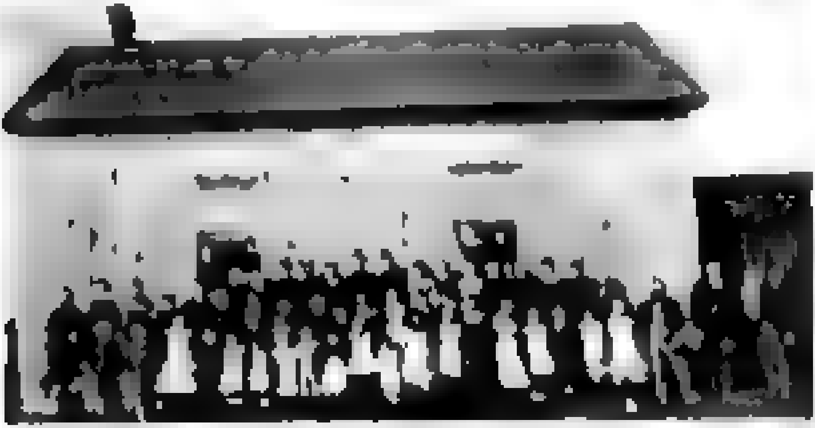
A log school was built in this community about 1855. It was then called The Mountain. The school burned to the ground and was replaced by another log building. A short time after it became a Seperate School, there being only three Protestant rate payers in the section.

In 1869 or 1870 a Public School was built on the corner of 50 and 51 sideroad, 2nd concession on the property of Francis

[illegible] where his great grandson Frank Lipsett now resides, to be known as the [illegible] School. It was of frame construction and was about thirty by forty feet and seated between fifty and sixty pupils. During the winter months young men attended, who were in their late teens. In [illegible] desks were provided for the students at a cost of $64.00.

From the time the school was built until [illegible] it stood on land owned by Robert Lipsett. But with two payments of $[illegible] and $[illegible] the land was purchased from Mr. Lipsett with A. M. Stephens making the deed. It cost the trustees seven dollars to have this land surveyed. In [illegible] the frame school was sold to Mr. John Lipsett and the present brick was built.

The first annual meeting of which there is any record was of January [illegible], written in fine Spencerian script, which is not seen in these times. The secretary of the meeting was John Ramsay. The names of George Edwards, John Stephens, [illegible]

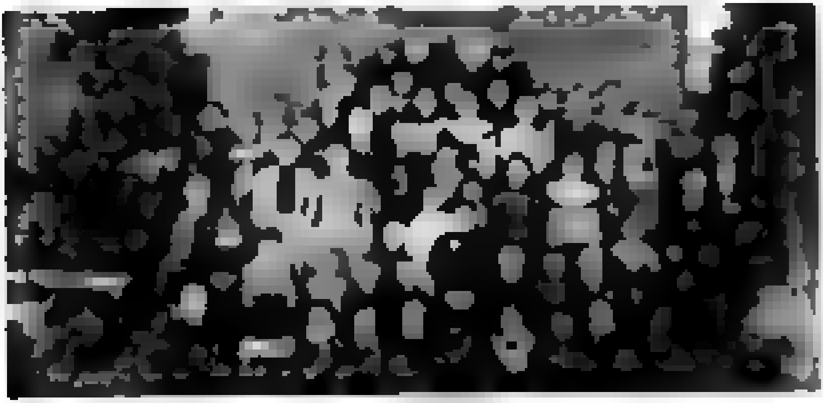


The [illegible]

Campbell, William Lamb, Nelson Leflar, Francis Lemon, who was elected to the office of trustee at that meeting; John Ramsay and his father, Maxwell Ramsay, all appear in these minutes. It also records that a motion was made to the effect that each ratepayer sending children to school provide one cord of [illegible] four feet wood, inside of one month from date. An amendment was carried that wood be let by contract, the contractor to wait for his money until the following year, [illegible] in order that the amount might be raised by rate bill. This means that each ratepayer paid his school tax directly into the hands of the secretary-treasurer, and was collected by someone authorized for that purpose.

S.S. No. [illegible] DENHAM [illegible]

The income from this method of tax collecting for [illegible] and [illegible] amounted to $[illegible] and the season's expenses were $[illegible] showing a deficit of $[illegible] so it was no wonder the wood contractor was compelled to wait for his pay. The highest taxpayer



[illegible]

Miss Millie Wallace [illegible] teacher, June 21st 1897 · Jubilee year

[illegible]

[illegible] $1[illegible] 43 on one hundred acres of land

[illegible]

Hazel Simpson, Mary Bean, Beatrice Watson, Laura Brown, Isabella Robertson, Ethel Bye, Mamie Hinde, Miss Wright, Beatrice Fairlie, Mamie McPherson, Florence Hinde, Nellie Burritt, [illegible] Dobie, Malcolm Morris, Marion McKercher, Verna Copper, Rose McKenzie, Annie Bowman, Isabelle Bell, Marie MacRae, Edna Jennings and Bernice Harburn. Since 18[illegible] no record is given of the death of any teacher while teaching in this school but a few have married and settled here, namely Martha Manning becoming Mrs. [illegible] Campbell, Kate Breckenridge Mrs. [illegible] Campbell, Mamie Hinde Mrs. Everett Johnson, Marie MacRae Mrs. Frank Lippett, and Bernice Harburn Mrs. Bruce Be[illegible] who was the teacher when the school closed in [illegible].

[illegible] School [illegible]

[illegible]

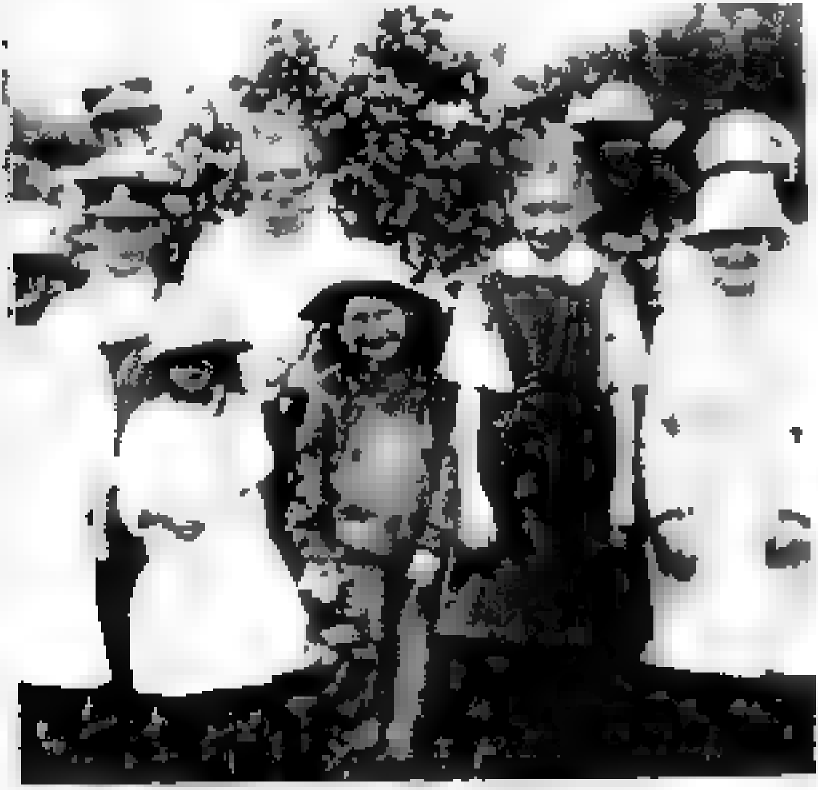
[illegible] Mamie McKenzie, [illegible] Bell, Mary [illegible] [illegible] Kate Mc[illegible] Margaret [illegible]

[illegible] Edna [illegible] McDonald [illegible] Harold Brown [illegible]

[illegible] Mc[illegible] McDonald [illegible] Bell [illegible] McDonald [illegible] Samuel [illegible]

A list of ratepayers in 18[illegible] included Charles McDonald, Eli Lowrey, Thomas Nat, James Hackney, James Lemon, John McMillan, John McMillan Jr., Wm. McMillan, Duncan McMillan

Joseph Walmsley, George J. Walmsley, Nelson Leflar, Wm. Kirvan, Schyler Kirvan, George A. Campbell, John Lemon, Alfred Lemon, Richard N. Johnson, Norton Johnston, James Cleave, Wm. Bell and Sons, James Tucker, Veart Vanwyck, John Neish, Peter Cameron, Maxwell Ramsey, John Lipsett, George Edwards, John Stephens, Robert Lipsett, Colin Campbell, Wm. Johnson, Robert Harkness, John McInnes, Peter Anderson, D. McGregor.



S.S. No. SYDENHAM [illegible] SCHOOL

Front Row L to R — Katie McDonald, Thelma Vanwyck, Wilson Johnson has an apple for the teacher, Alma Johnson, Margaret Graham
2nd Row L to R — Wallace Bell, Lizzie Bell, Joseph Graham, Elgie Lipsett
Left rear beside lilac bush — Edith Lipsett
Miss Mamie McPherson was the teacher at the time 1920

S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM SCOTT SCHOOL
OCTOBER 21st 1948

Front Row L. to R. — Irvin Seigrist, Mac Johnson, Norman Bell, Russell Farquharson, Elgin Vanwyck, Thomas Johnson, Harley Bye.
Middle Row L. to R. — Keith Johnson, Ruby Seigrist, Irma Farquharson, Alvin Vanwyck, Oran Farquharson.
Back Row L. to R. — Marie Farquharson, Mildred Vanwyck, Laura Fralick, Miss Mona MacRae — teacher, Merle Vanwyck, Mildred Bye, Jean Vanwyck.

During this period of almost one hundred years the attending teachers sent out many successful students into the world to take their place in prominent positions. Some were Thomas Cleave postmaster at Carman, Manitoba, George Stephens, a valued member of the Wawanesa Fire Insurance Company in Winnipeg, his brother Hugh was employed as cataloguer for the telephone company of the same city. Minnie Campbell a school teacher later turning to nursing. Frank Lipsett Sr. now Chiropractic Doctor in Florida. Ethel Bye, a successful teacher. Sadie Campbell, well known milliner owning Waldes Hat Shop in Owen Sound. Edith Lipsett, a teacher, later becoming Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter devoting several years to Institute work. Those taking up the nursing profession were *Phoebe* Founds, Genevieve and Muriel Farqu happen to the ministry. Harley Bye at present minister at Huntingdon and Franklin Centre, Quebec. Keith Johnson who is employed in the Federal Archives, Ottawa.

The first Arbor Day celebrated by Silcote School was in 1888 when Miss Cora Knight was the teacher. Two Manitoba Maples each side of the gate which opened directly in front of the school were provided by Gideon and John Harkness and planted by Phoebe Lipsett and Susie Campbell. The lilac shrub was planted by Alberta Bye. Other shrubs and bulbs were planted later by various teachers in charge.

SILCOTE Anecdote

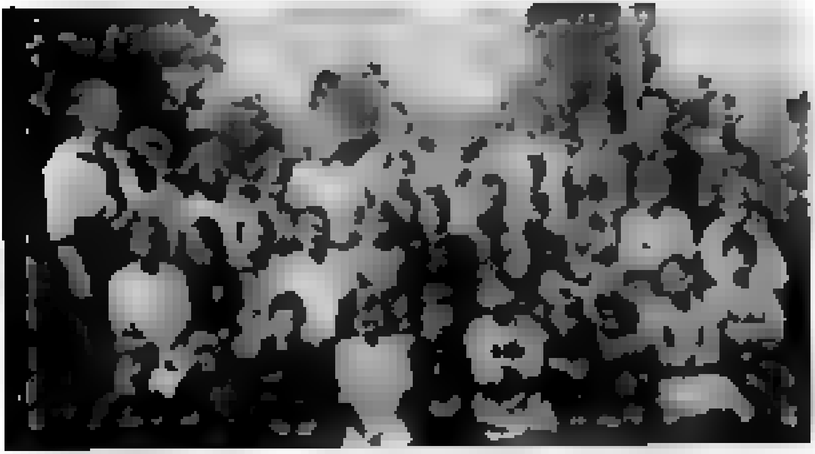
Most every rural school had its own special brand of deviltry and many are the tales which are told of the goings on in former days. Some of the stories go so far back they are just legends now but Silcote is more up to date. This anecdote will bring a grin to the face of any boy or girl of that era when every youngster in the school was soundly trounced by a plucky teacher following a disastrous recess episode one winter's day. It all began with a fort which the boys had constructed from bricks of snow. They had been warned by the teacher to stay at the back of the school away from the windows which instructions had been carried out. But they had a fine lot of snowball ammunition made ready for a big sham battle at last recess.

Somehow or other when recess rolled around the girls managed to get their hats and rigs on first and were out destroying the fort when the boys got out there ready for their big battle. Of course the girls had caused trouble and war was declared right away. The girls ran for the shelter of the school and the boys let fire with their ammunition. In attempting to hit the girls as they ran a snowball went through a window pane sending shattered glass and snow to the front of the school. The teacher came to the door to enquire who was responsible. William Johnson admitted the honor without resistance and was assisted by Charles Caldwell who also admitted his guilt. Both boys were ushered to their seats for the remainder of the recess. When school was called and the teacher learned the girls had been the cause of the outbreak, she felt to be fair to the boys she should strap the whole school. Since Wilson threw the snowball which broke the window he got the first strapping and Charles came second. The teacher, Miss Mildred Morro[illegible] took the razzing she got from the adults of the community for undertaking such a job, all in good part.

IRISH BLOCK SCHOOLS — St. Michael's School

At one time there were two schools serving the educational needs of the Block. Upon the completion of the first brick church, the old log church was converted to a school. Its first teacher was a Mr. John Slattery. The other school, later known as S.S.S. No. 7, was built as closely as can be ascertained in the early eighteen fifties. It was built of clapboard on the outside, having three windows on each side, and the inside including the ceiling was lined with wainscotting. Naturally it would have the porch for

SEPARATE SCHOOL St. [illegible] S.S.S. No. [illegible] Sydenham



[illegible] Margaret [illegible] teacher

[illegible]

[illegible] Angela Maclean [illegible]

[illegible] Mac[illegible]

[illegible] Margaret [illegible] Margaret [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the entrance and as every other country school, the attached wood shed at the back. It was a simple plain country school and many wonderful students passed through its doors. But to keep abreast with progress, in 19[illegible], the pupils of S.S. No. [illegible] were sent to an Union Central School by bus. The school, which had served the Black [illegible] for well over a century, came under the auctioneer's hammer and a familiar and well known landmark has disappeared forever. It had seen many teachers come and go, and curriculum develop from the simple 3 R's to a standard of education to which the school could no longer qualify for the required government regulations.

Those who devoted their time and work endeavouring to teach and guide the children of the Black [illegible] were: Miss McLean

Mrs. Bridgewater, Miss Eileen McHugh, Miss Mary Ann Morgan, Miss Winnifred Morgan, Miss Brennan, Miss McEvoy, Miss [illegible] Slattery, Miss Una Fitzpatrick, Miss Hart, Miss Sara [illegible], Miss Margaret O'Brien, Barbara McGuire, Miss [illegible] Traynor, Mr. Joe [illegible], Miss Beatrice Traynor, Miss Margaret Sullivan, Miss Jean Harden, Miss Loretta Feehan, Miss Alice McNeill, Miss Mary McEwan, Miss Eileen [illegible], Miss Nora, Miss Joan [illegible], Miss McMenamin, Miss [illegible], Miss Cameron, Mary Ann McCourt, Miss Mary Murphy, Mr. [illegible] Slattery, Miss Ann [illegible], Miss Marguerite O'Hara, Miss Blanche Duggan, Miss Florence [illegible], Miss Monica Murphy, Miss [illegible] Broderick, Miss Winnifred Slattery, Miss Margaret [illegible], Miss Olga [illegible], Miss Angela Martin, Miss Mary McKenna, Miss [illegible] Thompson, Miss McCann, Mrs. Mike [illegible], Miss Kathleen [illegible], Miss Patricia [illegible] and Larry Fletcher.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

S.S. NO. 8 SYDENHAM Balaclava School

The first school building was frame and stood where the gravel pit now is on the James Lemon farm. This was burned down and school was held in the Orange Hall, which was a residence until a log school was built on the south-east corner of Robert Fraser's farm, the site of the present school. In [illegible] Simon Graham was the teacher with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils.

S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM — BALACLAVA SCHOOL [illegible]

In [illegible] a stone school was built by the masons, Joseph Briggs and son, Walter. The present brick school was erected by contractor A. Rolston, of Owen Sound, in [illegible]. It was a modern school with basement and furnace.

Many older girls and boys attended school only in the winter time in the early days.

Silcote pupils attended Balaclava School until their section was formed. When Silcote School closed in 1945 as the attend-

[illegible]

[illegible]

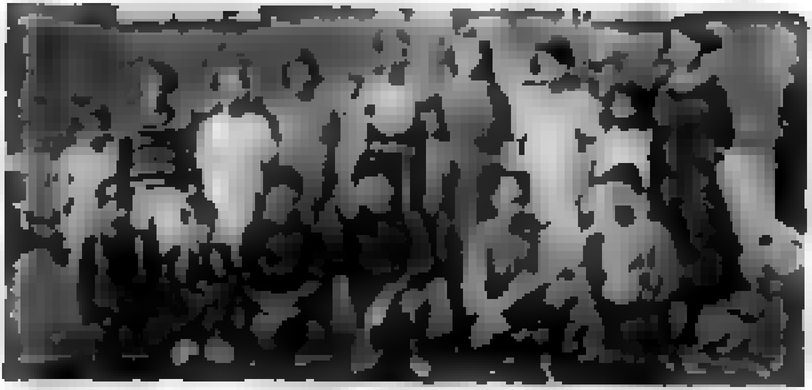
[illegible]

[illegible]

Miss Fraser (daughter of Rev. J. B. Fraser), Mr. John Fleming (later a farmer), Mr. R. [illegible]arnahan, Mr. Wm. Earls, Mr. Alex. Sinclair (later a doctor), Mr. William Day, Miss Jennie Thompson, Miss Mabel [illegible], Miss Irene Campbell, Miss Olive Crawford, Miss Florence McGregor, Miss Susan Schultz, Miss Vera Rose, Miss Gladys Copeland, Miss Marie McMillan, Miss Maria McKinnon, Miss M. B. Copeland, Miss Grace Adams, Miss Isabelle Reed, Miss Mary Fleming, Miss Alice Davidson, Miss Ruth Kramer.

[illegible]

[illegible] John [illegible] [illegible] Adam [illegible] Johnston [illegible]
[illegible] Day, teacher, Jennie Ross, Alice Cathrine, Elda [illegible] Margaret [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



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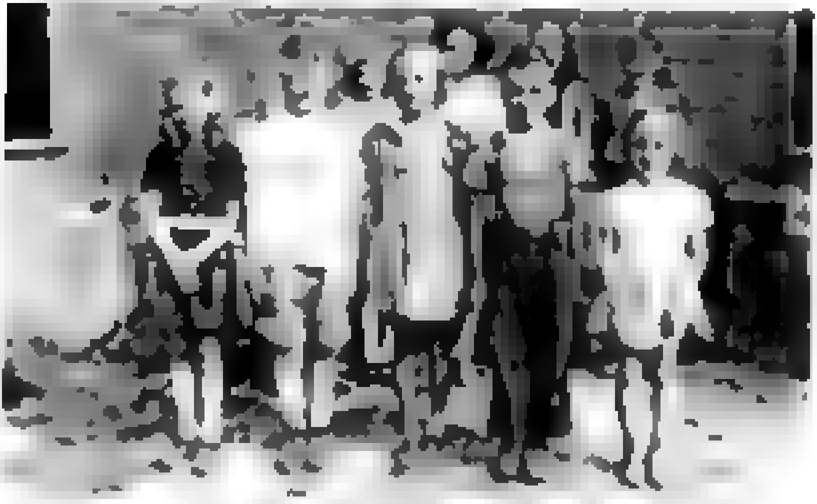


[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

S.S. No. 6 BALACLAVA 1962

Front Row L. to R.: Bruce Lemon, Marilyn Johnson, Steven Bumstead, Pearce Weatherall, Elaine Bell

Second Row L. to R.: Shirley Visser, Arthur Lemon, Terry Bell, Glen Lemon, Donald Johnson

Third Row L. to R.: Paula Lemon, Kathy Stewart, Leslie Bumstead, Mark Lemon, Donna Stewart

Teacher: Mrs. Frank (Muriel) Lipsett

Miss Jean McCurdy, Miss Isabelle Palmer, Mrs. Marie Morris, Miss Frances Frizzell, Miss Clara Wolfe, Miss Mildred Bye, Mrs. Fern Pittman, Mrs. Betty Wilson, Mrs. (Doreen) Harold Scott, Mrs. Warner (Elsie) Cook, Mrs. Frank (Muriel) Lipsett.

U.S.S. NO. 9 SYDENHAM and ST. VINCENT
BOGNOR — St. Paul's School

The history of this school dates back to the early spring of 1856, when a notice was posted on April 19th, stating that a

meeting of the Householders of S.S. No. [illegible] would be held at the house of Thomas Walker on Apr. 25, 18[illegible].

Matthew Turner was the chairman of this first meeting and Duncan Brown the secretary, when Samuel Caswell was elected trustee for three years, Alexander McNevin for two years, and Peter Drummond for one year.

The next meeting of householders was called October [illegible], 18[illegible], at the house of Thomas Walker. It was decided by motion then that the schoolhouse be built on the northeast corner of lot No. [illegible] of the Township of Sydenham. It was moved by Samuel Caswell and seconded by John Walker that the school house be of log construction, [illegible] feet in length and [illegible] feet in breadth, the first two rounds to be of cedar and the remaining rounds [illegible]. This motion was rejected. Moved by Peter Drummond, seconded by Robert Bailey, and resolved that the Corporate Seal of School Section No. [illegible] be a Sovereign Piece of British Sterling Money. [illegible] was paid for the seal.

At a later meeting on November [illegible], 18[illegible], it was decided by motion to build the schoolhouse on the southwest corner of lot No. [illegible] in the [illegible] concession, Township of Sydenham.

The specifications for the schoolhouse were drawn up on February [illegible], 18[illegible], and the contract given for the building of same to James Dunn for the sum of Thirty Pounds currency. Mr. Dunn agreed to have the work completed by December [illegible], 18[illegible]. The trustees were to pay him by January [illegible], 18[illegible], providing that the schoolhouse was finished according to agreement and specifications.

At a meeting of the householders of the section on December [illegible], 18[illegible], it was moved by Alexander McNevin, seconded by Thomas Walker, that the school be supported by a rate of [illegible] per month on each scholar attending the school. The motion carried but a meeting of the householders of the school section was called on May [illegible], 18[illegible], to reconsider the motion, when it was moved by Peter Drummond and seconded by Robert Bailey that the school be supported by a tax on property. This was carried unanimously.

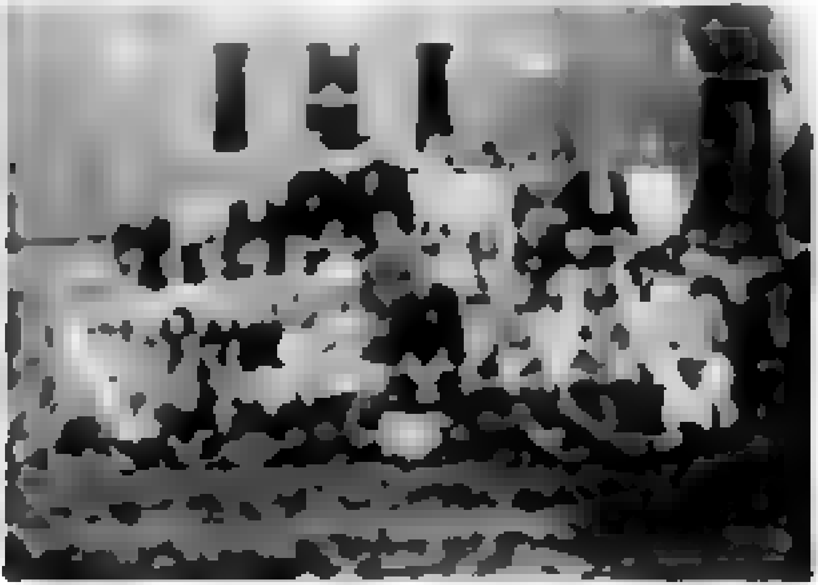
The first Rate Bill for the [illegible] January [illegible] and contains the names of all freeholders of the [illegible] and [illegible] the amount for which his land property is assessed in pounds, the rate per pound of assessment which is [illegible] pence, and the amount of taxes in pounds, shillings and pence.

The rate was determined and varied annually according to the amount of money needed by the trustees to defray the expenses. The tax rate on the assessed value of land property for [illegible] was [illegible] pence per pound and in [illegible] it was three-quarters [illegible] cent per dollar of assessment. In [illegible], owing to the building of the new stone school, the trustees [illegible] of the dollar would be required to defray the expenses of the school and [illegible] of their [illegible]. After [illegible] the trustees made a requisition each year to the Township Council for the amount needed for the maintenance of the school.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

The first teacher of the newly erected schoolhouse was Mary Peterson who was paid a salary of 28 pounds currency for [illegible] months. The agreement was dated May 1 [illegible] 1858.

A teacher's house was built in 185[illegible] on the site of the present [illegible] side of the 1 and 2 concession road and the 5 and 6 sideroad of Sydenham Township, there being no road there at that time. It was quite close to the schoolhouse.

The estimate of William Hunt of $5.00 was accepted for logging and clearing the land belonging to the schoolhouse, he being responsible in case of fire at the time of it being cleared.

At their meeting on August 1[illegible], 185[illegible] the trustees accepted a resolution to see about getting the writings for the rights of the school ground properly drawn up and recorded. $2.00 was paid for the drawing out of a bond for the deed of the school ground and $[illegible].25 for recording the bond.

At a meeting of the householders on March 25, 185[illegible] it was moved by William Gardner, seconded by [illegible] Baxter, that this meeting empower the trustees to let any Protestant or any Evangelical Preacher have the schoolhouse to preach and the responsibility to be on the sexton in case of accidents. Regular church services were held for residents of the community in the schoolhouse from 185[illegible] until St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was built in 1867.

In the first years of the school the wood for the stove was cut and supplied by the parents whose children attended the school at the rate of one quarter cord for each scholar, to be put in by the first of March and parties failing to do the same to be charged for the expense of chopping the same, was the ruling. A resolution passed at a meeting of the trustees in 186[illegible] stated that a rate of 25c be taken from each scholar entered upon the school roll for the purpose of furnishing firewood for the current year. In 1865 the trustees advertised for 40 cords of stove wood by tender. Four men each tendered for 5[illegible] a cord, but one of them, John Walker, agreed to supply the wood at 48c per cord and his agreement was accepted. From that time until 18[illegible] when an [illegible] furnace was installed in the school basement, the wood has been supplied either by tender or by contract let at the annual meetings, prices varying from [illegible] to [illegible] per cord through the early years and from [illegible] to $[illegible] per cord in later years.

The furnishings of the early log school were very limited. The first mention of a blackboard was in 18[illegible] when James [illegible] was paid $[illegible] for making a blackboard, a map stand and [illegible] benches for [illegible]. $[illegible] was paid for a desk for the teacher in the same year. A [illegible] was [illegible] near the [illegible] and [illegible] about 18[illegible].

[illegible] School Section No. [illegible] [illegible] and No. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being in [illegible] when on August [illegible] of that year a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the building of an addition to the school house to provide advanced school room as [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] Township having applied to the [illegible] to be separated from their own section and be united with No. [illegible] [illegible]. This was granted. The [illegible] agreed to pay their proportion of the addition to the school which was to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Joseph [illegible] was paid $[illegible] for building the addition. The log school house served until the present stone building was erected in 18[illegible] at which time it was sold to Joseph Clark for $3.00.

In 18[illegible] one-quarter of an acre of land was purchased from Thomas [illegible] through arbitration for $[illegible] [illegible] paid. [illegible] was paid $[illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] to make room for the new stone building. A surveyor was paid $[illegible] to survey the school site. Joseph Clark received $[illegible] for inspecting the school while it was being built. The contract for building the school was awarded to [illegible] Clark and James [illegible], carpenters, and John [illegible], builder, for the sum of $[illegible]. The trustees were [illegible] to [illegible] the amount required to [illegible] the school, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] being paid on the [illegible] [illegible]. The new school was completed in November 18[illegible] and the new teacher in the big school was the first of the new one, Mr. George Henderson, whose salary was $[illegible] and $[illegible] per annum.

The first bell was bought in [illegible] from A. M. Stephens of Meaford. It weighed [illegible] pounds and cost $[illegible], the trustees thinking they made a good bargain. A bell rope was also purchased and W. D. Burke hung the bell in the belfry. It is noted that [illegible] was paid for a new burner and chimney for the lamp and coal oil was purchased as needed. The trustees held most of their meetings in the school house.

In [illegible] the school library increased many books. A complete catalogue was made of them and a copy sent to each householder in the section in February of that year. Library books were purchased regularly over the years. A fire in the late summer of [illegible] caused extensive damage to the interior of the school, repairs costing $800.00.

The first sidewalk was laid in [illegible] [illegible] from each of the doors out to the little gates in front of the school. Other improvements had been made about the grounds as well as in the interior of the school and values had gone up. The buildings in [illegible] were valued at $[illegible] and the furniture at $[illegible]. Improvements continued and in [illegible] there was a decided increase in values over [illegible]: building $[illegible], furniture $[illegible], equipment $100.00.

At one time the school boasted a band, with George Henderson as the director. Musical instruments listed as belonging to the school in [illegible] were a violin, [illegible] $[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] $[illegible], drums $[illegible], piccolo $[illegible], [illegible] $[illegible]. Christmas concerts have been staged since the early years, the proceeds from the one given in [illegible] amounted to $[illegible]. The children receive a training through these entertainments which they would not get in any other way. In [illegible] the trustees voted $[illegible] toward the purchase of a phonograph. The teacher, Robert McDonald, had planned to use the proceeds of the concert that year for the purpose but did not have enough. In [illegible], at the request of the teacher, Miss Ruth [illegible], an organ was purchased. This was sold in [illegible] and a piano bought. In the same year it was moved by Robert King and seconded by William Martin that the school take advantage of the offer of the Department to supply a teacher who gives 40 half-hour lessons per year at a total cost of $[illegible] with a grant returning of $[illegible] leaving a cost to the section of $[illegible]. Consequently George Brown of Meaford was engaged as music supervisor, then James Bruce, and at the time of writing in [illegible] Mrs. Murray Douglas holds the position. The students of this school entered a chorus in the first Grey County Festival of Music in [illegible] for which they won a shield. From that time they have continued to win awards from their musical training.

Half-hour weekly periods of Bible instruction by a local minister were begun in [illegible]. A Mission Band was organized in the same year and, to add to this, the school was [illegible] tion and Xmas concerts have been provided for the families through the years.

As early as [illegible] there appears to have been a consideration from outside sources to establish some form of a consolidated school, as at the annual meeting of this section in that year it was moved by William Dawson, seconded by George Fraser, that in the opinion of this meeting it is not desirable that local sections be abolished. The question was turned down again in [illegible] and also in later years. But by the end of [illegible] all of the local school boards in Sydenham township were dissolved when the areas of North and South Sydenham were formed, each having [illegible] schools, and each with a Board of Trustees elected by the ratepayers and a secretary-treasurer appointed by tender by the trustees. Another change was decreed by the Department of Education which ruled that as of January 1, [illegible] a township must have only one School Board, and that to consist of five trustees and a secretary-treasurer.

As of June [illegible], [illegible] four of the smaller schools in the township were closed and the pupils transported by bus to neighbouring schools. Plans are under way for a new Central Sydenham Township Elementary School.

[illegible]

[illegible]

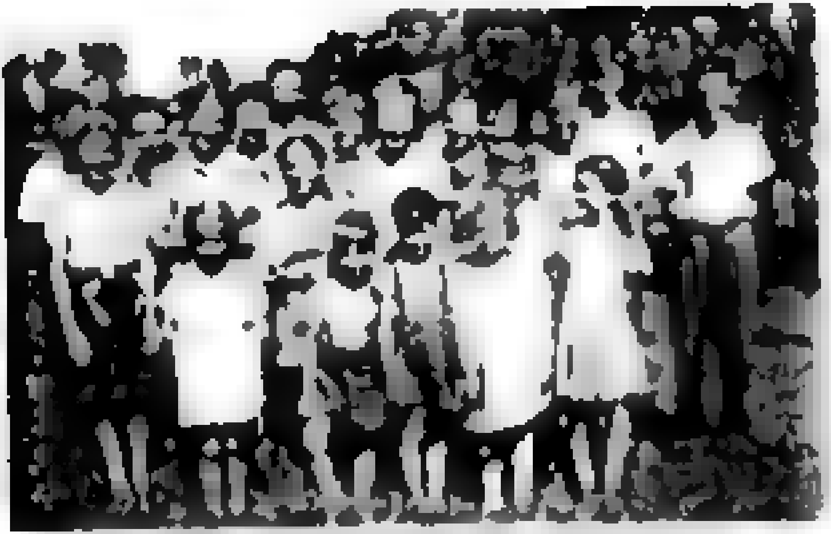
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] history of [illegible] would be complete without mention of many of the [illegible] which the [illegible] provided for the welfare of the school [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and up to date seating.

[illegible] during the years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] who was hired at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible]

Front Row [illegible] McPherson [illegible] Johnson [illegible]

[illegible] McPherson [illegible]

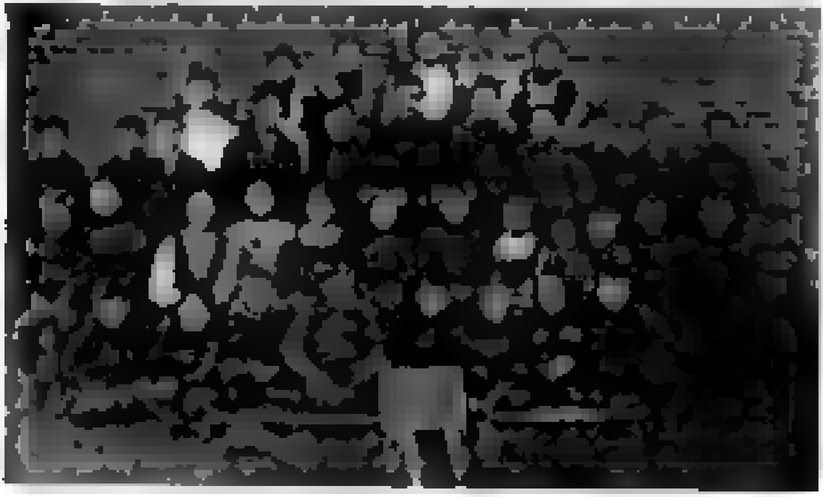
[illegible] Johnson [illegible]

[illegible] in the picture

Mrs. M. J. Travers [illegible] Miss Mary McKenna [illegible] [illegible] Miss Pearl McGregor [illegible] [illegible] Miss Florence Wilson [illegible] Miss Myrtle [illegible] [illegible] Mr. G. W. McGregor [illegible] [illegible] Miss Hazel Tomlinson [illegible] Miss Irene Connolly [illegible] Mr. Robert McDonald [illegible] Mr. William Sherman [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Earle Greenfield [illegible] Miss Ruth [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Robert Carver [illegible] Mr. Herbert Armstrong [illegible] Miss Anne McEachern [illegible] Mrs. Robert J. Murray [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Maynard [illegible] Mrs. Walter Reid [illegible] Miss Lena Murray [illegible] Mrs. Robert Tosh [illegible] Mrs. Lester Stephenson 1963-67 Mrs. Alex. Reid

SS. NO. 8 HOLLAND and SYDENHAM - Strathaven School

At a school meeting in Strathaven on December [illegible] 1887 it was moved that a frame school house be built. At a later meeting it was decided that the site for the school be on lot [illegible] con. [illegible] Holland. Mr. George [illegible] tender for the building was accepted at the sum of $[illegible]. A picket fence was erected around the grounds by Mr. J. Thomas for $[illegible] and the first school shed was built in [illegible] 1888. The bell for the school was [illegible] by Mr. Joseph Dennison in the year [illegible] for the sum of $88. A new well was placed in the school in [illegible] but the water was not pure until [illegible] when Mr. J. W. Long piped [illegible] there from



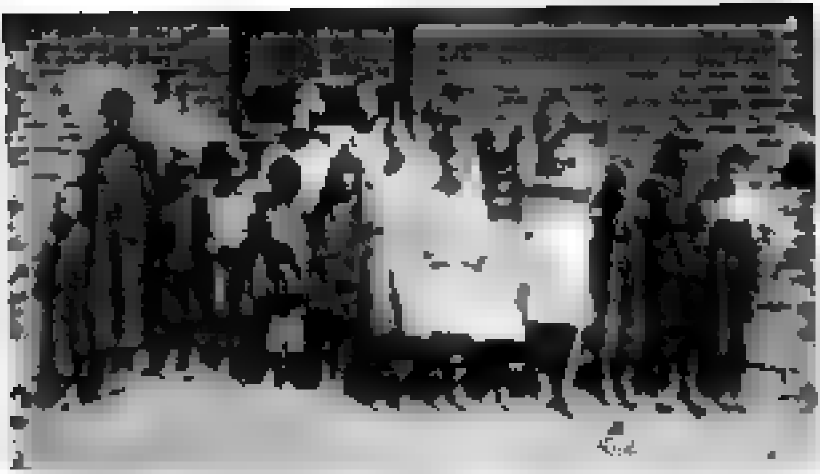
SS. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM [illegible]

[illegible] Ramage [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible] EATHAVEN SCHOOL

[illegible]

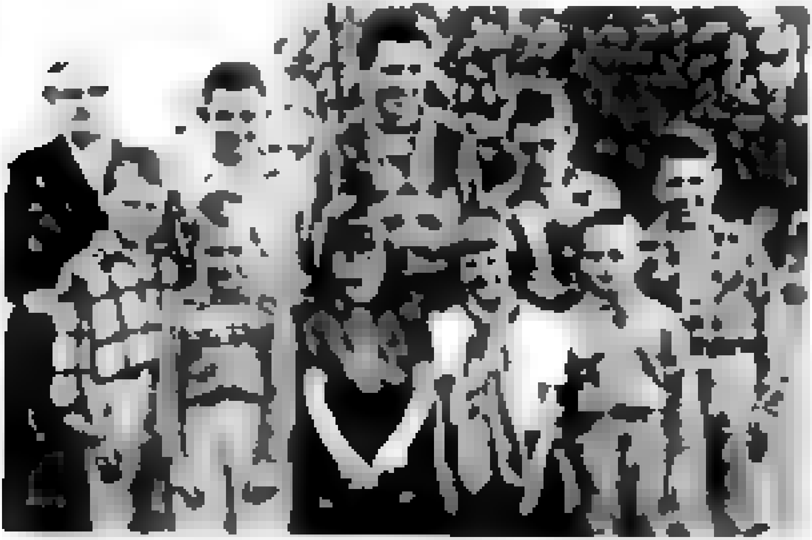
Back Row, left to right: [illegible] Charlie Henry, Bill Morrison, Wilbur Long, Albin [illegible], Jessie Sutherland, [illegible] Scott, [illegible] Morrison, Hazel Sutherland, Helen Morrison, [illegible] Anderson [illegible].
Front Row, left to right: [illegible] Lucille Morrison, Beulah Wilson, [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Henry, Marion Anderson.

a spring on Malcolm Mustard's farm. A flag pole was erected in [illegible] which had been purchased from [illegible] Henry and dressed and painted by M. A. Morrison. In [illegible] the old flag was cut down and replaced by a new one donated by Mr. G. Morrison. Indoor toilets were installed in [illegible] and Hydro in 1954.

On May 15, [illegible] the teacher and pupils planted 70 trees, butternut and white spruce, around the grounds. On May 12, 1937 the teacher and pupils again planted a number of young trees, butternut, oak, spruce and maple, in honour of the Coronation of King George VI which took place on that day. Owing to severe dry weather the young trees planted in [illegible] all perished except one butternut in the southwest corner of the school ground. Later no survivals. Other plantings followed in later years with no success.

The Centennial Organization of Canada presented the school with [illegible] Centennial [illegible] on [illegible]

In January [illegible] the electors passed the Holland Township School Area. In [illegible] a new Holland Central School was built and this school was closed.



[illegible]

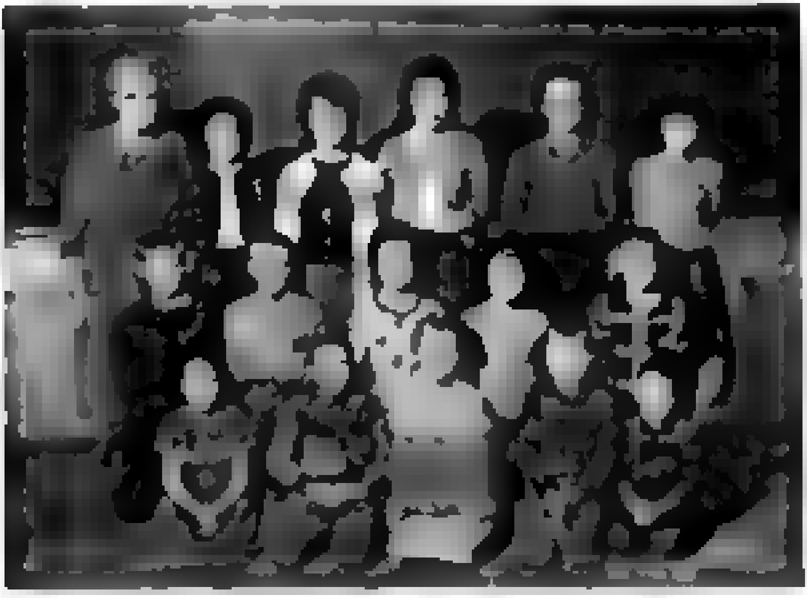
Front Row [illegible] Bob [illegible] Alan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Back Row [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The first teacher in [illegible] School was Mr. R. J. [illegible] who received a salary of $[illegible] per year. He was followed in [illegible] by A. McLean [illegible] George Reid [illegible] James Hamm[illegible] [illegible] Miss Brown [illegible] Miss Ida Bell [illegible] J. R. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miss McCormack [illegible] Miss McEachern [illegible] J. M. [illegible] [illegible] Miss Margaret Taylor [illegible] Miss A. [illegible] McKenzie [illegible] Miss P. B. [illegible] [illegible] Miss J. M. [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miss M. McEwen [illegible] Miss Irene [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible]

Heron [illegible] Miss A. Harrow [illegible] September to Easter Miss Irving; Easter to June Miss M. Freeman [illegible] Miss Jean Ewart [illegible] Sixteen Weeks [illegible] Miss Irene [illegible] Miss Erma Stewart [illegible] Miss Cora Sutherland, Miss Minnie Brown [illegible] Miss Nina McNair [illegible] Miss Mary Leach [illegible] Miss Mabel [illegible] Miss Jean Night [illegible] Harold Black [illegible] Miss [illegible] McGregor [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Mabel Mustard [illegible] Mrs. Doreen Mustard [illegible] Mrs. Jean E. Mustard [illegible] Mrs. Mary E. Mustard.

After winning first prize for three consecutive years marching at the Holland Centre School Fair, Strathaven School was presented with a shield. Miss Agnes Harrow was the teacher at



[illegible]

[illegible] Ruth [illegible] McIntosh [illegible] Savage.

[illegible] Jean Mustard, Ruth [illegible]

[illegible] Mustard, Wanda Savage [illegible] Mustard [illegible] the time and a fowl supper was held December [illegible] in honour of the occasion.

In [illegible] this school marched again at the School Fair and won 2nd prize and given the privilege to march at the Championship School Fairs held in 1939 in Markdale and in 1940 in Meaford.

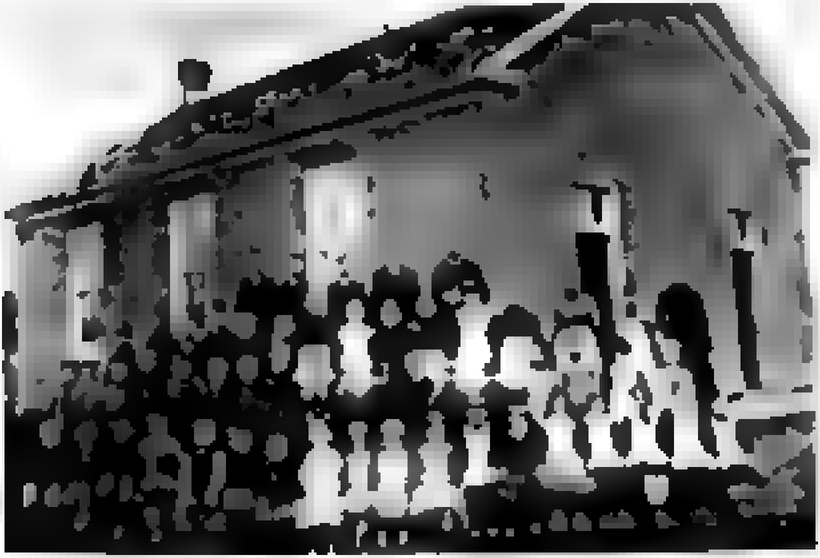
Two entries were made for the first time in the 1945 Music Festival held in Owen Sound. Two first prizes were received, the pupils receiving the awards being Hazel and Grace Ramage. The following year a chorus was entered earning first prize, a shield which hung in the school for one year. It was returned to the school again in 1948 and 1949.

U.S.S. NO. 10 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
BRICK SCHOOL
BLIND LINE SOUTH FROM WOODFORD

Quiet talks of the residents of the community and deliberations when folk got together at logging bees and raisings of the neighbourhood homes and farm buildings, where the urgent need of an educational centre was fully discussed, culminated in a meeting of interested ratepayers on November 3, 1856 and in the formation of the Union School Section No. 10, Sydenham and St. Vincent. Chairman for the first meeting was Thomas Frizzell and the first secretary Benjamin Knight. The school house was to be situated in the centre of the section on the Blind Line between the First and Second Concessions.

A meeting was called by the newly elected trustees, James Gardner, Thomas Frizzell and Benjamin Knight to raise the school house. Each man put in a day's work and was credited at the rate of five shillings a day to be deducted from the first quarter's assessment.

The school house was erected in the spring of 1858 at an approximate cost of $55.45 on the southeast corner of lot No. 12 on



[illegible]

[illegible]

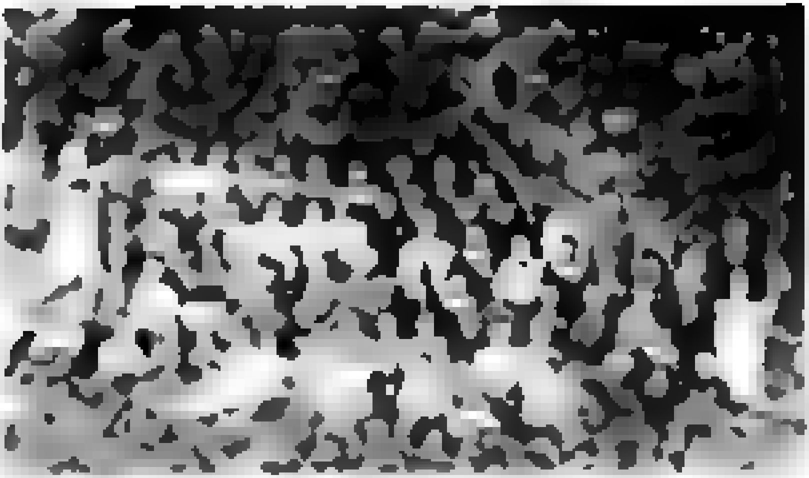
the [illegible] [illegible]. It was a small log structure thought to have been twenty feet square. The log walls were erected by a bee and many and the carpenter finished the job. He was William [illegible] in partnership with James [illegible] who had erected a saw mill on the [illegible] lot [illegible] con. 2 of [illegible] Township. The lumber for the new school was sawn at that mill which among the pioneers the majority of whom were Irish, Scotch and a few English.

A big box stove was in the centre of the school room and to recite their lessons the pupils stood on a line between the teacher's desk and the stove. A single row of long desks with sloping tops extended along the walls and the pupils seated on long wooden benches faced the wall. The teacher's desk was a [illegible] [illegible] of the pupils' desks. There was no platform. The main subjects taught were reading, writing and arithmetic, and some attention was paid to history and geography. About [illegible] pupils attended the school in the opening year. Although [illegible] [illegible] purchased for [illegible] the school room was not a [illegible] [illegible] However [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] might be through the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] windows the big box stove kept the pupils' backs warm and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of smoke from the logs of green wood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Later the school was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in August [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Margaret [illegible] Warren [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which is extremely good.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the school was [illegible] [illegible] it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parents of the children supplied the wood.

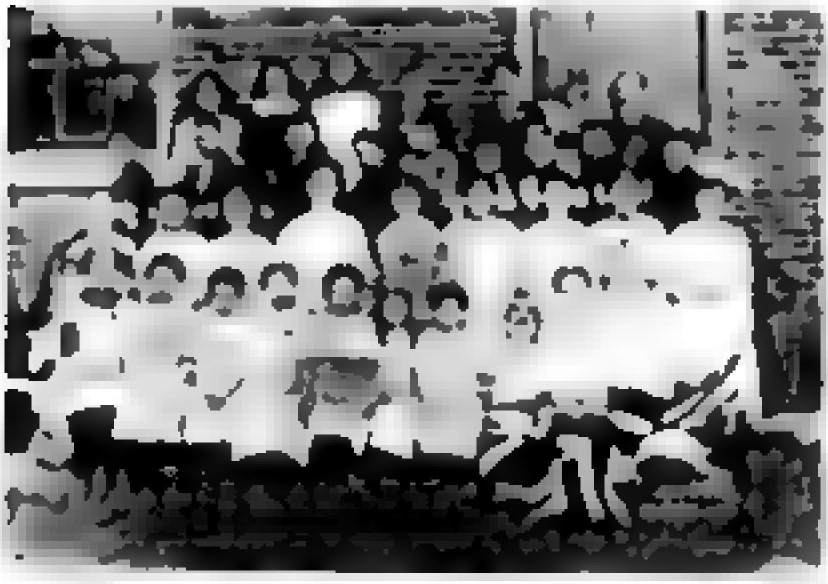
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] the scholars had other [illegible] as well as their lessons. There were many harmless animals in the bush [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] When the small children were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the bush to the little school house [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the thought of being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their teacher



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

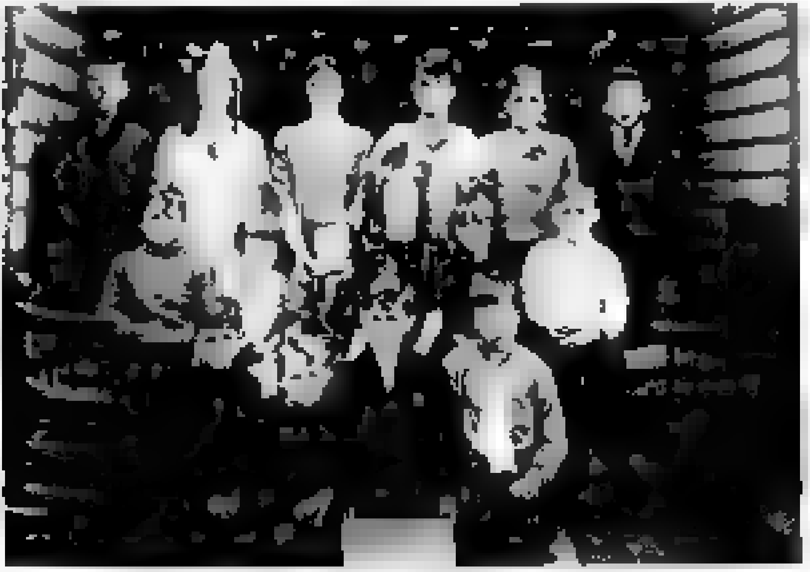


[illegible]

[illegible] Frizzell, Jesse Doran, Alice Frizzell, Grace Woods, Eva [illegible]

[illegible]

goods and the trustees would settle the bill when presented. The following is a copy of one of the bills presented by the teacher to the school board in 1866: April 27-parasol $ .95, 10 yards print $1.70, spool .06, 1 doz. buttons .06, $4.77; 1 yard jaconet cloth .30, 1 pair gloves .55, 5 handkerchiefs $1.15, 1 pair hose .25, $2.25; 1 yard lining .15, 1 pair kid boots $2.25, 1 piece ribbon .85, $3.25; July 4-hairpins .04, 2 yards black edging .18, elastic .03, [illegible] yard figured net .55, .80; July [illegible] 3½ yards ribbon .30, 1 yard cambric .15, hair net .28, .93; July 19-1 pair prunella boots $1.87½; bill presented by teacher, credit $13.87½; April 27, paid by cash $3.00, paid by trustees $10.87½. (Undoubtedly a York shilling which was worth 12½ cents was given to cancel the half cent.)



PUPILS OF S.S. No. 10 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT (BLIND LINE SCHOOL) [illegible] 1926

Front Row (l. to r.): Gordon Jack, Gordon Weeden, Keith Weeden, Vincent Miller.

Middle Row (l. to r.): Earl Laycock, Mamie Long, Edna Long, Violet Laycock, Ada Miller, Jim Gardner.

Back Row (l. to r.): Joe Shields, Mamie Gardner, Miss Pearl McCutcheon teacher, Ariel Ellis, Isabel Shields, Howard Laycock.

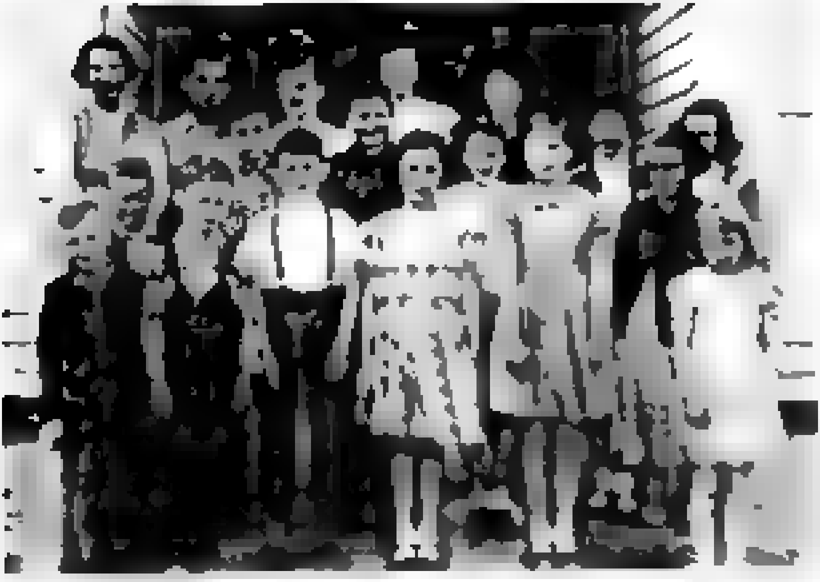
[illegible] used for Public Worship.

[illegible]

[illegible] February [illegible]

[illegible] beautiful border.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] Allen [illegible] Marie [illegible]

[illegible] Edgar [illegible]

[illegible] Margaret [illegible]

those in attendance walked to the entertainment carrying their baskets of lunch. A [illegible] few [illegible] and [illegible] lunch which usually consisted of sandwiches, cakes and doughnuts in white paper bags was passed to the audience at the close of the program. This form of serving became unpopular because the bursting of the inflated bags made a very turbulent [illegible] to the evening. This was overcome later by punching each bag before it was filled.

A flag pole was erected in [illegible] and in [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] and a Herman heater purchased at a cost of $[illegible]. [illegible] was installed and [illegible] a new [illegible] heater was acquired. A which class started in September [illegible]. Entries in the Treasurer's book in [illegible] show that $[illegible] was paid Miss Free for teaching a Fifth Class. In the same year a set of [illegible] volumes of the Book of Knowledge was purchased. The first piano was bought in [illegible].

At a special meeting held June [illegible], it was decided to close the school owing to so few pupils attending, and to reopen when conditions warranted. The school reopened in September [illegible] with an enrolment of [illegible] pupils. Permanent closing took place in June 1965.

Teachers through the years have been Thomas [illegible], Miss Ann Seaman, [illegible] J. Levens, Mary Harkness, [illegible] M. Saunders, Elizabeth Williams, W. J. Reynolds, George W. Campbell, Ferguson Wright, John McKendry, Joseph Maburn, [illegible] W. W. Reynolds, Thomas W. Hay, George Jackson, F. McLaughlin, Nell Kennedy, [illegible] James [illegible], James Moffatt, George A. McKay, Robert Henry, [illegible] Annie Young, Mary McMillan, Margaret [illegible], Mary Florence Birch, Charles F. [illegible], Edmund Day, George F. Rutledge, H. C. Robertson, [illegible] Thomson, Mary Helen Carr[illegible], [illegible] Ferguson, Arletta Eaton, Thelma Allen, Olive McKay, Miss Kerr, Miss E. S. Walsh, Miss McLaughlin, Miss J. Logan [illegible] Velma Adams [illegible] Pearl R. McCutcheon [illegible] Ruby McKeag [illegible] Beulah Carter, Anna Free, Maurice [illegible] [illegible] Jean Sight [illegible] [illegible] Jean Hearty [illegible] Gwendolyn Tasker [illegible] Ruth Cowan [illegible] Mrs. W. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Richard Murdoch [illegible] Mrs. Alex Ross 1960-1965.

S.S. NO. [illegible], SYDENHAM (FIFTH LINE SCHOOL)

There is no record of the first school, but it is known that it was built between the years [illegible]. The settlers built this log school to educate their children. The work was all done by hand. The trees were chopped down, then hewed, everyone doing his own share. Very often the children had to stay home and help work on the farm in summer, but attended during the winter months to the age of twenty years. At this age it was sometimes difficult to maintain discipline, so this was "Spare the rod and spoil the child" and a great number of the pupils knew the sting of the pointer or hickory gad. One teacher sent an erring student out to cut the gad for his own chastisement. They sat on two rows of homemade benches. For writing in their books, they stood along a table in front of a blackboard which was a section of the plastered wall, painted black. The grinding noise of the slates and pencils was very hard on the nerves.

S.S. NO. [illegible] SYDENHAM, [illegible]

In spite of the hardships of the early days there were some very fine students who graduated from this school. It was also the social centre for the neighbourhood. Evening prayer meetings and singing classes were held. Mr. James Reoch taught singing with the aid of the tuning fork. Both old and young attended. Later, Sunday School was held on Sunday afternoons. This school is still a community centre for the Hillview Women's Institute and other functions in the neighbourhood.

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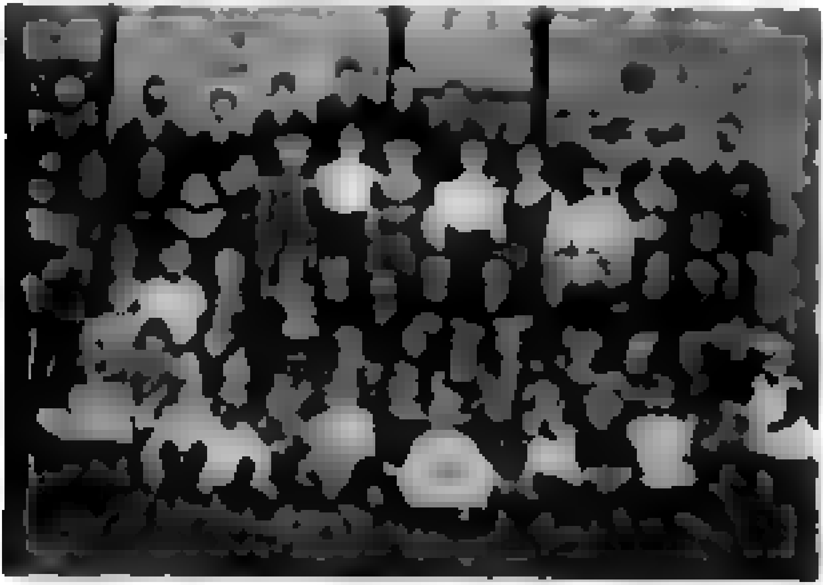

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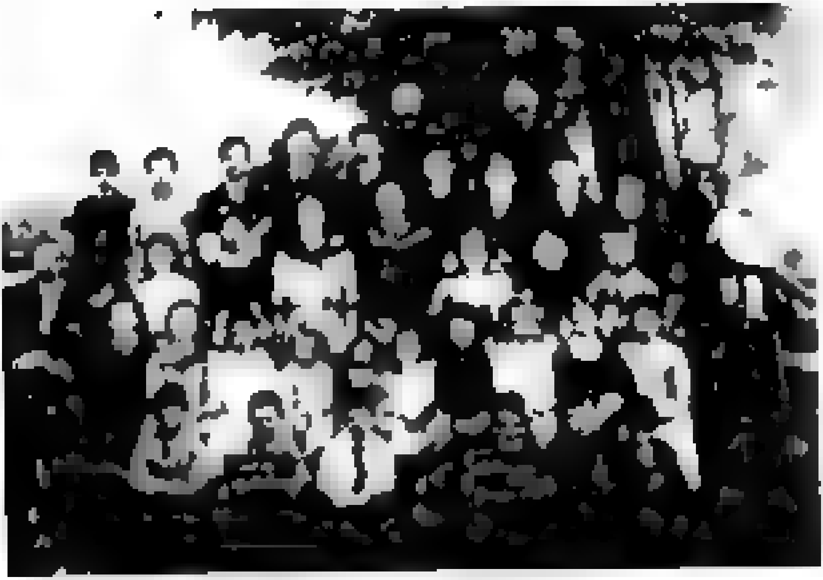


[illegible]

[illegible]

corners. It was built in the year [illegible] and was a very well constructed building, the masons taking great pride in their work.

The school kept abreast of all the times. The old black board gave way to the black slate board and the organ took the place of the tuning fork, later the piano. Modern desks and the water system with running taps of excellent spring water were installed. Indoor toilets and hydro were installed in [illegible]. An electric radio, hot plate and equipment for the school lunches were purchased.

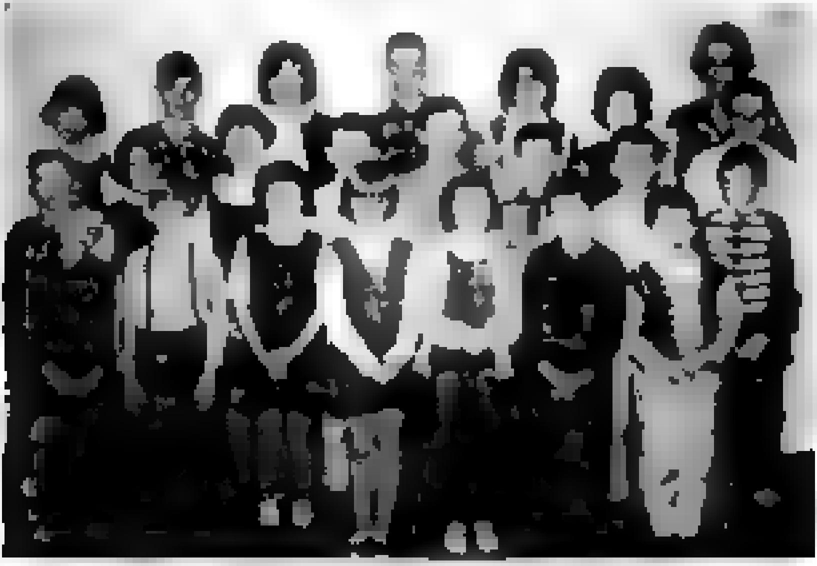
The bell and belfry still remain on top of the school, the bell being the original one that has served the two schools. It is made of cast iron and each day it sends out its welcome peals throughout the community. Two handmade benches remain and are in use: one carved by Dan McQueen fifty years ago and the other much older.

FIFTH LINE SCHOOL 1938

Back Row L. to R. Jean Carmichael, Hudson Boddy, Gordon Boyes, Teacher Miss Amy Miller, Florence McKibbon, Ruby Easley, Elizabeth Carmichael, Ruth Gardner.
Third Row L. to R. Harvey Parkin, Helen Morrison, Dorothy Tuton, Bernice Boddy, Ruby McAleer, Irene McKibbon, Laurie Tuck.
Second Row L. to R. Edgar Storie, Lloyd Carmichael, Harold Parkin, Garth Brown, Walter McAleer, Robert Tuck, Ron McKibbon, Earl McAleer.
Front Row L. to R. Murray Boyes, Ken Boddy.

In 1900, there were 80 pupils attending the Fifth Line School. The average family had 9 to 10 children at that time. But gradually the attendance dwindled until in 1946 it was down to 20 pupils. The families were much smaller, the farms larger and consequently the pupils graduated at a much earlier age. The teacher's salary ranged from $300.00 to $600.00 per year.

The earlier school board consisted of two trustees, later three and a secretary. In 1942 the South Area school board consisting of a secretary and five trustees was organized. In January 1965 this Area Board was singled out to [illegible] one for the whole township. Teachers have been Malcolm McQueen 1863, Templeton Clark Robertson, John McDonald, Miss Brown, Miss Hau, Mr Woods, Peter McLean, Miss Annie McArthur (4 years in log school 1 year, 1875 in new school), Maggie Robertson 7 years, Wm. McKay, Mary Jane Reilly, Mary Ireton, Archie McNeil, Jessie McKay, Miss Joe Ann McKay, Mr. Phenix, Miss Calvert, James Shute, John Telford, John MacIntosh, Bessie McInnis, Alice Garvie, Belle McKenna, Wayman Irwine, Newton Munnoch.



S.S. No. [illegible] SYDENHAM FIFTH LINE SCHOOL 1967

Front Row, left to R.: Bobby Emmerson, Mitchell Pratt, Jane Van Eck, Elizabeth Turk, Renee Van Eck, [illegible] Stephen [illegible]

Second Row, left to R.: [illegible] Van Eck, Dianne Ann Pratt, Elaine Carmichael, Jerry [illegible], Edward [illegible], McFadden, Ricky [illegible], Rick McLean

Third Row, left to R.: Helen Thompson, Bill Morrison, Brenda McMillan, Alex Robertson, Kathy Brown, [illegible] teacher Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Bill Campbell [illegible] teacher. Absent John Van Eck.

Howard R. Hopkins, N. Ed. MacDonald, Stanley G. Thomson, Theresa Tausy, Leona Chisholm, Gregory McGregor 19 4 from McGregor, Ontario, Nellie Anning, Susan E. Walker, Doris Spragge, Violet McQueen, Kathleen Frizzell, Olive Logan, Robert Boal, Olive Logan (taught another term), Frances R. Frizzell, Villa McNally, Lila Laycock, Islay Morgan, Helen Phipps, Amy Miller, Ruth Kerr, Mrs. Wm. (Gertrude) Farley, Grant Weaver, D. Morrison Thomson, Mrs. Andrew (Mary J.) Beattie, Marilyn Muehl, Dorothy Smith, Mrs. Richard (Elizabeth) Murdock 1960-1967.

U.S.S. NO. 11, HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM
MASSIE SCHOOL

Most of the facts of the earlier history of this school were obtained from the memoirs of three members of the Carrie family

U.S.S. No. [illegible] HOLLAND & SYDENHAM MASSIE SCHOOL

[illegible]

[illegible]

who were pioneer students of the community [illegible]: Mrs. [illegible] Carter, Mr. James Carter and Jesse Carter, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

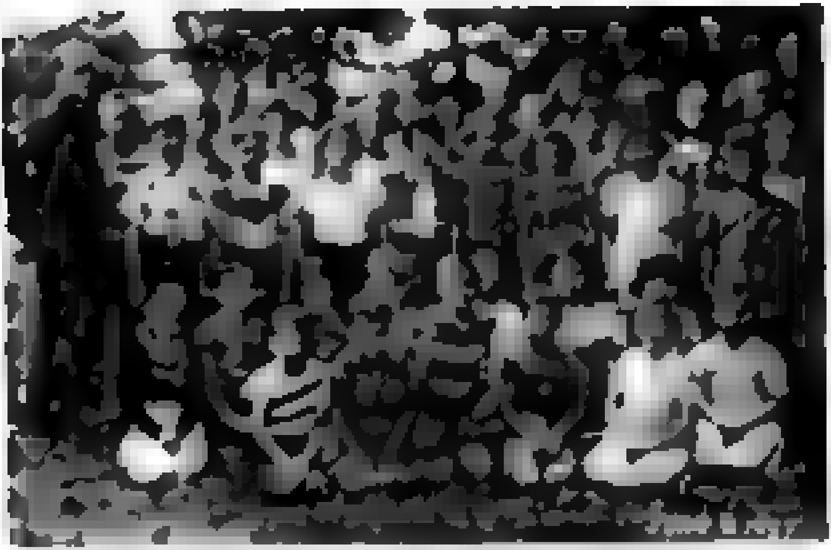
Quaker

The community of Mason came into being in the [illegible] and by [illegible] of [illegible] when it had taken its name from the [illegible]. [illegible] about Mason almost all farms in the country had been settled. Most of the pioneers having come from the old country brought with them two institutions which were very dear to them: the school and the church, hoping to provide a means of education for the children a Mr. Wallace volunteered to teach school in his home which was situated on the north side of what is now Mr. Arnold Carson's farm. School was held in the forenoon and work was done in the harvest fields in the afternoon.

School Section No. 11 was formed in the early fifties and a new log school was built. Quoting from an article written by Mrs. McQuaker we learn "Some of us remember the old school at Massie very well. It stood on the same site as the present new brick church. In the old log school the seats were just planks with no backs, worn smooth by the perpetual motion of the children. When writing time came the class of [illegible] moved to a desk (so called) attached to the wall around three sides of the room.

S.S. No. [illegible] HOLLAND & SYDENHAM, MASSIE, 1910

First Row (L. to R.): Arnold Carson, Marion Rae, Douglas [illegible]
Second Row (L. to R.): Harold McKeown, Brian Rae, Gilbert Rae, Ivan McKibbon, Ross McLeod, Kee Sutherland, Bob Pence
Third Row (L. to R.): Keir Matheson, Nadine Rae, Agnes Sutherland, Jean Hewer, Beth Irving, Betty Irving, [illegible] Rae
Back Row (L. to R.): Ralph Sutherland, Jim Taylor, Clifford McKibbon, Miss Catherine McLelland, T., Jean Phillips, Jean Hewer, Lou Rae, Audrey [illegible]



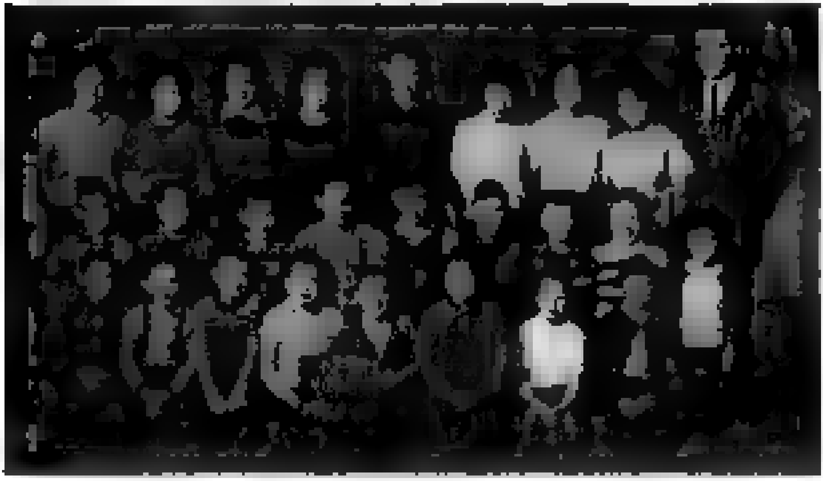
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] much spare room.

[illegible]

In 187[illegible] the stone building was erected on a piece of land purchased from Andrew Neelands. School began in the new building in January 1872 with an enrolment of 20 pupils. The first teacher was Mr. James Cummings, who received a salary of $400.00 per annum, which the ratepayers thought was exorbitant. He had as his assistant Miss Eliza Brown. Early records show that James Cummings carried on as leader of the Band of Hope following Mr. Wm. Howey who had organized it. Since this time our records list forty-seven teachers and it may be the list is not complete.



S.S. No. [illegible] HOLLAND & SYDENHAM, MASSIE 1963-64

Front Row, L. to R.: Paul McKibbon, Carl McDougal, Steve Kirk, Ted Hamill, Bev Lennox, Pauline Lang, Sharon Ramage, Nancy McKibbon.
2nd Row, L. to R.: Bob Kirk, Greg Nuttall, Willard Sutherland, Edward Neelands, Bruce Hamill, Glen Morrow, Brian Kirk, Mary [illegible], Anne McKibbon.
Back Row, L. to R.: Linda Nuttall, Edna Ramage, Jean McKessick, Marie Norton, Ken Tribble, Helen McDougal, Margaret Lennox, Charlotte Lang, Harry McArthur, teacher.

Early teachers included Mr. Wallace George Henderson, first teacher in log school, James Cummings, first teacher in stone school, with Miss Eliza Brown as assistant, Alexander Mitchell, Joe Milburn, Wm. H. Reid, Neil McEachern (about 1886 [illegible] [illegible] Richard Harvey, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mary Thompson, Alexander Wright, Miss [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] taught for seven years. Mr. [illegible] Jack MacDonald, [illegible] Perth, Mr. Haggerty, Miss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Neil [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Brown. Since September [illegible] the following in a [illegible] place: Miss Margaret [illegible] [illegible] Campbell, Miss Mary A. [illegible] Miss [illegible] M. Smith, Miss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Misses [illegible] McCauley, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] McNeil, Mary Robertson, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] McPherson, [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Henderson, Catherine McKinnon, [illegible] McMahon, [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] closed the school on June [illegible] [illegible]

About [illegible] the Moose School Section [illegible] the [illegible] Township School Area. Then [illegible] the [illegible] school board, [illegible] members from the township as a whole [illegible] of the board. The first and only [illegible] to [illegible] on this board was Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] of Moose who was a member during [illegible]

In [illegible] a new Central School was built to serve the entire township. In the year [illegible] proved to be the last year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] which had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the pupils of Moose School under the direction of the teacher, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] presented a program for the public marking the closing of this school and the end of an era.

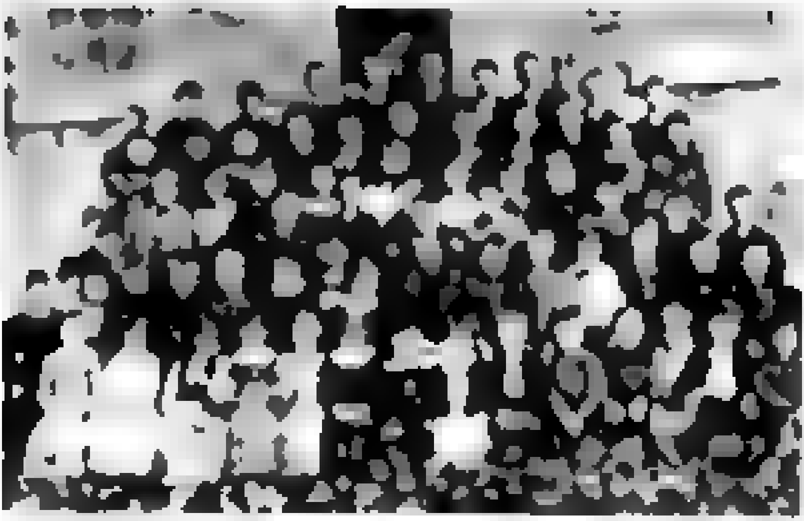
It was felt there was need for a community centre and a board had been set up to make plans for a hall. The school had been [illegible] well [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were held in the neighbourhood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] purpose. And so it was that when all the schools in the township were being sold the [illegible] community [illegible] board purchased the school which their forefathers had built for them 94 years previously. Upon completion of the purchase the deed was vested in the township.

During the spring of 1966 men and women of the community have cooperated excellently and a beginning has been made on remodeling the structure. It is the earnest hope of the present residents of the community that this former schoolhouse will be a fitting tribute to the pioneers of Massie as it now assumes its new role as the Massie Community Centre.

S.S. NO. 12 SYDENHAM — HOATH HEAD

The first settlers started taking up land in this community about 1840. The country was covered with forests and narrow

S.S. No. SYDENHAM HOATH HEAD



[illegible]

[illegible] 850 there were [illegible] Malcom supervised the [illegible] of a small log school [illegible] lot 9, concession 8, the [illegible] ing and rough board floor. The seats were hand made benches. Mr. [illegible], Mr. Moore and Miss Kate [illegible] taught in the school.

In 18[illegible] a new stone school was built and the old log building was torn down. Mr. Thomas Moore had the honour of being the first teacher in the new school and taught for two or three years. Miss Mary Locke succeeded him. She was then only seventeen and had previously taught at [illegible].

In the early years of the stone school there were no hired caretakers. The duties of sweeping the floors and desks and scrubbing the floors twice a year were left to the teacher. Sweeping the floors, dusting and lighting the fires were sometimes done by the teacher and sometimes by the older pupils and supervised by the teacher. In those years the teacher's salary was as low as $[illegible] per annum. It was paid half yearly at [illegible] and midsummer.

During the summer months the attendance was small but during the winter young men often attended school to learn the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic. These scholars were frequently the cause of mischievous pranks and disturbances about the school.

When the schoolhouse was built a platform six feet by eight feet was put up at the front of the room on which was placed the teacher's table and chair. Two anterooms were on either side of the entrance and were used to hang coats and store the lunches on shelves. The walls were plastered and whitewashed and the first seats were benches. In 18[illegible] $[illegible] was borrowed to repair the floor, steps, windows and roof. A well was dug by Mr. [illegible] in 18[illegible] and Mr. John [illegible] put the pump in the well. It was condemned in 19[illegible] and since then the pupils get their supply of water from the [illegible] on the north side of the grounds. It costs the board $[illegible] a year for the water. In 19[illegible] the board fence was replaced by a woven wire fence. Maples were planted along the north, west and south fronts and in [illegible] and [illegible] evergreens were planted along the east front. In 18[illegible] a [illegible] black-board was put up and in 19[illegible] a slate board replaced it and larger seats replaced the double desks and seats. About 1935 hot school lunches were started and continued for many years. They lasted from November to March. The board granted $10 for this and the Women's Institute helped with supplies also. In 1940 a new teacher's desk and chair were purchased. Indoor toilets were installed in 1945 and a piano was bought in 1948.

S.S. No. 2 SYDENHAM HEATH HEAD
ABOUT 1942

Front Row L. to R.: Ruth King, Jack Barclay, Isabelle Tomenham, Gordon King, Betty McKee, Ken Clark.
Back Row L. to R.: Mary Jean MacDonald, Marie Beattie, Margaret Tomenham, Helen Beattie, Alvin Snooks, Don Barclay.

In 1942 two trustee boards were formed, one for North Sydenham and one for South Sydenham. Mr. L. L. Sinclair, the Inspector, was to attend the monthly meetings.

In 1945 Dr. Mac Phillips, School Medical Health Officer, gave the pupils and pre-school children the serum for whooping cough and diphtheria. This was carried out regularly after this. Dr. D. McKee was the next School Medical Health Officer. Now a school nurse from the Grey County Health Unit visits the school regularly.

In 19[illegible] the school was wired for electricity and connected January 1[illegible], 1948. A radio was bought with money saved from school concerts. In 1948 Mr. Lang of [illegible] was engaged to show educational films monthly. In 1949 a record player was bought. In 1952 a new chimney was built and a new foundation was put under the porch and new concrete steps replaced the old board ones. A new wire fence was erected.

Since September 195[illegible] Rev. L. [illegible], minister of Chatsworth, [illegible], Sydenham and Massie Churches, taught religious education until he was transferred to Thornbury Charges.

S.S. No. 2, SYDENHAM [illegible]

First Row (left to right): [illegible] Ferguson, [illegible] Graham, Phil McNally, [illegible] King, [illegible] Anderson.

Second Row (left to right): Marion King, [illegible], Bernice Graham, Paul McNally, [illegible] King, [illegible].

Third Row (left to right): [illegible].

[illegible]

Front Row, left to right: [illegible] Locke, [illegible] Moore, [illegible] Moore, Isabelle Anderson, [illegible] McKerroll, [illegible] Moore.
[illegible] Anderson, [illegible] Wardell, [illegible] Parker.
[illegible] Trevethan, Mrs. Andrew Beattie, [illegible] Wardell, [illegible] Trevethan.

Teachers in the Stone School have been: Mr. Donald Munro, Mrs. [illegible]agan, Miss [illegible], Miss Margaret Locke, Miss Martin, Miss Jessie McKay, Mr. Donald McKerroll, Mr. L. Gilchrist, Miss Mabel W[illegible], Mr. Stephen Williamson, Miss Belle McKerroll, Miss Mamie McQueen, Miss Cora Morrison, Miss Bessie Campbell, Miss Laura McFarlane, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Velma Wiggins, Miss Bessie Sinclair, Miss Ruth Taylor, Miss Gertrude [illegible], Miss Hazel McMullen, Miss Ruth Shier, Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Hempstead, Mrs. Mary Beattie and Mrs. Verna Parsons.

S.S. NO. 13 SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL

In the year 1858, Robert Grierson started the first school in the home of Robert Lemon. This was only a small log cabin but it served the purpose. The first school is still standing, a small cottage, known for many years as Bussyle, now occupied by Mrs. James Nicoll.

Few records have been kept of the early days of the Leith school, but much information as recalled by former pupils is found in the book "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" by A. H. Ross, published in 1924. A glance at the list of first pupils will clearly indicate the pioneers of Leith were of Scottish blood: John Henry, Janet Henry, Mary Duffy, Maggie Easton, Robert Glen, Jessie Glen, Mary Cameron, Frank Cameron, Jenny Cameron, Frances Cameron, James Burr, James Duffy, Peter Marshall, Nancy Marshall, Nettie Marshall, James Ried, Jessie Reid, Betsy Reid, Malcolm Rutherford, Betsy Turnbull, Janet Easton and Robina Easton.

FIRST LEITH SCHOOL

[illegible]

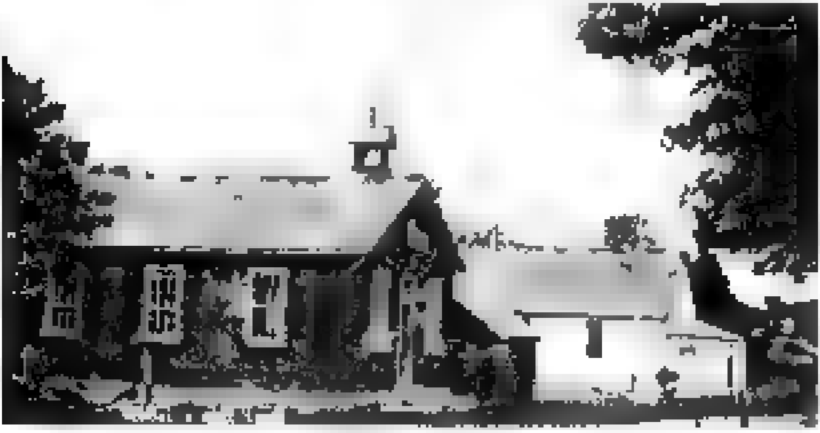
The same year the first class was established a school house was erected, a frame structure with a cottage roof, situated on Lot 6, South Buchanan Street. This was the first real school house in Leith and is no longer standing. Robert Cameron continued as teacher at a salary of $250.00 per annum. His scholars in the Leith school earned a reputation for themselves in the community for their brawn, stubbornness and general bad behaviour, but in spite of this early impression they, reared there, lived to become excellent citizens wherever they went and in whatever walk of life they chose.

This first school was more than a school. Before 1865, when there was no church in Leith, the services and prayer meetings were held within its walls, while it also served as the centre for social activities when services were held there.

After Mr. Cameron retired, an Englishman, Hugh Jones from Durham, taught for a year or two. He introduced the game of cricket and it continued to be a favourite sport long after his departure.

Mr. James was followed in the next ten years by no less than eight teachers whose names are as follows: Alexander Cochrane, Henry Moore, William Moore, Miss Bessie Brown 1869, Robert Henry 1870-73, Henry Adair 1874, John McKerroll 1875 and William McKenzie 1876.

To accommodate the growing number of pupils, a new school was built in 1875 by James McNeil. There were many disputes as to whether it would be frame or brick construction. Those who favoured frame won the decision. Although the building bore the year 1875 over the entrance, it was actually not ready for occupancy until February 1876, when the schoolmaster William McKenzie moved the pupils and books to their new headquarters. He continued to teach there for two years. In the same period he often held concerts in Leith. With the money raised in one single entertainment he was able to purchase one of the finest toned bells in Ontario.



OLD LEITH SCHOOL

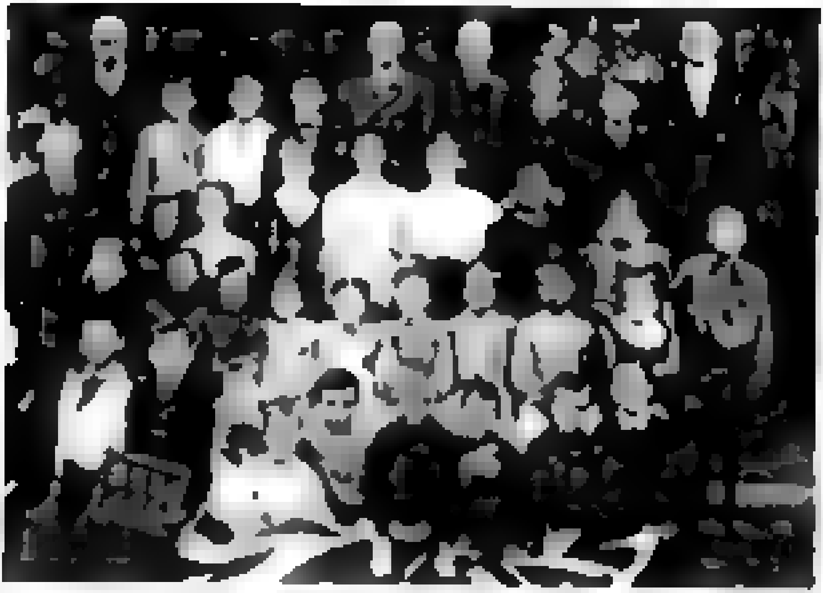
On the old school bell, which has been a favourite from the beginning with the pupils, hangs many a tale. On countless dark nights about the midnight hour the village boys of several succeeding generations met at the school and sent the bell's clear voice ringing in the still night. This escapade never failed to raise the ire of their elders, many of whom were wont to rise from their beds at the first peal and come in search of the guilty parties. But the lads always managed to make a get-away.

Mr. William N. Robertson succeeded Mr. McKenzie in 1878. Those who taught in the next quarter were the following masters: Robert Henry 1879-84, Daniel Day 1884-87, Arthur Cameron 1888-89, Martha Acton 1890-91, Abigail Breadner 1892-93, Thomas Clark 1894-95, William Clark 1896-97, Deborah Ford 1898-99, Mary Brown 1900-02, Margaret Ross 1903, Margaret Clark 1903-04, and Jessie Rae 1905 (part).

From the time of the founding of the school up until 1905 the school year commenced on the first of January, but in 1905 the time was changed and the term began, as it does to-day, at the beginning of September.

In 1942 the North Sydenham Township School Area was formed and included the Leith school. Then in June 1943 the Area Board decided to close the school and transfer the four pu

PRESENT LEITH SCHOOL



Back Row, [illegible] J. T. Mitchell, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sutherland, James Mitchell, [illegible]

Second Row, [illegible] [illegible] Moore, [illegible] Margaret Sutherland, [illegible] Moore, Kate Rutherford, [illegible]

Third Row, [illegible] Isabel Moore, [illegible] Moore, [illegible] [illegible]

Front Row, [illegible]

pils in attendance in the Annan school. These were Elsie Mitchell, Lorraine Scott, Heath and Alice Pegele.

From 1895 until the closing of the school in June 1945 there were a total of [illegible] teachers. The longest record of service is held by Mrs. Ross Fraser of Leith, formerly Isabella Sutherland, who taught for [illegible] years (1925-3?) in the village school. The following list gives all the teachers from 1895 up until the closing in 1945: Russell Cameron (1895), Jas. Mitchell, [illegible] Fraser Mc-Gregor (1897-[illegible]), Hannah Day ([illegible]-1912), Mary Brown ([illegible]), Agnes Tabbard (19[illegible]), Kate Rutherford ([illegible]), Margaret Dr

Guerte 1918, Miss Mulhall 1919, Mary Clark 1919, Isabel Munro 1920, Mary Lamont 1921, Jean Frazer 1921-24, Evelyn Sutton 1924-28, Miss Bailey 1928, Isabella Sutherland 1929-39, and Margaret Aitken 1939-43.

Two teachers in the list, Miss Hannah Day and Miss Kate Rutherford, have rendered noteworthy Christian service on the foreign mission field. Miss Day, wife of Rev. A. A. Scott, served the Baptist Church in India for many years. Miss Rutherford served the United Church in Angola and at this time is still serving in this field.

S. S. No. 3 SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL 1929

Left to Right: Roger Mitchell, Ann Rutherford, Yan John Holman, Eric Showell, Melville Scott, Earl Rutherford, Bill Lemon, Lee Scott, Neil Holman, Bob Rutherford.

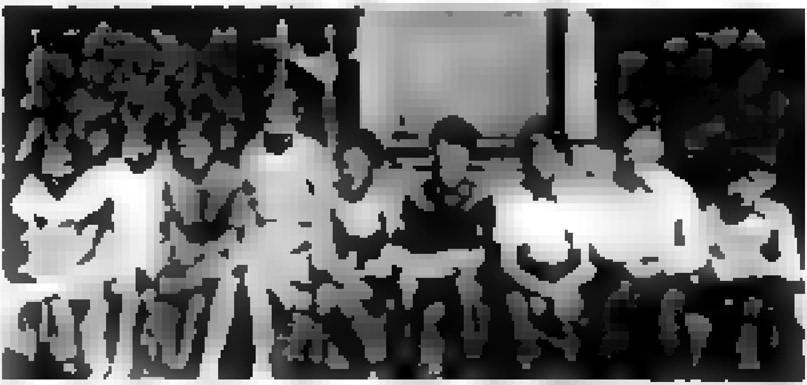
Among those who received their first education at the Leith school are a number who later became widely known. The late Tom Thomson, famous painter of the northern landscape, who was drowned in Canoe Lake in 1917, came to Leith as a babe with his parents in 1877 and received all his public school education in the village. His brother, the late George Thomson of Owen Sound, was also a well known landscape painter who attended the Leith school.

In the 1870's there were about 65 pupils in attendance and it is recorded that from 75-80 children made up the classes in the next decade. Decreases were noted in the population and in 1943 there were only 6 pupils attending. Of that number, two passed the entrance to high school leaving only four to continue.

In 1948, after a petition was presented to the area board, the school was re-opened with the following eleven pupils in attendance and Miss Laura Taylor as teacher. The pupils were Mary Janet Cramer, Eileen Holmes, Sam [illegible], Lloyd and Gordon Scott, Jerry [illegible], Helen, Dorothy and Bob Armstrong, Dorothy Mitchell and Mary Lewis. By June a total of 14 pupils were enrolled and 7 more scheduled to begin in September.

During the school term, Mr. George Newell of Owen Sound became music supervisor and under his capable instruction the pupils of Leith school have taken part in Grey County Musical Festivals and have won several awards.

Another of the services of the area board was to provide free dental care to all pre-school and school-aged pupils. This service began in June 1949 and was provided by the dentist of the parents' own choice.



[illegible]

[illegible] Dorothy Armstrong, Helen Armstrong, Miss [illegible] [illegible] Russell Mitchell, Bob [illegible]

In June 1948 a Mission Band was formed under the sponsorship of the United Church Women's Association and Mrs. Ross Heyes and Mrs. Harold Cease were the first leaders. This Mission Band was named the Kate Rutherford Mission Band in honour of a former pupil and teacher who is now a missionary in Angola.

On Saturday, July 1, 1950 the 75th Anniversary of the school was celebrated with over [illegible] former pupils, teachers and visitors in attendance at a picnic and sports program. Those in attendance were from neighbouring points and as far distant as Vancouver, B.C.

In the early morning hours of October 20, 1954 the little red school house was completely destroyed by fire and due to the fact that all records were lost, this history up until 1954 has been compiled from the book "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" by Allan H. Ross.

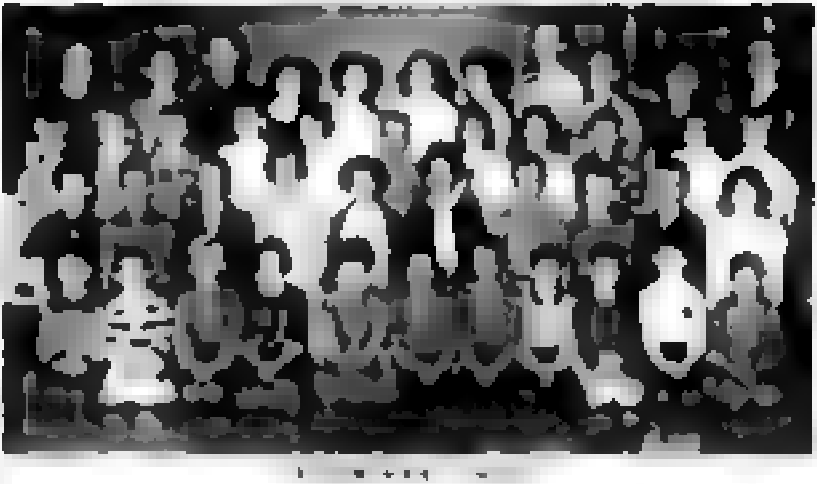
A place to carry on with the classes had to be found quickly and the school board was fortunate in being able to rent a vacant Baptist Church where classes were resumed on October 25th with Miss Laura Murray as teacher.

Desks and blackboards were loaned from the Owen Sound Board of Education and the North Sydenham Township Area School Board purchased new text books and scribblers from Jack Hood School Supplies of Stratford. Mr. Hood presented the school with $100.00 worth of library books as all of the books had been destroyed.

At a meeting on September 15, 1955 the board decided to call for tenders for the building of a new one-room school, to be so built that another room could be added if it was felt advisable at a later date.

At a meeting held on November 7, 1955 the tender of Jim Foulds Construction was accepted. The architects were Craig and Madill of Toronto.

The new school was completed and ready for occupancy by April 1st, 1956 and consisted of one classroom, two washrooms, a



[illegible]

[illegible]

basement rooms and a vestibule. The building is heated by an air furnace and has [illegible] floors throughout.

On March [illegible], the board passed a motion to build a second room. The number of pupils on the roll at that time was [illegible] with a large number of pre-school children in the district.

At a meeting on May [illegible] the board [illegible] as the architect and tenders for the second room were opened September [illegible], with the tender of Russell Robertson being accepted.

In September of [illegible] the school was divided into senior and junior rooms and while the building was being [illegible] with [illegible] for [illegible] more space [illegible] the

Baptist Church with Mrs. James Sibbald engaged as teacher for the Juniors.

Work on the new room proceeded quickly, considering the fact that most of the work was done during the winter and on February 6, 1961 the junior grades moved into the new room.

It is a school of which North Sydenham can be justly proud and to the present time the teachers and pupils have found it to be a pleasant and convenient place in which to work and study.

This is the list of the teachers from the re-opening of the old school in 1947 until the present time: Gwen Taylor 1947-49, Eunice Wilson 1949-53, Grace Carr 1953-55, Laura Murray 1955-56 who became Mrs. Hudson during her term, Mildred Nye 1956-59 who became Mrs. I. Vanwyck during her term, Mrs. Wayne Cole 1959-60, Mrs. W. Cole and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1960-61 and Mrs. I. Vanwyck and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1961-65, Mrs. Frank Lapier and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1965-67.

S.S. NO. 14 SYDENHAM—GARRYOWEN SCHOOL

Let us turn our eyes back in imagination to a scene of more than one hundred years ago. As we look over the land that now constitutes School Section 14, we see hundreds of acres of forest. Here and there, however, is a little cleared space with a small log house, simply built, in its centre. What work is represented by that cleared space and how much is still to be done! Everyone works hard, but when work is over one might see in that pioneer home a large group of children for families were large. Perhaps in the evening the mother reads to them from one of the few jealously treasured books. Usually, however, there is but little time as there is mending, spinning and other tasks, so the children hear very little and usually cannot read or write.

Gradually men began to think, "Are our children going to grow up without the knowledge of reading or writing?" We learned

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

school. The government also realized that a new country to be a prosperous one must have good and intelligent citizens and its children must have an education.

Land was procured from Mr. Mac McMahon on a 99 year lease and purchased on the termination of the lease from Mr. Lester Bye. The first school was built in 1904, just back of where the present school is located. It was a log school heated by a box stove. Most of the desks faced the walls with long benches for seats. Down the centre were two rows of desks. All the children used slates. There were only 5 grades or forms, and the subjects taught varied somewhat from to-day. Besides the Presbyterian

PUPILS [illegible]

Front Row [illegible] Evelyn Mc[illegible] [illegible] Ruth Bruce [illegible] Murphy [illegible] [illegible] Jennie [illegible]

Second Row [illegible] Harry Murphy [illegible]

Back Row [illegible] Arthur Mc[illegible] [illegible] MacDonald [illegible] [illegible] Bruce [illegible] and Catholic Catechisms, reading, grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, and elementary mensuration and drawing were taught in all five forms. Spelling and writing were [illegible] taught in the first four forms. English poetical literature, Algebra, Euclid and a form of commercial courses were taught in the 5th form only, and physiology and temperance in all but the first form, and history in forms 3, 4 and 5.

There were fifty pupils but many could come only in winter. It is interesting to note that in one year the total number of days attended by one pupil was 4, while others attended 6 and 8, reaching a high of 204. It must also be noted that a school year embraced eleven of the twelve months with July being the holiday. Some pupils could speak only Gaelic but these had to learn English and use it only.

GARRYOWEN SCHOOL 1930

Left to Right: [illegible] Bye, Ben Grunsell, Lillian T. Traynor, Freda Traynor, Ray McCutcheon, Gordon Spence, Harry Grunsell, Charles Johnson, Lloyd Spence, Eleanor Bush, Leonard Bye, Bush, [illegible], [illegible] Bye, Earl Spence, Edna Traynor. The teacher at that time was Miss Florence [illegible].

Some of the first pupils were McCutcheon, MacMartin, MacDonald, McTavish, McArthur, McPhee, Hope, Horn, Buzza and White.

CARRY-OWEN PUPILS 1958-1959

Back Row — L. to R.: Walter Spence, Lloyd Bye, Lorne Johnson, Jim Wilson, Earl Mc-Cutcheon, John Bye, Marie Johnson.
Front Row — L. to R.: Mary Bye, Bill Hutchinson, Alvin Bye, Allan Johnson, Audrey Alexander, Ruth Bye, Kathy Bye, Glenn McCutcheon.
Mrs. Harry Linley was the teacher.

The pupils had a hard time as they had to walk long distances over poor roads. In the winter they crossed the fields as there were absolutely no roads visible.

As the community gradually became more settled, homes, farms, churches and roads were improved, and so of course schools too kept up with the trend. The old log school which had been poorly mortared was condemned and torn down. It was replaced by the present frame school. The exact date of this school's erection is not known, but was somewhere between 1870 and 1875, and was built by the father and uncle of Mr. Colin Spence, namely Mr. George and Mr. Robert Spence. The sand and mortar were obtained at Leith.

The first teacher Mr. [illegible] received a salary of $[illegible] and the first woman teacher Miss Miller received $[illegible]. During the following years salaries improved somewhat and they reached $[illegible] in [illegible] but dropped again to [illegible] in [illegible] but rose again to $[illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible].

Wood was delivered to the school for $[illegible] [illegible] but as in all business transactions there were stipulations. The wood must be piled outside the shed by April [illegible] and stored in the shed by October 1st. To make sure the contractors did not shirk their responsibilities $[illegible] was withheld until the job was completed. Time brings changes and in [illegible] an oil burner was installed.

The first flag pole at the school stood [illegible] feet high and was made of cedar obtained from the land where the school is situated. The present pole of somewhat lesser length was erected in [illegible].

The school has always taken part in the Sydenham School Fair and three pupils have received the [illegible] Company Trophy for the most points won. They are Harry [illegible], Kenneth Spence and Jim Wilson.

A new black board was installed in the school in [illegible] made possible by the proceeds of a box social netting $[illegible]. The black board cost $[illegible]. The remainder of the money after a $[illegible] donation was given to the American Fund was used for books and necessities for the school.

In January [illegible] the school ceased to exist as the trustee system succumbed to the North Sydenham School Board Area.

A Mission Band was organized in [illegible] and is still carried on as well as the Junior Red Cross Society which received its charter in 1934.

There have been a great many improvements at the school and it would be impossible to name them all. Some of the most noteworthy are the painting of the exterior of the building yellow trimmed with green in [illegible]. Cupboards were built along the south side of the classroom in [illegible]. Hydro was installed in [illegible]. A well was drilled in [illegible] thus eliminating the children having to carry water from the home of John Grunsel. A new ceiling was built in 1956, and that winter mice chewed their way through it. In 1957 the interior was painted and in 1958 a radio was purchased.

Teachers at this school, to date: the first one, Mr. Gilchrist. There were two Misses Miller, sisters from Bognor; Annie Elder, D.C. McEachern, M.F. McDonald, Pearl Butchart, Mary Michael, M.W. Londry, Jean Riddel, Miss Hammond, Flora MacDonald, Margaret Rutherford, Charles Manders, Mary Ireton, Edith Theaker, Florence Hindle, Margaret Waggins, Alma Thompson, Florence Bell, Velma Finnigan, Albert Mealey, Beth Patterson, Agatha Iredale, Ina Taylor, Marjorie Jackson, Mrs. Bruce (Bernice Bell), Agnes Waterton, Mrs. Gordon (Edith MacPhatter), Mrs. Harry (Helen) Linley and Mrs. Wilfred (Laura) Squire, Mrs. Art (Ina) McVittie, Mrs. Harold (Doreen) Scott, Mrs. Orville (Anna) Sutton.

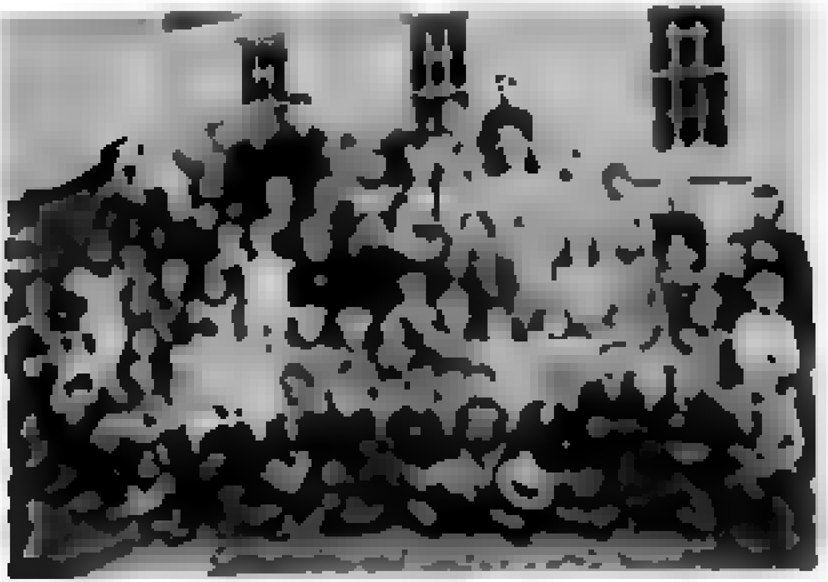
S.S. NO. 5, SOUTH SYDENHAM and ST. VINCENT
WOODFORD SCHOOL

The first school was held in a log building which was the hotel and post office. It stood on the site of the present hotel about halfway down Woodford hill. The present stone school was built in 1877 on part of lot 4, concession 1, S.C.R., Sydenham Township, on land owned by the late John Thompson, who sold it to the school board for $[illegible]00. Mr. Clarke from Annan was the contractor and Mr. George Woods put the stone on the grounds for $25.00.

Miss Kate McIntyre taught in the hotel until the school was ready and then completed the year in the new school during the years 1877-1878. She was followed by a Miss Mitchell in 1879. Between the period 1879 to 1890 teachers included Mr. Sproule, Miss Wright, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thomas Knight, Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Dan Day came about 1890 and continued until

[illegible]

[illegible] was at Minto School during this time and was relieved by Mr George Jolley for one year. Mr George Mosley, Miss Irene Moore, Mr George Jolley, Mr Osborne Carr, Mrs Percy Baker, Mr Crichton, Mr Bingham, Miss Pringle and Miss Isabel Perry, Mr Egan Wilson [illegible], Miss Jean Semple [illegible], Miss Mary Margaret [illegible], Mr Wm Wright [illegible], Miss Lucia Williams [illegible], Miss Dolores McVittie [illegible], Miss Edith Thresher [illegible], Miss Eugene MacKay [illegible], Mrs W W Gray [illegible], Miss Wilma Adams [illegible], Miss Mae Jolley [illegible], Mr Earle Greenfield [illegible], Miss Marion Henderson [illegible], Mr Russell E Foster [illegible], Mr Clarence Munro [illegible], Miss Vera Hogarth [illegible], Mr Arthur Davidson [illegible], Miss Jean Moore [illegible], Miss Wilda Sharpe [illegible], Miss Georgina McInnes [illegible], Mrs Anne Ireland [illegible], Miss Eileen [illegible] [illegible], Mr Gregory Armstrong [illegible], Miss Jane Johnson [illegible], Mr Reginald McArthur [illegible], Mrs Anna Sutton [illegible] the year 1966



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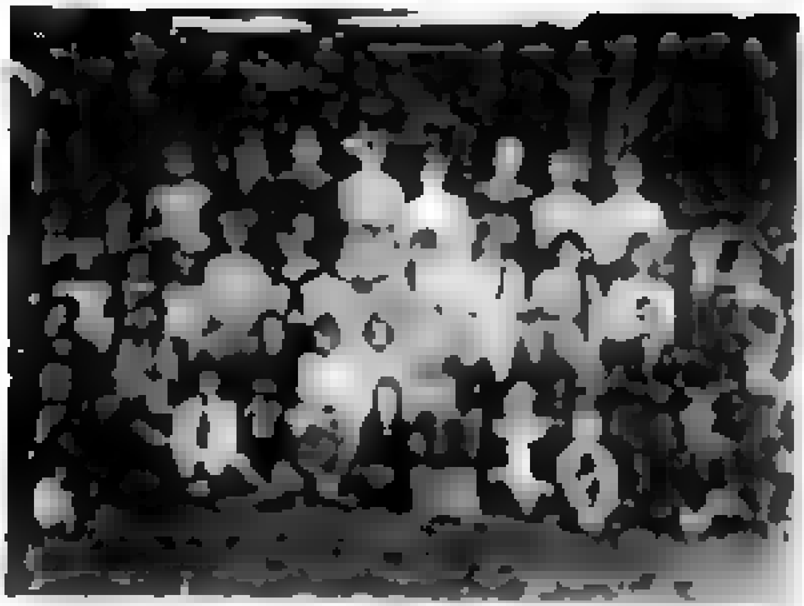


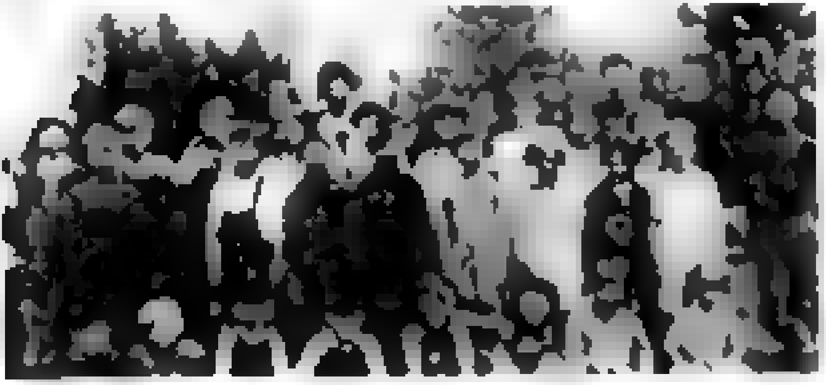
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] School Area in 1942

In 1943 the [illegible] their own [illegible]

Education week was observed in 1943 by a Parents' Day at school when the parents and friends of the pupils were invited to visit the school and see the children at work. The second annual Education Week was observed in 1944 by a special service in the United Church in which the school pupils formed the choir, rendering several anthems and taking part in the worship service. On March 29, 1945 an open night was held to which all the people of the community were invited. The pupils presented a play which they had written in class, several musical numbers and speeches which received prizes at the School Fair. Work of each pupil in art, writing, social studies and science projects were on display.



[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] AND [illegible]

Front Row [illegible]

Second Row [illegible]

Third Row [illegible]

Back Row [illegible]

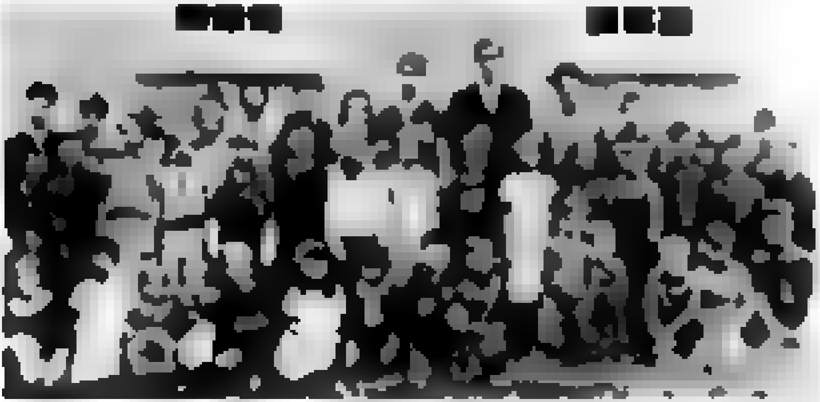
Teacher was Miss [illegible]

The Junior Red Cross Society of this school raised a total of $[illegible] in [illegible], $[illegible] of which was sent overseas [illegible]. There is still an active Junior Red Cross in the school.

A beginning was made in Citizenship Government at [illegible] School in September [illegible] when a student council was set up with one member elected from each [illegible]. The council made their own rules and appointed officers to see them carried out. The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].

In November [illegible] electric lights were turned on in the school. The second Friday afternoon the children had a [illegible] when $[illegible] was raised. $[illegible] was sent to the [illegible] Red Cross and $[illegible] was spent on craft material and on paints for the school.

The school received a Beautification of School Grounds Contest [illegible] in the spring of [illegible]. School [illegible] posts, pump and flag pole were painted. The people along the road [illegible] flowers, trees and shrubs were planted by the pupils and teacher. Miss [illegible] [illegible] devoted a good deal of effort. [illegible] prize of $[illegible] in the



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

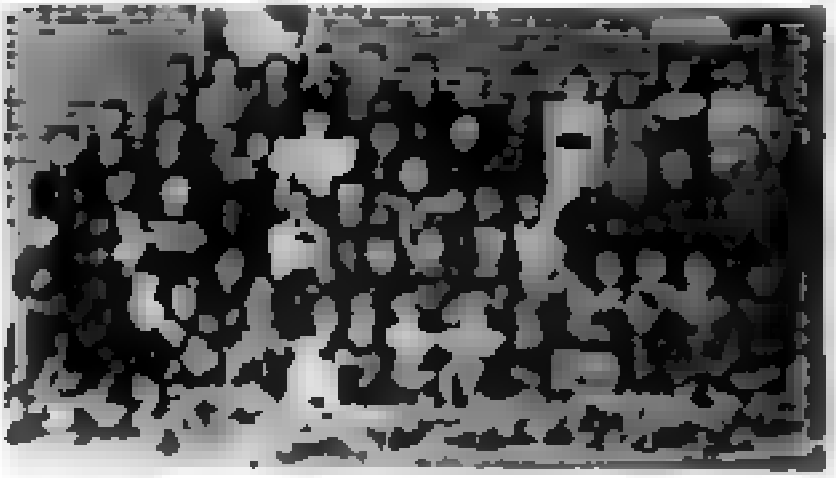
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pte. [illegible] Pte. [illegible] Pte. [illegible] [illegible] Pte. [illegible] [illegible] Pte. [illegible] [illegible] Pte. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pte. [illegible] [illegible]

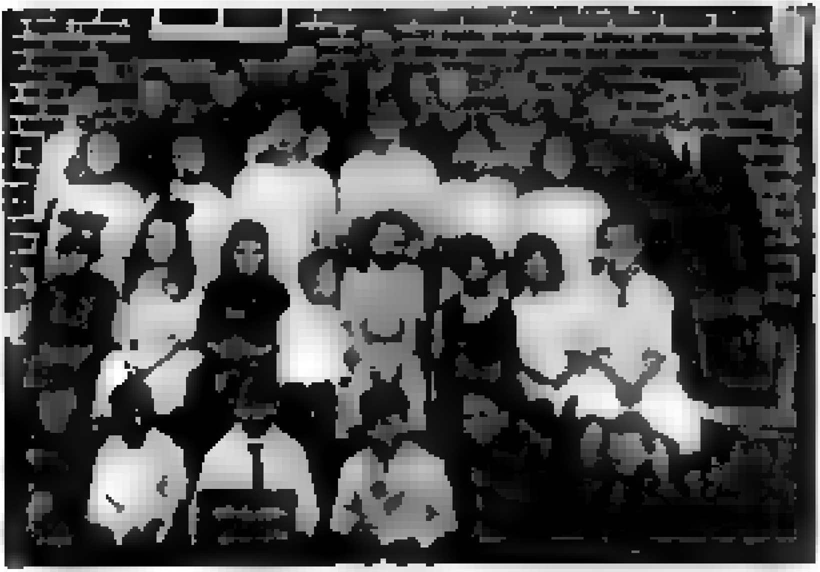
[illegible] ST. VINCENT MORLEY SCHOOL

The [illegible] School [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and St. Vincent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Winnie Crozier, Alice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



U.S.S. No. [illegible] EUPHRASIA & ST. VINCENT
[illegible] SCHOOL

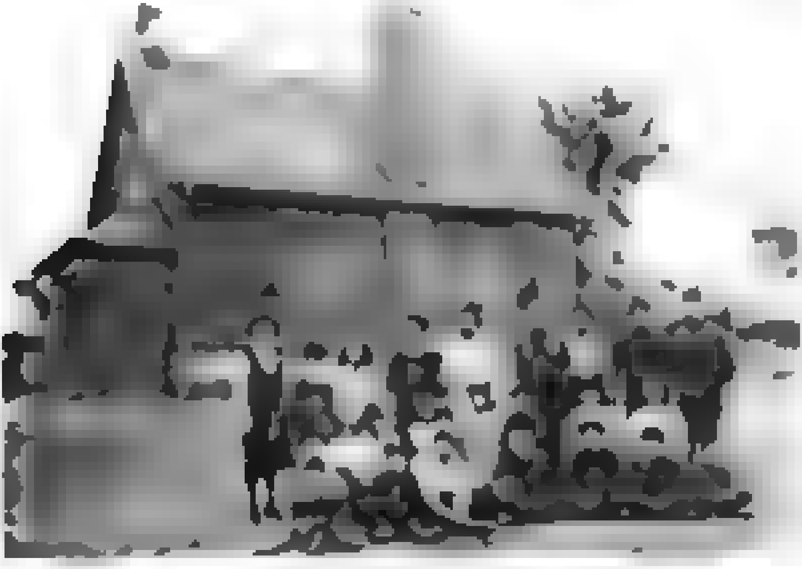
Front Row (left to right): Teacher Herb McGregor, Harold Hill, Mac McMillan, Russel McMillan, [illegible] McMillan, [illegible], Arthur Hill.
Second Row (left to right): Margaret [illegible], [illegible] Hill, Mary [illegible], [illegible] Wilson, Bertha King, Laura [illegible], [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Bennett.
Third Row (left to right): [illegible], Blanche McMillan, Nellie [illegible], [illegible] Mac[illegible], [illegible] Reid, [illegible].
Back Row (left to right): [illegible] McMillan, Roy Bennett, [illegible] Bennett, Mac[illegible], Jack McEachern, Arthur Mac[illegible], [illegible] Mac[illegible], [illegible].

by John Kirwan, who came from Ireland in 1835 and settled on the north half of lot 33 on the 12th concession of St. Vincent, where Robert Hill later resided. Before the school was built the older children attended the Balaclava and Mountain Schools, a distance of five miles away.

The first teacher, Theodore O'Leary, helped build the log school house and chinked it with moss. He taught for two years and was followed by Nelson Saunders, aged 17, who was succeeded by James [illegible], also 17 years of age.

[illegible]

[illegible] the A F V Range



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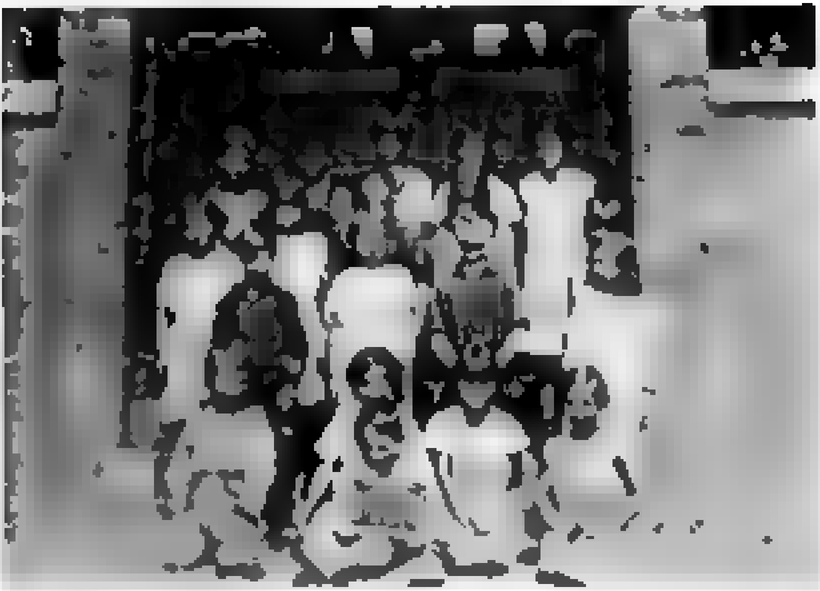
[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mary [illegible] Johnson [illegible]

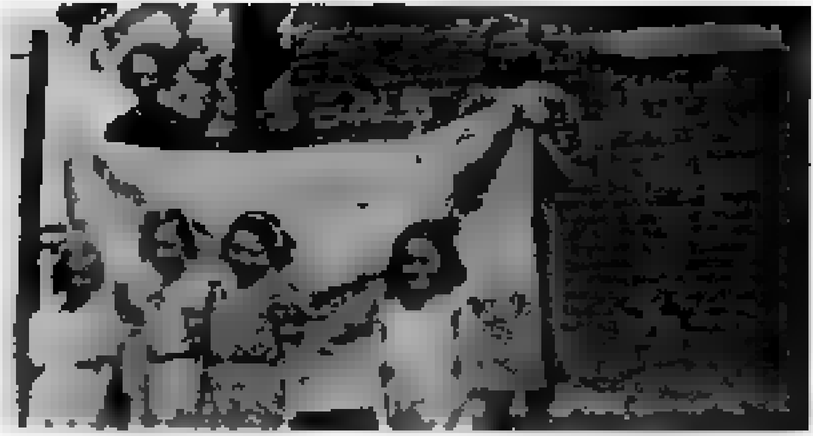
[illegible] Marion [illegible] Reid King [illegible]

[illegible] Brody [illegible] Frank Brody [illegible] Hannah [illegible]

[illegible] Marie Lennox Edna [illegible] Mary McArthur

The teacher was Miss Marion Barnes

McGregor, Jean McGregor, Florence McGregor, Maud Dunbar, Jessie Dennon, Georgina M[illegible], Miss Berry, Miss Harkness, Miss [illegible]land, Miss Hume, Percy Ledman, Mr. Anderson, Isabelle Robertson, Mamie McArthur, Miss Reid, Green Lennox, Edith L[illegible], Regina Craig, Nellie Sinclair, Marjorie Buchanan, who taught for eleven years, and Miss Mary Hanna, who was the last teacher in Morley School.



U.S.S. No. 1, NORTH ST. VINCENT AND SYDENHAM
[illegible] ABOUT 1916

Front Row (l. to r.): Sadie Johnson, Evelyn Brown, Phyllis Lemon, Shirley Stewart. Back Row (l. to r.): Miss Marjorie Hargrave, teacher, Laura Stewart, Viola Stewart, Bert King, Bernice Stewart, [illegible] [illegible].
The quilt was pieced by the pupils and quilted by their mothers. It was donated to the [illegible] Red Cross.

S.S. NO. 16, SYDENHAM — DURIE'S SCHOOL

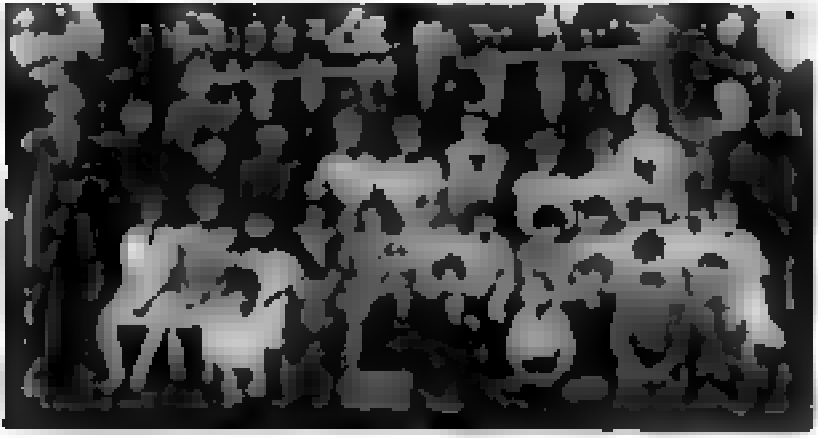
In 1902 the owners of land adjoining township of Sydenham held a meeting to discuss better accommodation. It was of brick construction. In January 1906 a School Board was organized. In April the grounds were levelled, trees were planted, and the basement was cemented.

The teacher, Miss Bew, resigned in September of that year and Miss Ethel Holmes was engaged at a salary of $350.00. Upon Miss Holmes' resignation June 30, 1909, Miss Ina Legate was engaged at $375.00. Other teachers have included S.I. Newman, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Helen Bell, Miss Bertie Kerr [illegible], Miss M.F. [illegible] 19[illegible]-18, Miss Margaret Rutherford 1918-21, Miss Ollie Frazer 1921-24, Miss Alma Thompson

S.S. No. [illegible] SYDENHAM SOUTH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL AREA
[illegible]

[illegible]

Front Row, [illegible] Beatrix McDonald, Leonard [illegible] Elizabeth Richard [illegible]
Second Row, [illegible] Isabella Wilson, [illegible] Jessie [illegible]
Third Row, [illegible] Marion [illegible] Jack McDonald, [illegible] Kemp
Fourth Row, [illegible] Margaret [illegible] Harry [illegible]
[illegible] Irene Kemp
Teacher: Miss [illegible]
Picture was taken after the school was [illegible] up



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Mary [illegible] Miss Marion Henderson [illegible] Sarah Harvey [illegible] Miss Evelyn Harper [illegible] Miss Rose Lawson [illegible] Margaret Rutherford, Alberta Thompson, Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, Miss Arlene Eagles, Arthur Hawkins, Gerhard Brown, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] There were [illegible] pupils on the roll in [illegible] and [illegible] pupils in [illegible]. The school fence was painted in [illegible].

[illegible] books were bought for the school in [illegible] and [illegible] volumes of Books of Knowledge in [illegible]. At the same time as the [illegible] a program was commenced [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per [illegible]. The local Committee was presented with maps and other equipment. A flag pole had been erected and [illegible] the [illegible]

Club invited the school board to meet at the school on Empire Day for the purpose of presenting a flag. A well was drilled and pump put in at a cost of $35.00 for the drilling and $ 20.00 for the pump. This was in 1924 and the "Dinna Weary" Club donated $5 .00 toward the expenditure. In 196 water was put in and Hydro installed around 1946. Repairs and new features have been added to the school through the years.

S.S. NO. 6, DURIE'S 1936

Front Row L. to R.: Orville Miner, Gordon Russel, Jimmie Hunter, Violet Hunter, Edna Majury, Jack Frizzell, Mary Dianne Michael, Jean Majury.
Back Row L. to R.: Louis Maret, Mary Burt, Ethel Maher, Miss Marion Henderson, teacher, Lawrence Kniggs, Evelyn Jones, Mae Majury.

Durie School was awarded the Fair Shield in competition with other schools at the School Fair in September 1926.

During the war the ladies of the community formed a club known as the "Willing Workers". Entertainments were given at

S.S. No. [illegible] SYDENHAM PUPILS [illegible]

Front Row, l. to R.: Lorraine Ramage, [illegible] Alva, Ruth Williams, Jean Russell
Second Row, l. to R.: [illegible] Gerard, Peter [illegible] Norman, Barbara King, Norm Walters, Betty Boyd, Eileen King
Back Row, l. to R.: Elroy Williams, Frank Poole, Miss Margaret Rutherford, [illegible] Mary King, Fred Williams, [illegible] Gerard

the school to provide funds and articles. $125.00 was donated to the Belgian Relief Fund. Miss Elizabeth Kemp donated an organ for the Sunday School.

S.S. No. [illegible] GRESHAM [illegible]

Front Row (L. to R.): Wanda [illegible], Paul Ramsay, Darlene [illegible], Marilyn [illegible], Sheila Gordon, Jane [illegible], [illegible], Ruth Ann [illegible].

Second Row (L. to R.): [illegible], Ruth Anne [illegible], [illegible] Mill[illegible] [illegible], Marie [illegible].

Third Row (L. to R.): [illegible] Millman, Marlene [illegible].

Back Row (L. to R.): [illegible], Kenneth [illegible], teacher, George [illegible].

Barring out day, an understood school holiday back about the turn of the century.

There was no set day for this event, but the usual accepted time was the first morning when the ground was white with snow. Strangely enough, on this day several of the older boys got to school real early to be ahead of the teacher and get a good supply of wood and braces to bar the doors and windows and have as many as possible of the boys inside before the teacher arrived. When he or she did get there the fun started. The accepted thing in order was for the teacher to go to a store and come back with a good supply of candy and declare a holiday.

This however wasn't the way several teachers saw it and they tried to force their way in. The first step was to talk to the ones inside through the key hole or the window and demand that the door be opened. This was naturally turned down. Next came the threat of dire punishment when school was eventually adjourned. This also being turned down the fun really started unless they were good hearted, [illegible] and went for the goodies. In some cases it would be a man who was outside looking in which was a bit more of a problem and at times resulted in broken windows or door which seemed a terrible waste and really spoiled what started out to be a wonderful day.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS

Until the year [illegible] this important school official was called Superintendent. The first Superintendent in Grey County was Thomas Ryan who was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, about [illegible]. He had one brother William. Their father died when they were quite young and an uncle, Robert Forrester, who apparently had plenty of money, paid for their education. They were Protestants and attended private schools and Thomas attended a college in Ireland. Thomas had a fine horse which the local Priest wished to buy but the owner did not want to part with it and this caused some trouble between the Protestants and Catholics and the family was boycotted out of Ireland. Thomas coming to Canada where he settled in the Pike Lake area not far from Mount Forest. William went to Australia in [illegible].

Thomas Ryan had been a school teacher in Ireland and continued teaching for a year after coming to Canada. After proving his education he was appointed the first Public School Superintendent for Grey County as well as Wellington [illegible] about [illegible]. His territory extended from Sydenham, now Owen Sound at Guelph. He travelled his route on horseback. When the roads were impassable for horse travel, he made the trips on foot. Mr. Ross was Public School Superintendent for Grey and Wellington Counties until 1856.

In 1856 the Counties of Grey was divided into [illegible] School Districts which included the townships as follows: District No. [illegible] Derby, Sydenham, Holland, Sullivan; District No. [illegible] Bentinck, Glenelg, Egremont, Normanby; District No. 3, St. Vincent, Euphrasia, Collingwood; District No. 4, Artemesia, Osprey, Melancthon and Proton. District No. [illegible] was the district in which Sydenham Township is located. Superintendents in this District from 1856 to 18[illegible] were: [illegible] George [illegible] Cole; [illegible] John George [illegible]; 1867-1871 Charles Gordon.

In [illegible] a statute was passed appointing inspectors as follows: Thomas Gordon for the North Riding of Grey, William Ferguson for the South Riding of Grey. These two men acted as inspectors for Grey [illegible] until December [illegible] when a by-law was passed dividing the North Riding into two: West Grey, which included Holland, Sullivan, Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham Townships; East Grey, including St. Vincent, Collingwood and Euphrasia Townships. When the division was made in [illegible] Thomas Gordon became Public School Inspector for the West Grey [illegible] in which Sydenham township was [illegible]. Mr. Gordon served in this office until [illegible].

Since that time inspectors for Sydenham Township have been: [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Burgess, B.A., Grey West, Owen Sound; [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Wilson, B.A., Grey West, Owen Sound; [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Morrison, B.A., Grey East, Meaford; [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Owen Sound; Mr. [illegible] Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Meaford; [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Owen Sound; [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Sinclair, B.A., Grey No. [illegible], Owen Sound; [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Clark, B.A., m.ed., Grey No. 2, Owen Sound.

The appointment of an Inspector was made by the County Council until [illegible] when the appointment was made by the Provincial Legislature.

The name of the inspectorate and the townships included in the different inspectorates and the place of residence of the Inspector have changed several times through the years. Townships included in the Inspectorate Grey No. 2 in [illegible] are Sydenham, St. Vincent, Collingwood and Euphrasia, as well as the towns and villages in these townships.

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS FOR SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

The Board of Health for the Township of Sydenham held their organization meeting in [illegible] Hotel, September [illegible], [illegible], the second Monday after their appointment by the local Council. The Medical Health Officer also received his appointment by the Township Council and first mention of his attendance at the Board of Health meeting is November [illegible], [illegible].

Through the years cases and outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported to the Medical Health Officer and he would visit the home and in some cases quarantine placards were placed on the door of the home. The Doctor would also visit the school and examine the children upon request of the school board of trustees and occasionally pay an unexpected visit to the school. The report of the Medical Health Officer at the Sydenham Township Board of Health meetings showed marked improvement as time went on. More and more people received vaccination for the different diseases and consequently many of the diseases which caused one or more deaths in a family are seldom heard of today.

Many suggestions for improvement to health habits, both at school and in and around the home, were made by the Medical Health Officer such as cleanliness, having drinking water tested, having cattle tested for tuberculosis and home pasteurization of

milk, but it took time for people to realize the value of these things to the health of the individual.

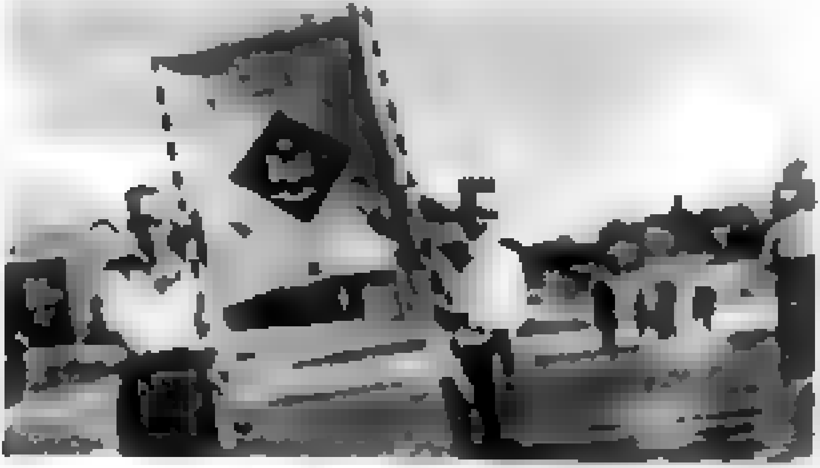
Some duties of the Medical Health Officer in the early days included: the disinfecting of houses after contagious diseases; the treatment of typhoid for which a new remedy was introduced in [illegible] and [illegible] the investigation of smallpox cases. In [illegible] a Mr. Cameron of Leith died of that disease and his widow received the sum of $[illegible] for the destruction of the bedding due to that contagious disease.

Doctors serving as the Medical Health Officers for the Township of Sydenham through the years have been: Dr. A. L. Stuart, Annan, Nov. [illegible] Dec. [illegible]; Dr. David Thomson, Woodford, Dec. [illegible] [illegible]; Dr. Wm. McDonald, Annan, later Owen Sound, Jan. [illegible] Aug. [illegible]; Dr. W. C. Dow, Owen Sound, Dec. [illegible] (end of year [illegible]); Dr. Osborne E. Cal[illegible], Owen Sound, Feb. [illegible] Feb. [illegible]; Dr. [illegible] Henry, Owen Sound, May [illegible] Dec. [illegible]; Dr. Max Ph[illegible], Owen Sound, Jan. [illegible] Aug. [illegible]; Dr. David Annan, Owen Sound, Nov. [illegible] April [illegible]; Dr. J. B. McKee, Owen Sound, May [illegible] May [illegible]; Dr. Arthur Middleton, Owen Sound, Aug. [illegible] June [illegible], when the Grey County Health Unit began operating. Dr. F. R. [illegible], first Medical Health Officer of the Grey County Health Unit, July [illegible] Aug. [illegible]. Dr. R. W. [illegible], of Chatsworth, is the present Medical Health Officer.

Since the establishment of the Grey County Health Unit, it has been developed into a unit staffed by [illegible] Public Health Nurses and three Public Health Inspectors, all under the Medical Officer. Apart from the main Owen Sound office, located in the Grey County Building, branches operate from Durham, Flesherton and Meaford.

SCHOOL FAIRS

One of the first three Township School Fair Boards organized in Grey County in [illegible] was Sydenham. The School Fair was held at [illegible] when it became part of the [illegible] Agricultural Society Fall Fair, which is held at [illegible] every year.

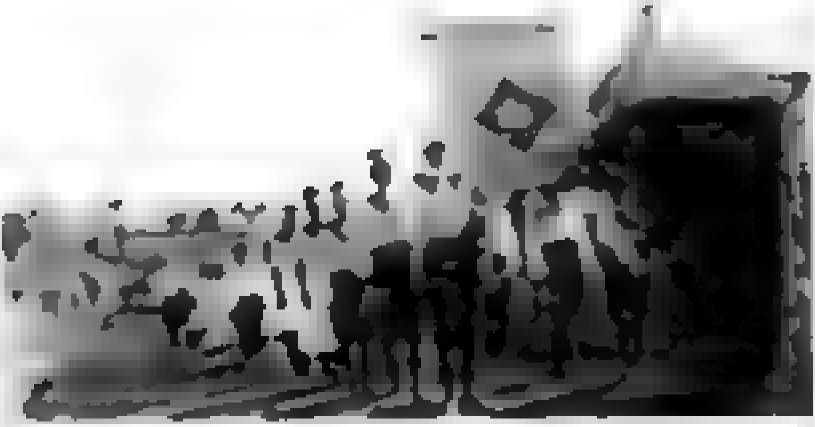


[illegible]

[illegible]

The Department of Agriculture supplied the garden seeds [illegible] for the Rural School pupils. As well as vegetable and flower exhibits the prize list arranged by the [illegible] Rural School Fair Board included many other classes for the different age groups. There were classes in baking, [illegible] writing, drawing, singing and public speaking. While the Department of Agriculture supplied the seeds [illegible] the School Fair was under the direction of the Agricultural Representative of the County.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture opened branch offices in [illegible] counties, [illegible] County being among the group. The first Representative was Mr. Lloyd [illegible] who was followed by Mr. [illegible] Stewart Cooper in [illegible]. Mr. Cooper was in this office when



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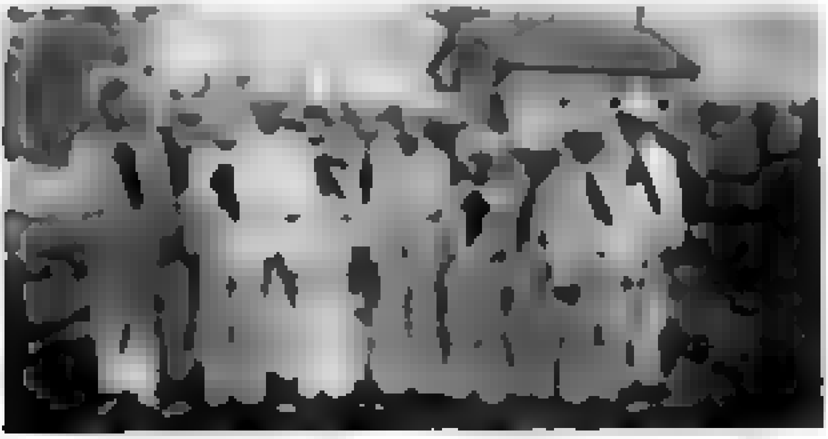


[illegible]

[illegible]

the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to discontinue supplying seeds and other assistance prior to World War II.

Mr. Cooper still retained his interest in the School Fair and was willing to act as a judge and assist in other ways until his retirement in January [illegible]. He was succeeded by Mr. Grant Swaiger as County Agricultural Representative.

S.S. No. [illegible] School, SYDENHAM AND [illegible]

Parade at the School Fair at Annan about [illegible]. Miss Marion Henderson was the teacher at Woodford at the time.

Another interesting feature of the school fair program when it was held at Annan was the marching. It was a colourful sight when the sixteen or so schools of the Township of Sydenham were on parade. Each school proudly displayed its own banner bearing name and number and every young Sydenhamite wore the particular school uniform.

Many hours of preparation by teachers and pupils went into the exercises and drills for the School Fair. Some of the youngsters thought it was great fun but there were those others to whom it was like torture.

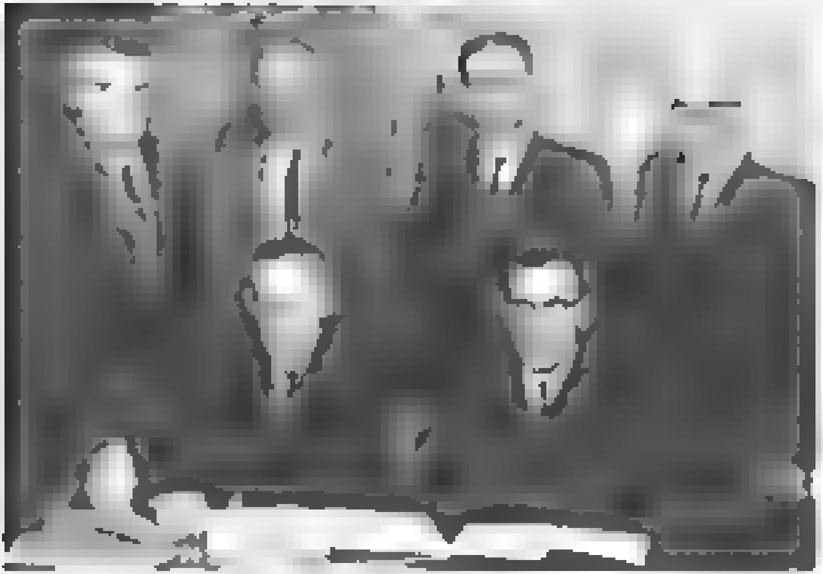
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AREA SCHOOL BOARD

In September of 1967 the citizens of Sydenham Township will witness the opening of a new Township school. The eleven schools now in existence within the township will close their doors in June and the pupils will be transported by bus to the new central township school located on the South half of Lot 3 in the Fourth Range which occupies 10 acres of land purchased from Lawrence Sawyer at the cost of $3,500.00. The new school will be electrically heated and will have twelve class rooms plus a play room and will employ twelve teachers. The school will accommodate around 360 pupils which includes a kindergarten class.

The architect is Mr. Miller Salter of Salter and Allison, Barrie, Ontario. The contract price of the Lexington Construction Company Limited of R.R. #2 Owen Sound is $434,000.00.

This consolidated school is a result of years of encouragement by the Ontario Department of Education. The idea for many years had been discouraged locally and although now accepted reluctantly by some it is generally felt to be a mark of progress in a changing world. It is interesting to note that through the years progressive thinkers in the township had presented their ideas. It was in 19[illegible] that the following motion was debated at the annual meeting of S.S. No. 10 Sydenham & St. Vincent School. Moved by J. F. Rogers, seconded by William Frizzell that this meeting is in favour of abolishing rural school sections and

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP CENTRAL SCHOOL



[illegible]

[illegible]

that all schools in the township of Sydenham should be conducted under one system and one management. The motion was declared lost by a large majority.

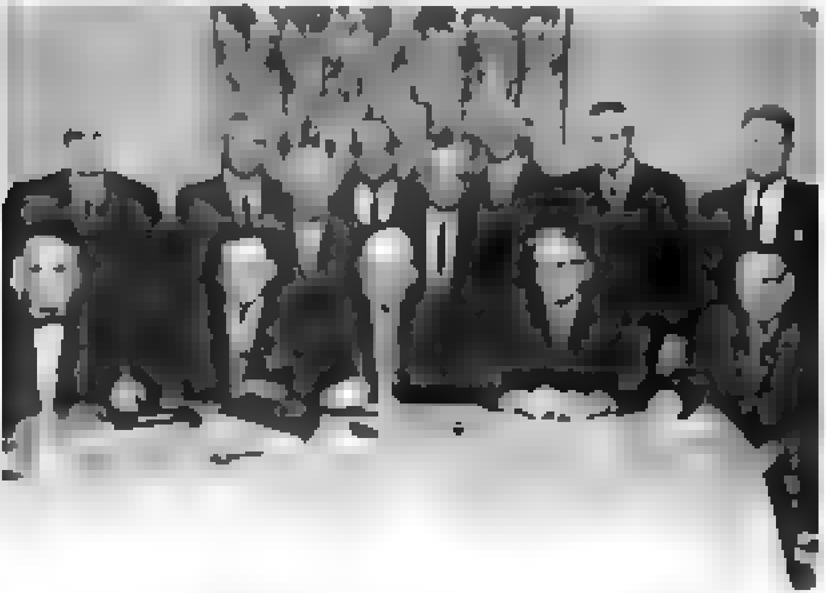
In January [illegible] Sydenham Township was changed from individual school trustee boards to consolidated school boards: the North Sydenham Township Area School Board and the South Sydenham Township Area School Board.

In [illegible] according to provincial regulations, one school board of five members was established for the township.

History of the North Grey Suburban High School District Board

It was in January, [illegible] that the North Grey Suburban High School District (N.G.S.H.S.D.) Board began to operate. Previously most students either walked to or boarded in Owen Sound in order to attend the then Owen Sound High School, the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute.

The members of the N.G.S.H.S.D. Board are appointed as follows:



[illegible]

one representative from the County council

one representative from each of the municipalities involved

one from the Combined Roman Catholic Separate Schools Owen Sound

and one from a public school in the municipality with the largest enrolment in public schools. Thirteen in all.

The secretary-treasurer is a hired employee. There are three men on the Board at the present time from Sydenham Township and these are: Wm. McGregor, the Municipal appointee, and Lorne Lake, the Sydenham Township School Board appointee, and Michael Duggan, the representative from the Combined Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Owen Sound. In [illegible] a second high school was built in Owen Sound and this school is known as the West Hill Secondary School.

The number of pupils from the suburban area attending the two Owen Sound High Schools varies from [illegible] to [illegible] pupils of which [illegible] at the present time are Sydenham Township students. In [illegible] eleven buses were employed by the Board to bring the students to the Owen Sound High Schools. [illegible] of the [illegible] buses hired by the S.C.S.D.H.S. Board 4 buses are used to transport those students attending the Owen Sound High Schools from Sydenham.

Just as the cost of living has risen over the past several years so has the cost of education. In [illegible] the S.C.S.D.H.S. Board paid to the Owen Sound Board of Education $[illegible] per pupil per teaching day for all students. In [illegible] they paid $[illegible] per academic student per teaching day and $[illegible] for each vocational student per teaching day.

The S.C.S.D.H.S. Board collects these necessary revenues from the different municipalities through assessment. In [illegible] a mill rate of [illegible] on a total of $[illegible] was levied and this has increased since [illegible] due to the [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] mills on commercial property and [illegible] on farm and residential property are levied from a total assessment of $13,636,972.00

In 1934 through the efforts of Mr. Wm. McGregor, the Twp. Reeve, and Mr. Arthur Lemon, a prominent township citizen, arrangements were made with Mr. Arthur Johnson, the various school trustees and the parents concerned to transport the pupils living in North Sydenham by bus to high school. Mr. Johnson's bus was the first one to transport children to high school in Owen Sound and remained the only one for some four years before the second bus arrived from Kemble.

Even though the cost of education has gradually increased through the years, many people appreciate the bus service and the fact that their high school children are being picked up at their gate or nearest corner in the morning and brought back home again after school hours. It is certainly a different trend to the day when scholars were deprived of high school education because no such service was available.

MUSIC, ARTS AND CRAFTS

Instruction in Music has been given in Sydenham Township Schools for close to forty years. Mr. George Thorne, of Owen Sound, was the first instructor and he was followed by Mr. George Newell of Meaford (later of Owen Sound). Others to give instruction in Music were Mr. James I. Erwin of Meaford, Mrs. Donald (Helen) Johnstone of Owen Sound and Mrs. Murray Douglas, R.R. No. 2, Meaford, who continues in this position.

For the school year 1947-48 North Sydenham Area School Board along with South Sydenham Area School Board and Derby Township School Boards entered into contract with Miss Margaret McCormick, of Brockville, an Itinerant Supervisor of Arts and Crafts at a salary of $2500 plus 8 cents per mile for travelling. The North Sydenham Area School Board entered into contract with a Mr. Wray for two school terms September 1948 to June 1950 as Art and Crafts teacher. Mr. Wray resigned at the end of two years

Other than this three year period that the two itinerant Art and Crafts Supervisors were hired, these subjects were taught by the local school teacher in their regular curriculum routine.

IT HAPPENED AT U.S.S. NO. 4 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT in the 1860's

The first parliamentary elections held in the Bognor communities took place in the early 1860's in the S.S. No. 4 log school. The story was related many years ago by William Aicheson as it was told to him by his father, Hamilton Aicheson, a pioneer on concession 5, lot 3, Sydenham Township. There was no secret ballot in those days. The names of the candidates were written on the blackboard and the returning officer marked the vote as instructed by the voters in turn — one vote for each man. (The ladies had no vote in those days.)

It is not known who the candidates were, but the Conservatives sent Hamilton Aicheson a five gallon keg of whisky to treat his friends at the poll. He invited a few of his neighbours to meet him at his home to help carry the keg to the school poll. The wives of the neighbourhood were also invited to come and spend the day with his wife, while the menfolk were absent at the election.

At the school house where the voting was in order, soon the whisky was set up in the keg. When it became evident that there was too much for the few Conservatives to imbibe, Mr. Aicheson doled it out to all present.

"Now there is a lot of hilarity in five gallons of whisky when the Scotch and Irish get outside of it," Mr. Aicheson related. "Everybody drank but one man whose name was Reid. He said he didn't care that way and wouldn't drink Conservative whisky. He was one hundred per cent Grit and with few equals."

When the voting was all over the excitement continued for some time and an impromptu entertainment was soon in full swing.

Some of the men took occasion to deliver political speeches. Some wanted to sing and play the fiddle. Included in those taking part were Neil Morrison, who was considered the best dancer, John Moffatt, who was the most eloquent speaker, and John and Peter Gillies, who provided the music.

Repercussions of the great day were experienced at the Atcheson home when Hamilton Atcheson returned with quite a following at the end of the program. His father, Matthew Atcheson, whose home was at Peterborough, was a visitor at the time. The elder Atcheson had been a trained soldier in Ireland and although then past seventy years of age was very handy with his fists and the shillelagh. As the arguments were prolonged and the storm rose, one of the ladies spending the day at the home quietly seized his cudgel and hid it under her hoops to prevent disaster. Apparently the day passed into history without consequences.

SCHOOL DAYS

School days, school days,
Dear old golden rule days,
Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic
Taught to the tune of a hick'ry stick.
You were my queen in calico,
I was your bashful, barefoot beau,
And you wrote on my slate
I love you Joe
When we were a couple of kids.

SYDENHAM CENTRAL SCHOOL

The new Sydenham Central School opened in September [illegible] with an enrolment of around four hundred. There are seven rooms to accommodate the school pupils as well as two [illegible] to [illegible] the kindergarten pupils. Mr. [illegible] is the principal and is assisted part time by his wife.

[illegible]

There is also a list of supply teachers available when necessary. Mrs. Murray Douglas is the music teacher and spends about one and a half days a week at the school. A Public Health nurse makes regular routine visits to the school.

[illegible]

Snider

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

school, Blantyre School, S.S. No. 2 Sydenham and Derby, which is located in [illegible], is being used.

NEW POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR SCHOOLS

Inspection

New policies and changes in supervisory practices at the local educational level were announced late in the summer of [illegible] by Hon. William G. Davis, Minister of Education.

A Regional Superintendent of Education will be the senior official in each of ten regions of the Province which were created two years ago. Each region will be headed by an Area Superintendent of Schools who will deal with Public, Secondary or Roman Catholic Separate schools. He will be responsible for the program in schools under his jurisdiction.

Specialists in subject areas (formerly subject inspectors) will be known as Program Consultants.

The Regional Superintendent of Education has direct responsibility for the work of Area Superintendents and Program Consultants. He will also be concerned with educational television, community programs, special education, etc. This will make possible an integrated program.

Area Superintendents will work with local school boards. Emphasis on inspection will be reduced in favour of developing positive programs for the future.

In [illegible] program consultants will visit school areas which do not have their own supervisory officers. Emphasis will be on assisting the principals and department heads to assume more responsibility for school supervision.

COUNTY SIZE SCHOOL BOARDS SEEN

An announcement was made November 13, 1967 by Premier John Robarts that legislation will be introduced at the next session of

the legislature to abolish the 1,654 school boards in Ontario to become affective January 1st 1969, and will be set up in about 38 county size units. The 1,654 present boards are composed of 882 running public schools, 246 responsible for secondary schools and 526 in separate schools. The new units will as nearly as possible be established on county boundaries and will be responsible for both public and elementary schools. Another unit is being contemplated for the separate schools. The new units will make it possible to provide more adequately for youngsters who have special talents or special problems and to extend to all students the benefits now enjoyed by more favored school systems. This system will require the new units to take responsibility for their own fund-raising by issuing separate tax bills to the public instead of the present system of the boards requisitioning funds they need from municipal councils. This change is the latest step in a consolidation of Ontario's units of education which began 40 years ago and has been moving steadily since the end of the Second World War.

IN THE OLD RED SCHOOL

In the old, red school
Where we first learned the golden rule
I carried your books while you carried my heart
But after our school-days we drifted apart

In the old, red school,
You loved me and made me your tool.
Life holds nothing compared
To the love that we shared in the old, red school

I envy you, you little lightning bug
You worry not a bit
For when you see a traffic cop
You know your tail light's lit

CHAPTER 2 CHURCHES

ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

Most of the settlers in the Annan district came from the Scottish lowlands and were staunch and devout Presbyterians. We know that as early as 1843 services were held in the district and conducted by laymen, since there were no ministers. The first service, according to records, was held in the home of William Telfer, a brother of the Crown Lands Agent.

Applications were made unsuccessfully in 1844, 1845 and 1847 to the nearest Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland to have congregations organized in then Sydenham and on the Lake Shore Line. During that time visits were made occasionally by ordained men who administered the Sacraments. As far as we know, the first celebration of the Lord's Supper was held in the newly built school in the late summer or early fall of 1847.

On May 1, 1848, the Free Church Presbytery of Hamilton organized the congregations of Rocky Saugeen and Sydenham. On April 6, 1849 the Sydenham congregation decided to call the Rev. John McKinnon as its minister and then the Lake Shore Line people joined with Sydenham congregation and so on June 1, 1849, the Rev. John McKinnon was inducted as minister of both congregations. This arrangement continued for three years when Mr. McKinnon left and the Lake Shore Line congregation became disassociated with Sydenham.

In July 1852 the Annan congregation voted to leave the Free Church for the United Presbyterians. At that time the population of the Annan district was growing so rapidly and the congregation was so large that the school house could no longer hold them all, and the [illegible] were [illegible] in [illegible] Hepburn's barn and a [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] William [illegible] barn. During the three years between the pastorate of Mr. McKinney and his successor, Mr. [illegible], the elders and other men of the congregation [illegible] on [illegible] in the school house. These men were: James [illegible] Ross, John Conger, David Armstrong, Adam Hepburn, Richard Brown, Thomas Lane and Alex. McFarlane.

The [illegible] Church had no settled minister from 18[illegible] until 18[illegible]. In August 18[illegible], [illegible] called the Rev. Robert [illegible], who accepted and was inducted on October [illegible]th. Congregational records of that year [illegible] the entry that the decision was made to build a church [illegible] feet on the northwest corner of the burying ground. A later resolution reduced the size to [illegible] feet. The cost of the building was [illegible] pounds [illegible] shillings and [illegible] pence, about $[illegible]. In 18[illegible] steps were taken to build a manse and in the following year both the church and the manse were finished. This manse stood opposite the present church and was destroyed by fire in the [illegible].

The union of the [illegible] and [illegible] congregations as one pastoral charge took effect on April [illegible], 18[illegible], and a new minister, the third for each congregation, was inducted on March [illegible], 18[illegible]. He was the Rev. William [illegible], who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in September of that year.

On December [illegible], 18[illegible], in [illegible] Church, the Rev. John [illegible] was appointed to the ministry and inducted as minister of [illegible] and [illegible] congregations. On January [illegible], 18[illegible], the decision to build a new church was finally made and a building committee was appointed. A [illegible] was [illegible] and in less than a month $[illegible] was subscribed. The size of the church was fixed at [illegible] feet, with an [illegible] foot basement wall and 14 feet high above the basement. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per board from A. [illegible] and Mr. Charles [illegible] tender for the contract of building at $[illegible] was accepted. By November [illegible], the church was practically finished outside. Pews were made by John [illegible] of [illegible] and these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the Young People among the members [illegible]. The new church was officially opened on February [illegible]. There were [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] held [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] on February [illegible]. Rev. Mr. [illegible] accepted a call to [illegible] and the church was without a minister until the Rev. [illegible] was [illegible]

February [illegible] Meanwhile a shed for the new church was built for $ [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] much of the old church.

When Rev. Mr. Brown resigned he was given the free use of the manse as long as he lived along with his pension. Then various Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and Dr. [illegible] lived in rented houses. In April 18[illegible] a decision was finally made after a great deal of discussion to buy the home of Mr. Robert Clarke for the sum of $ [illegible]. This is still the present manse.

Some of the organizations within the church are as follows. An auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was formed in [illegible] with Mrs. J. B. [illegible] as president, Miss [illegible] as secretary and Miss Mary Hogg as treasurer. The Mission Band was organized in June [illegible] and the first officers were Miss Bella Brown, Miss [illegible] and Miss [illegible]. There are very few records of the Sunday School during the years prior to the first annual report which was given in [illegible]. Some of the names connected with the first Sunday School are William P. Telford, James [illegible], Robert Crawford and John Riddell.

We know a little about the origin of the Choir. Choirs and organs were not common [illegible] about [illegible] years ago. The singing was led by a precentor and the first precentor was Hugh Reid. The last precentor was William Cooper. About [illegible] a choir was organized under the leadership of Frank Reid, son of Hugh Reid. At a special meeting of the congregation in [illegible] it was voted to use an organ in the service of worship. The first instrument was a small reed organ and the first organist was Miss Mary Brown, the minister's daughter. When Frank Reid died he bequeathed $[illegible] to the church for a pipe organ which was installed in 1896 and is still in use.

The installation of the new pipe organ involved some alterations inside the church and before the congregation was through they must have been [illegible] the original part of the church. At the same time the present porch was built, the [illegible] changed and the whole church painted and redecorated inside and out, the walls were [illegible] and plastered, a new larger shed was built. The porch designed by

ANNAN CHOIR—1898-9

Back Row L. to R.—W. G. Robinson, L. Cameron, R. Chambers, Adam Brown, Miss Agnes [illegible], Miss Ella Brown.
Front Row L. to R.—Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss Bessie Cameron, Miss Jessie Sloane—leader, Miss Mary [illegible], James Aitken, Miss Agnes Campbell.
Organ pumper—Max Crawford.

John Ross, of Leith, was built by Charles McArthur, Sr., at a cost of $369. Mr. Ross also designed the present pulpit, which was installed at that time, and planned the changes made in the interior of the church. The present Communion table was bought in 1900.

The Annan Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on June 19 and 20, 1949 under the guidance of the minister of that date, Rev. A. G. Reynolds. The following year a stained glass window was installed in the wall of the church on the south end and dedicated to the Glory of God and in memory of the pioneers of the congregation.

Fairly complete records of the congregation are available from the Archives of the United Church in Toronto.

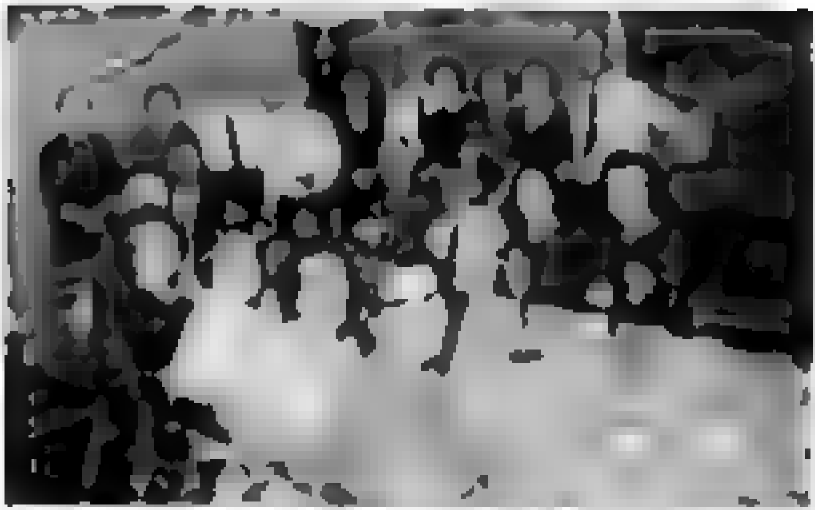
[illegible]

[illegible]

Ministers: Rev. John [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. Robert [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. Wm. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. John [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. J. B. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. [illegible] Jones [illegible]; Rev. A. J. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. C. W. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. A. C. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. Angus Smith [illegible]; Rev. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. Ar[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; Rev. John Anderson began his ministry July 1967.

ANNAN U.C.W. 1967 ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

Front Row, left to right: Mrs. Watson Scarrow, Mrs. John Spence, Mrs. Carl Morrison, Mrs. Ted Whelan, Mrs. Mary Michael, Mrs. Bud Kearns, Mrs. Burt Kemp.
2nd Row, left to right: Mrs. S. Baumgartner, Mrs. Arthur Thomson, Mrs. Elmer Armstrong, Mrs. John McArthur, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Everett Johnson, Mrs. William Medley, Mrs. Gordon [illegible], Mrs. Frank Howe, Mrs. Frank Nelson, Mrs. Ken Spence, Mrs. W. Armstrong.
3rd Row, left to right: Mrs. Elgin Knight, Mrs. Edward Long, president, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Robert Henderson, sec., Mrs. John Kinnear, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Frank Rutherford.
Partially hidden in the 2nd row behind Mrs. E. Armstrong is Mrs. John Long, absent Mrs. William Johnston, treas.



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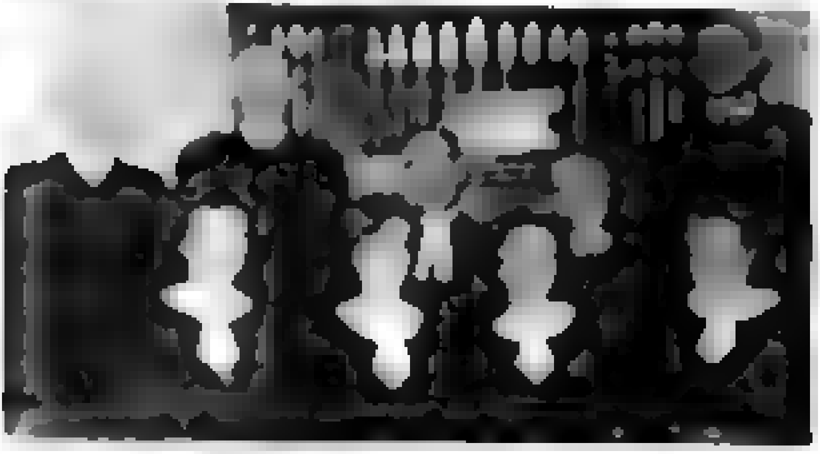

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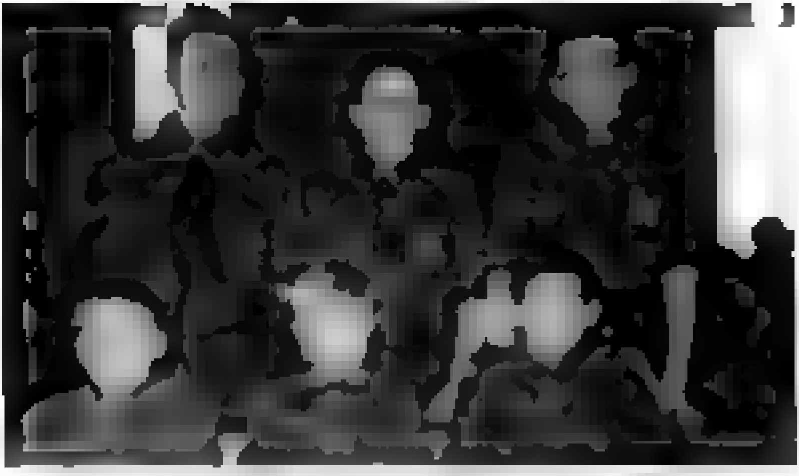


[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

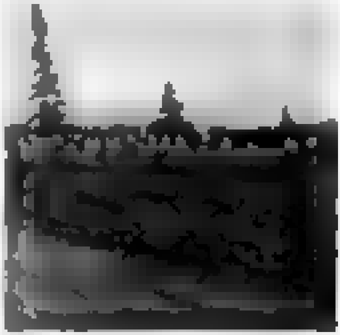
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ANNAN CEMETERY

The Lake Shore Line of what is now known as Sydenham Township was surveyed and settlers took up land from the Government about [illegible]. By [illegible] a small settlement had formed around what is now the village of Annan. Early in that year Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Biggar lost a child by death. Later the same year death took a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Armstrong. By this time it was realized that a church and a cemetery would be needed in the community. A one acre plot was purchased from Mr. Biggar and a cemetery laid out. Soon a church was erected on the property.



The deed of this land was registered in [illegible] from Mr. Biggar to the United Presbyterian Church at a price of five pounds sterling and signed for by the members of the congregation of the Lake Shore Line, later Annan United Church. A church was built around 1880 on another site and the church buildings removed from the cemetery.

In [illegible] a plot of ground, one acre in size, adjoining the cemetery was purchased and added to the cemetery. This land had been originally purchased by the Military authorities and is thought to have been a parade ground for the training of volunteers at the time of the Fenian raids.

The policy of the Annan Cemetery Board is that the cemetery shall be operated for the benefit of the public and not for gain to the township or individual or society. All surplus revenue is to be used to improve and care for the grounds and to purchase extensions if it becomes necessary. All lots are now sold on the basis of perpetual care and the prices kept as low as possible to guarantee a reasonable standard of quiet dignity. Throughout the older portion of the cemetery many lots were sold with no provision for future care. It is hoped that these too, with the cooperation of the owners, will be brought under the terms of perpetual care and that [illegible] may be had at all times

[illegible] ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

At the turn of the century in the early summer of [illegible] there was laid in the village of Bognor (formerly known as Sydenham Mills) the corner stone of St. Matthew's Church.

Fifty years before the Anglicans of this pioneer community were being served [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It was the time of the Rev. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] St. George's Church [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] held in grateful and honoured remembrance.

Some three decades passed [illegible] [illegible] a more fitting place for public worship [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Anglican [illegible]. A free deed of land was donated on [illegible] by John [illegible] at the northeast corner of his farm along the [illegible] Road and the [illegible] end of Sydenham Township and [illegible] then selected as a burying ground [illegible] north of Sydenham Mills.

As a [illegible] Biblical mottos were [illegible] painted [illegible] and placed on either side of the chancel. They read in part as follows: "I am the Way and the Truth and the Light [illegible]" "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." The lettering was [illegible] [illegible] deep.

No doubt the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland and Rev. George Keys, pioneer Church of England clergymen, were present at the official opening of the new church.

The stone over the first grave in the cemetery reads in part: Andrew [illegible] died [illegible] [illegible]. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Canon E. Appleyard.

[illegible]

[illegible] when the Rev. E. Appleyard [illegible] [illegible] A gate was purchased for $[illegible] on the [illegible] of the farm owned by [illegible] now the property of [illegible] [illegible]

The plan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Jos. Dennison

[illegible] Rev. Edward Appleyard [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sligo, Ireland, the latter having followed his sister, Mrs. David Frizzell, from [illegible] to reside on the farm opposite the old church; Mr. Josiah Clarke, an Englishman who ably assisted in carpenter work for the new church; Mr. William Mecatone, of French descent, the faithful mail carrier for the village; Mr. John Moffatt, native of Ireland, who emigrated to Bond Head in early days, later pioneering in Sydenham with his family of three sons and a daughter. These and many of the congregation of [illegible] have long since passed away.

ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, [illegible]

The last Confirmation Class in the old church was held in the autumn of 1899, Bishop Baldwin officiating.

During the strenuous days and months of the building of new St. Matthew's and for six successive years, John Armstrong and Thomas Frizzell served as wardens.

Down the years rectors serving the new church were: 1900-06—Rev. Canon Edward Appleyard, M.A., M.C.; 1906-09—Rev. D. E. Cameron, B.A.; 1909-12—Rev. F. Ryan; 1912-14—Rev. J. H. Hosford, B.A., B.D., 1915-17 Rev. Walter Jones, 1917-20 Rev. Newton Williams, 1920-22 Rev. W. J. Hendry, 1922-23 Rev. Wm. Osborn, 1923-24 Rev. E. L. Vivian, 1924-30 Rev. E. Digby Dickson, V.P., 1930-32 Rev. J. P. Parson, B.A., 193[illegible]-33 Rev. W. G. Bugler, 1933 and 1939 Rev. Wm. E. Perry, 1939-40 Rev. H. Richebn Thomas, B.Sc., L.Th., F.R.G.S., 1940 Rev. J. P. Merrick, 1942-43 Rector J. A. Lething, 1943-46 Rev. R.O.D. Salmon, 1946-50 Rev. J. M. Dobson, 1950-52 Rev. G. E. Parker, 1952-55 Rev. D. Turner Smith, 1955-57 Rev. Stanley Jay, 1957-59 Rev. D. E. Wiley, 1959-63 Rev. B.S. Hall, who went to Hay River, N.W.T., in the Arctic Diocese, and Rev. Samuel James Bell, B.A., who came from Hay River. Rev. W. P. Brown began his ministry in this charge January 1967.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, [illegible]

Members of the Woman's Auxiliary following the meeting of the [illegible] Dinner held in August [illegible] Life Membership was presented to Mrs. Thomas Powell who had been a valued member for many years by the Auxiliary.

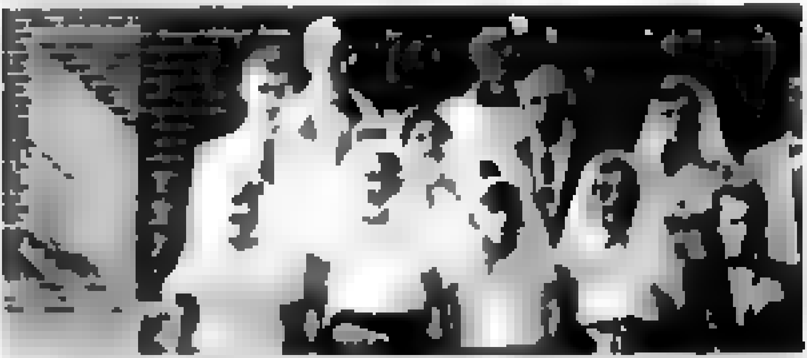
Left to right: Mrs. Steven Brewster, [illegible] Mrs. Douglas Gollop, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. George [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Harry Parker, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Eugene Thomas, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. W. J. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Powell and Mrs. [illegible] Powell.

The past years have seen interior and exterior renovations, electric wiring and modern heating system installed.

St. Matthew's organizations which have served the community well through the years include the former A.Y.P.A. and the Anglican Sunday School, which became a Union Sunday School about 19[illegible], the two local churches each year alternating leadership. The Women's Auxiliary was reorganized in [illegible] to form a joint organization then known as St. Matthew's W.A. and Guild. As a single organization, now known as St. Matthew's W.A., this body continues to function, carrying on both local and mission work. To Rev. Ernest Cameron and Mrs. Cameron must go the credit of establishing this work in the parish.

Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who served for many years as organist and choir leader, organized and maintained a supporting choir which, under her supervision, rendered a valuable service.

The choir later disbanded, but was reorganized during Rev. Stanley Jay's incumbency when his large Confirmation Class formed the nucleus of the new choir under the leadership of Mrs. David Frizzell, who was then the church organist.



CONFIRMATION CLASS OF ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH [illegible]

Back Row, left to right: Bishop [illegible], Rev. Stanley Jay, Rector.

Centre Row, left to right: Albert Murray, Mrs. John Murray, Mr. John Murray, Helen [illegible]

Front Row, left to right: [illegible] Carmichael, Yvonne Carmichael, Shirley Murray, Joyce [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray and their [illegible] were confirmed the same day.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH ON HELEN MURRAY AND BILL ROTHWELL'S WEDDING DAY SEPT. [illegible] 962

BOGNOR ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH CEMETERY

On July 22, 1867, John Miller granted a free deed of one acre of land on the northwest corner of his farm to be used as a building site and Church of England burying ground.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The church's frame building was erected by Johnston K. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland and Rev. George [illegible], a pioneer Church of England clergyman, were present at the official opening of the new church. A new brick church was opened in the village in 1901.

The same year the first grave [illegible] in part "Andrew [illegible] died July 1, [illegible]. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Many pioneers are buried here, not all of them Anglicans, as at that time there were few cemeteries in this area. Several generations of [illegible], McHargs, [illegible], Armstrongs, McKinleys, Archibalds and Wilsons, to name a few, are buried here.

The grounds were tended by the congregation until the forming of a Cemetery Board, who took over the task and cleared the grass and wild flowers and straightened the headstones.

BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH

In 1873 Sydenham Mills (now Bognor) had its first Methodist Church, a frame building situated at the top of the main street of the village. But Wesleyan Methodism had come to the community long before the 1873 date. The records show that in 1856 the St. Vincent Mission had received offerings from Seaman's Branch. Theodore Seaman had 4 [illegible], Sydenham Township, which would eventually be Sydenham Mills. The members met in classes in the homes of the Class Leaders, forming the beginning of the Churches of the Mission. The names of Theodore Seaman and James Brocklebank are listed as the first Class Leaders. James Brocklebank was also a Local Preacher. Mr. Thomas Abra continued as Class Leader as long as the system prevailed. Some of the early families mentioned are: Seaman, [illegible], Silverthorn, Nixon, Cameron, Mackey, Brocklebank, [illegible], [illegible], Quance, Abra and [illegible].

In 1857 the Walter's Falls Mission was organized and the following classes were formed: Walter's Falls, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Bethesda, Chatsworth, Lake Shore, Woodford and Sydenham Mills.

When an ordained minister or saddle-bag preacher, as an itinerant minister, would visit a settlement for several Sunday worship services in a home, administer the sacraments of Holy Communion and Baptism, officiate at marriages and burial services, visit the sick and before leaving would appoint a man to act as leader, who with the lay preacher, if there were one, would hold services and give help and encouragement. The first minister recorded in this area was Rev. John

[illegible]

In [illegible] gave a grant of land for a [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible] was a labour of love and devotion.

[illegible]

A [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] the project may be gathered from the fact that before the pews were in place the building was officially opened with a tea meeting, the benches being [illegible] on boxes. The building was filled to capacity and one of the highlights was the lunch served in bags.

Rev. William [illegible] was the first minister and the total membership was one hundred and [illegible]. The [illegible] Sunday School was organized [illegible] with Mr. [illegible] as the first superintendent. [illegible]

In [illegible] when Rev. [illegible] was superintendent of the mission, called a special meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the mission, [illegible] attending were Mr. [illegible] and Mr. William [illegible]. The result of this meeting was that [illegible] Then [illegible] the membership [illegible]

In [illegible] Mr. William [illegible] Jr. became a local preacher and [illegible] of the Sunday School. Mr. [illegible] in the United States. He was the [illegible] son of [illegible] and brother of [illegible]

When it was found that there was another [illegible] it was decided to seek a new name for the community. [illegible] suggested [illegible] after his home in Southern England. [illegible]

[illegible] Perry to avoid confusion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the terrors of the Boxer Rebellion.

[illegible]

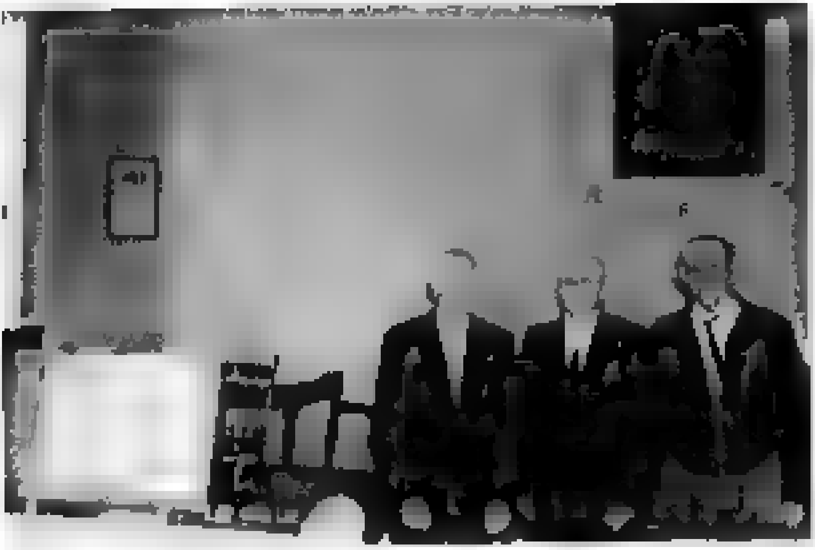
[illegible]

as to leave dat mawnin' twum heah and Walter's Fawm to get to dat quarterly meetin'. I hab [illegible] and praise de Lawd I got heah.

BOGNOR L.C.W. MEMBERS JANUARY 1963

[illegible]

In 19[illegible] there were five appointments: Walter's Fork, Bognor, Ebenezer, Zion and Wesley. The Quarterly Communion Service was held once a year at four of the five appointments: the first Sunday in February at Wesley, the first Sunday in May at Bognor, the first



ELDERS OF [illegible] UNITED CHURCH, 1963
L. to R.: Adam Beattie, James Reid, Vernon [illegible]

BOARD OF STEWARDS
L. to R.: William Gillies, Maurice Miller, Kenneth [illegible], Lloyd [illegible], Neil H. Morrison

Sunday in August at Walker's Falls, and the first Sunday in November at Ebenezer.

Ministers following Rev. Harry Moore were Rev. Henry Berry ([illegible]), Rev. John Powers ([illegible]), Rev. Charles W. Reynolds (father of Rev. Arthur Reynolds of Leith and Annan) ([illegible]), Rev. George Lawrence ([illegible]) and Rev. A. J. Amos ([illegible]).

In [illegible] Bognor was on the Meaford-Chatsworth Circuit during the pastorate of the following ministers or probationers who lived at Meaford: Rev. Alfred Amos ([illegible]), Rev. J. S. Loughland ([illegible]), Rev. J. F. Nowels ([illegible]), and Rev. Merrett Price ([illegible]). Bognor had thirty-eight members when changed to the Meaford-Chatsworth Circuit in [illegible]. Rev. Mr. Price went to the First World War with the result that Zion was closed and in May [illegible] Bognor was on the Woodford Circuit.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From [illegible] the following ministers served the charge: Rev. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. W[illegible] H. [illegible], [illegible]; and Rev. Mr. Lambert, 1925.

On June [illegible], 1925, the United Church of Canada was formed by the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. The result was the uniting of Knox Presbyterian Church, [illegible], St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, [illegible], and [illegible] Methodist Church into one charge with the Rev. John MacDonald as minister residing at Knox [illegible] Manse. The following ministers served this charge: Rev. John MacDonald, [illegible]; Rev. J. A. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. A. M. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. James Mc[illegible], [illegible]; Rev. C. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. D. W. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. B. T. [illegible], [illegible]. From July to November [illegible] Rev. [illegible] was Minister with the supply provided by the Presbytery.

Regular services were held in the [illegible] Church in the afternoon during the winter months and in the evening during the summer. The official Board meetings were held in [illegible] Church. [illegible] a house was [illegible] at [illegible] for a manse, but due to new developments in the charge the manse was sold again.

On November [illegible], Knox [illegible] was transferred to the [illegible] Charge; [illegible] and St. Paul's [illegible] to the [illegible] Charge with Dr. [illegible] as minister [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] services being held in each church on alternate Sundays.

Mr. [illegible] came to Canada [illegible] from the [illegible] Church to join the United Church of Canada. [illegible] he was ordained [illegible] the ministry of the United Church.

On [illegible], Rev. [illegible] became Minister of the Charge, [illegible] the [illegible]. Rev. Mr. [illegible] remained on the charge for [illegible] years. [illegible] in renovating the church [illegible] when the interior of the church was completely [illegible] and new [illegible] put on the exterior. When this was completed a special anniversary service was held in October of that year when all former members were invited. Rev. T. M. Murray was the guest speaker at the morning service and special music was supplied by J. H. [illegible], H. Rutherford, R. Reid and Mrs. Janet [illegible], all of Owen Sound. Rev. S. Soper gave the evening message. Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who was the first organist in the church, accompanied the choir in an anthem.

[illegible]

Front Row, left to right: Philip Shaw, Laura Anne Parker, Jean Shaw, Reva Clark, [illegible]

Second Row, left to right: [illegible] Clark, [illegible] Shaw, Jean [illegible], Jack [illegible], Ross Parker, [illegible] Shaw, [illegible] Miller, [illegible]

Third Row, left to right: Ross Parker, Eleanor Miller, Bernice Shaw, [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Thomas [illegible]

Back Row, left to right: Mrs. Samuel Miller and Mrs. Harold Parker, teachers.

The turkey dinner served by the W.A. of the Bognor Church and held on Tuesday evening was very successful. About four hundred enjoyed a delicious dinner served in the Anglican Church basement. The Junior Farmers' Orchestra presented a program in the Community Hall.

Mrs. Rebecca [illegible], Victoria, B.C., a former resident of Bognor and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Powell Sr., sent a $500 cheque to be used for church repairs in memory of her mother, the former Catherine [illegible]. This sum helped in the redecorating of the church.

Rev. W. C. Maxwell followed Mr. [illegible] and was on this charge from [illegible]. Following Rev. Mr. Maxwell were Rev. Christopher [illegible] Duggan, [illegible] and Rev. Eugene Young, [illegible] 63.

In [illegible] the Walter's Falls Circuit and Temple Hill Circuit amalgamated and now it is known as the Walter's Falls Circuit with three churches, Walter's Falls, Temple Hill and St. Paul's Sydenham. This would mean that Bognor, [illegible] and [illegible] Churches were closed. Mr. [illegible] was Clerk of the Bognor Church and the final service was held at the end of June [illegible] and since this date the church has not been used. Sunday School is still held in the church from April until September.

Some of the church organists through the years have been: Miss Beatrice Burke, Mrs. Thomas [illegible], Mrs. F. [illegible], Ida McPherson, Ann [illegible], Mrs. A. [illegible], Mrs. L. Johnson, Mrs. A. McPhatter, Myrna McPherson, Mrs. G. McMahon and Mrs. Vincent Miller.

Mr. Robert Ireland was the first Sunday School Superintendent of Sydenham Mission from [illegible]. Mr. Frank [illegible], John Ward Powell, Mr. W. M. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] are also recorded as early Superintendents of the Sunday School. Early teachers mentioned in the Sunday School were McPhersons, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and Armstrongs. Mr. John McPherson, father of a large family and busy all week in his shop in the community as carriage maker, found time to teach on [illegible]. The school was [illegible] of God. Wanting for willing volunteers as teachers and the large farmers kept the classes supplied with paper.

[illegible]

After both union Regent still had a Sunday School and about [illegible] the Anglican Church at Regent and the United Church formed a Union Sunday School, meeting in the United Church every other year with the United members in charge and [illegible] by the Anglican Sunday School one from April until December, closing with a good Christmas Concert the second Friday in December. Some of the recent Sunday School Superintendents were the late Mrs.

Herman Johnson, Mrs. A. McPhatter, Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Mrs. Lorne Shute, Barry Jack and Mrs. Vincent Miller.

The Ladies Aid was organized about 1900 with Miss Florence Newman (Mrs. Wilson, Owen Sound) recorded as its first president. Mrs. Jesse Harcourt was an early president. Miss Laura Newman and Mrs. George Lemon were among the early secretaries. Some of the early members were Mrs. Thomas Newman, Mrs. George Lemon, Mrs. Jasper, Mrs. James [illegible], Mrs. Thomas McArthur, Mrs. Albert Lemon, Mrs. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Edward Cruickshank. The Ladies Aid, later called Woman's Association, was a great help financially to the local church. The group held a garden party every July and also held quilting bees and bazaars.

In [illegible] when the Woman's Association and Woman's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada amalgamated to form the United Church Women, the Bognor W.A. became the Bognor United Church Women with Mrs. William [illegible] as President and Mrs. Lorne Shute as Secretary. Even though the Bognor United Church was closed in [illegible] the Bognor United Church U.C.W. still carries on as a unit of the Walters Falls Charge.

DAYWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH

When the Baptist congregation at Daywood was organized a large proportion of the charter members bore the name of Day. Mr. Peter Day, who was born in the Baptist Faith in New Brunswick, came to Lake Shore line in 1845, settling on lot 6, con. B. He was the progenitor of the family, and was the grandfather of Charles P. Day, a deacon for many years at Daywood and Leith Churches. And the Camerons were not far behind.

The Daywood Church was organized in [illegible] but previous to this a great spiritual revival swept over the community, started by Hiram [illegible] and Deacon George Cameron. Student Robert Ross laboring at Cape Rich came over to Daywood and preached and was received very kindly. He was able to preach in Gaelic as well as Eng-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

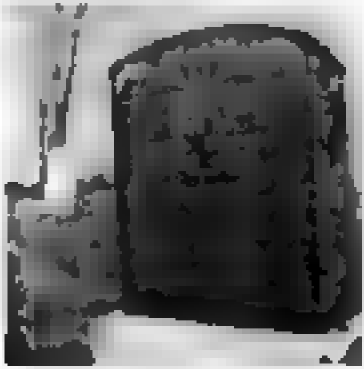
In 1886 Rev. Alex. Gay took charge of the Daywood Church and remained until 1888. From 1888 to 1891, Rev. S. J. Cummings was the pastor and during this period several united with the church. Rev. S. Sheldon, with others, supplied until the spring of 1892, followed by student D. Nimmo. Rev. J. McQuarrie was in charge from 1892-1896. Rev. E. J. Haines until 1897, resigning on account of his wife's health and removing to Winnipeg. Rev. Mr. Allen supplied until Rev. James Deason came in the spring of 1898, resigning in the fall of 1903. Several were received by baptism during his pastorate. Rev. D. Catchpole followed from the fall of 1903-1905. Then came Rev. James Currie, a sound gospel preacher, who remained until 1910. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Langton, who was ordained while here, and who had a happy and successful pastorate, but was destined for larger fields and work.

Rev. James Proudfoot was the next pastor from 1913-1917. He enlisted and went overseas from here. Rev. C. H. Scofield was the pastor from 1917-1921. Rev. Wm. Younger 1921-1925, and after a time of supplies, Rev. J. H. Wolstencroft 1926-1929, student O. R. Maude 1930-1932, who left in the fall of 1932 to attend McMaster. Rev. R. F. Williams 1932-1936, resigning to go to Niagara Falls in September. Rev. J. W. Edwards settled at Daywood in November 1936.

Rev. J. McQuarrie, Rev. James Deason, Rev. W. H. Langton and Rev. James Proudfoot were ordained at Daywood, Rev. C. H. Scofield at Morley and Rev. O. R. Maude at Woodford.

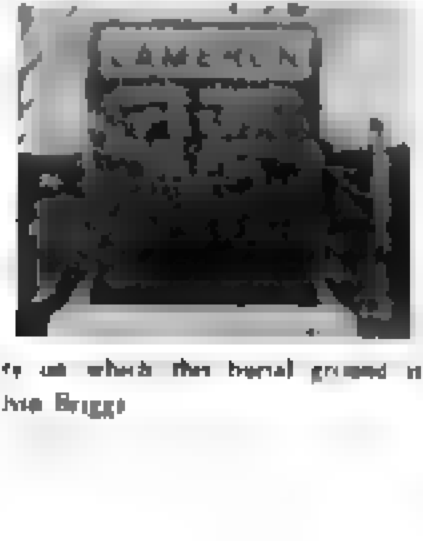
The congregation of the church was growing less and the building which had been erected in [illegible] through the efforts of Deacon George Cameron and other faithful workers was no longer needed. Early in January, [illegible], it was taken to be used as a Sunday School Hall for Woodford Baptist congregation through the efforts of Rev. J. W. Edwards, who was pastor there also.

DAYWOOD CEMETERY



Daywood Cemetery is situated one half mile south of the site of the former Daywood Baptist Church. It is a small portion of lot 2, con. 11, Sydenham Township, on the Lake Shore Road.

This land was set aside as a family burial ground for the Days and their relatives. It was donated in the year 1848 by the owner of the farm, the late John Day, grandfather of Fred Day of Annan. For the first eighty years several burials took place. The last person to be buried in Daywood Cemetery was George Cameron, a native of Leith, Ontario, in 1928.



The property on which this burial ground is located is now owned by Mr. Alvin Briggs.

THE EIGHTH LINE METHODIST CHURCH

In the early register of the Walter's Falls Mission dated [illegible] there are recorded the names of the members of a congregation called "Heath's" which must have been the forerunner of the Zion Congregation of the Methodist church, builders of the church on the 8th line of Sydenham Township. In this same record it states that in [illegible] the regular services of the "Heath" congregation were discontinued.

In May 1887 Mr. Geo. McKay gave ½ acre of land from the east half of lot [illegible], concession [illegible] to the Zion congregation of the Methodist church for the sum of $[illegible]. Here a little brick church was built as well as a shed at the rear for the horses. Some of the family names of members and adherents of this congregation are as follows: G. Carver, C. [illegible], H. Howell, J.M. Howell, J. Wardell, R. Wardell, G. Michael, C. Whitmarsh, H. A. Bailey, A. Peters, R. Lawson, W. Cooke, J. Goodwin. The names of ministers who served this church as part of the Walter's Falls charge follow: Robert Johnston, James Prescott, John W. Sanderson, Harvey D. Moyer, Henry Berry, John Power, Charles W. Reynolds, Geo. Lawrence, Alfred Acton.

As well as the regular church service there was a fine Sunday School attended by all the children and young people of the community. For years Mr. Geo. Michael was superintendent and later Mr. Howell.

The church was closed in [illegible] and was unused except for an occasional school Christmas concert. It was falling into decay so to prevent this and to restore it for further usefulness it was bought by the Heath Head Women's Institute in May [illegible] from Grey Presbytery for the sum of $[illegible] to be used as a community hall. That summer new shingles were put on the roof. Later other renovations were made. The hall was redecorated, interior woodwork painted, a stage was built, chairs, dishes and a piano were purchased, cupboards were built and cement steps and platform replaced the old wooden ones. Hydro was installed in 1944.

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSTONE — UNITED CHURCH

[illegible] and Johnstone Churches

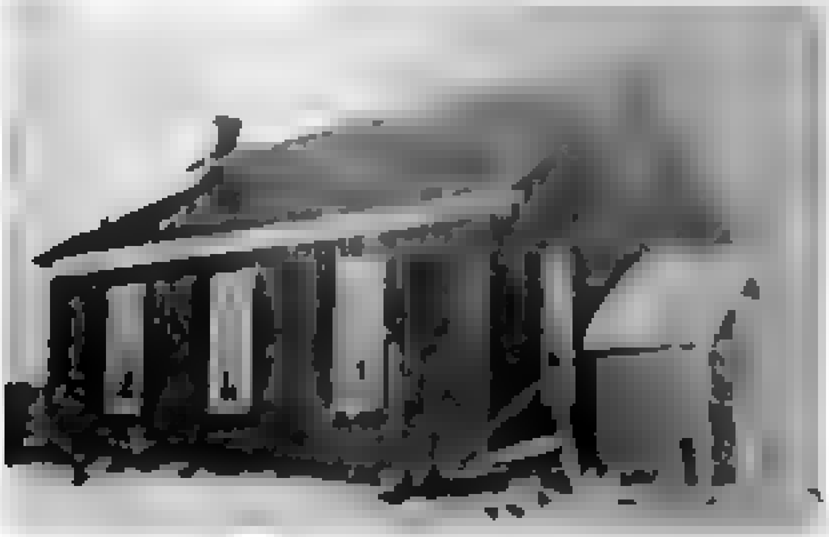
The present Johnstone church is located on the [illegible] Road five miles north of Annan. It was erected on the site of a frame church built in 1855 on land donated by William Johnstone. This frame structure was one of the first churches in North Sydenham. It was a straight built church with doors on each pew. Such doors were a custom of the period and are still extant in [illegible] church. The pulpit high in front had a platform below where the precentor sat and led the singing. Psalms only were sung. Four large pillars stood inside the church. There were three tall windows on each side. A frame porch [illegible] the entrance.

For some years the church had no regular minister. Services were conducted by any student or minister who was available. A theology student from Queen's University, Alexander Hunter, worked in the Leith and Johnstone area during the summer of [illegible] and [illegible] high was the esteem of [illegible] and the esteem of the people that he was asked to return as minister on his graduation in [illegible]. [illegible] that year he was [illegible]. This probably took place in the school as there was no church at Leith. He was inducted in Johnstone church the next year. Rev. Mr. Hunter and [illegible] remained there until his death in [illegible]. He had spent five years in the [illegible] at that time. An imposing monument on his grave in Leith cemetery reveals the esteem in which he was held by his people.

Rev. J. B. Rodgers succeeded Mr. Hunter in the Leith-Johnstone charge. He came in [illegible] and stayed until [illegible] when he moved to [illegible]. Mr. Rodgers was said the best preacher in the Owen Sound Presbytery.

In [illegible], a year after merging of all Presbyterian groups in Canada into one church, Presbyterian churches in the area were re-aligned. The twenty year connection of Johnstone and Leith was severed when the latter was united with Annan. Most of the other most even people were Gaelic speakers, they wanted a Gaelic speaking minister.

Between 18[illegible] and 18[illegible] Johnstone was linked with [illegible]. That year they joined with the [illegible] [illegible] congregation. This connection lasted until [illegible]. The [illegible] church was sold and torn down in [illegible]. It was located three miles north of Annan,



[illegible]

opposite the present [illegible] Reilly farm. Its situation was on a pasture farm now owned by [illegible] [illegible]. A cement step and a few wooden posts mark the site. It was a frame building of similar construction to the Gorrytown School.

Between 18[illegible] and 1[illegible] the ministers of the Johnstone [illegible] charge were Rev. John Moodie, Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. McLean, Mr. Bell, Rev. H. S. [illegible], Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. M. N. Bethune.

In 1[illegible] the separate ministry of Johnstone and [illegible] ceased. The larger charge of Annan, Leith, Johnstone and [illegible] was formed under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Fraser. He had been the

JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH

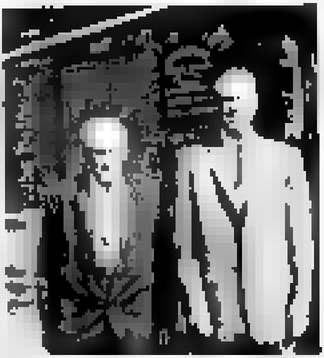
JOHNSTONE CEMETERY on lot [illegible] con. C close by Johnstone Church was donated by the late Mr. Robert Johnstone and is the burial plot of the pioneer Johnstone family

minister at Leith since 1885. Thus the list of ministers of Johnstone and Daywood is identical to those of Annan since then.

It is evidence of the fact that local feeling dies hard in that between 1906 and 1920 services alternated each Sabbath between Daywood and Johnstone Churches, although they were now one congregation.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE
FIRST CLERK OF SESSION

JOHN JOHNSTONE



TRUSTEES

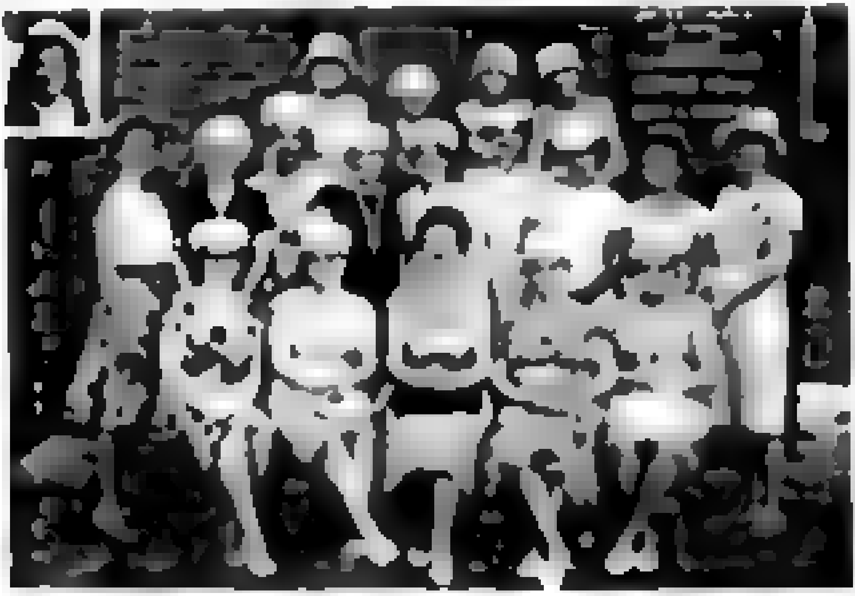
L. to R. [illegible] Lemon, George Fraser

In 1920 the original Johnstone Church was torn down and the present one erected. John Johnstone, son of the donor of the original site, bequeathed $4,000 toward a new church building. Total cost of

MINISTER AND ELDERS

L. to R. Bill Larson, Rev. A. Thomson, Archie MacArthur

[illegible]



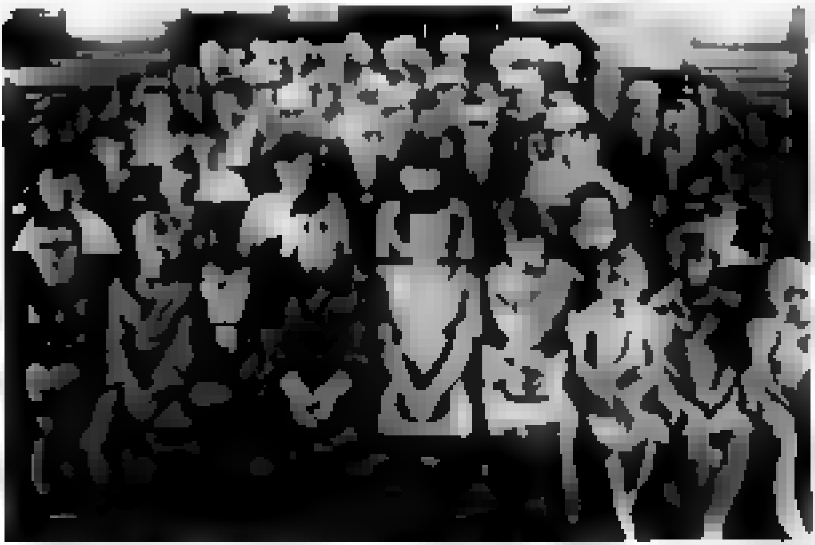
[illegible]

[illegible]

Rev John Anderson ,967

[illegible]

speaker to capacity crowds. A reception was held in the Sunday School room after the evening service.



[illegible]

[illegible]

KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH

When the first settlers came to this part of Sydenham Township, the land was a trackless forest. Logs were [illegible] to build homes. At ter that the next thought was to build a church. Some time before [illegible] the settlers gathered with their yokes of oxen to haul logs for the first church which was built on a half acre of land on the south half of lot [illegible] concession. Prior to this time prayer services were held in the homes with Rev. Alexander Grant, a brother-in-law of Archibald McLean, conducting the services. A few years later, Rev. Alexander McLennan became the first minister of the new log church. He served as minister for twenty-nine years. Rev. Mr. McLennan spoke both Gaelic and English. As many of the settlers around were of Highland Scottish descent, they would come many miles to hear a Gaelic service preferring it to an English one much closer to home.

Between [illegible] and [illegible] a manse was built on the same lot as the first church. Before that the Rev. Mr. McLennan lived in a log house just east of the present Highway 6 and [illegible] on the corner known to many as [illegible] corner. He would often travel by horse to the church to minister to his people. This was a distance of eight or nine miles. The Rev. Mr. McLennan continued to serve as minister until his death in September, [illegible]. He is buried in McLennan's Cemetery, South [illegible], along with two of his children who died of diphtheria.

It was now discovered that the first church was inadequate for the needs of the congregation, so in February, [illegible], the session called a congregational meeting to discuss the building of a new church. Accordingly, on April [illegible], a half acre of land was bought from John [illegible] for the purpose of building a church. The stone structure which was built on the east half of lot [illegible] stands a short distance across the road from where the first church stood. It is the present church building. It was completed that year.

After the Rev. Mr. McLennan's death, a number of students supplied under the oversight of Rev. [illegible] and Rev. J. A. [illegible]. In September, [illegible], a call was extended to Rev. John A. [illegible] who was duly inducted on the first day of November, [illegible]. He was engaged at a salary of approximately $600.00 a year.

KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH, 1882

It is interesting to note that before this time there was no musical instrument in the church, a tuning fork being used to begin the hymns. In 1896 a vote was taken to consider the use of an organ. As the vote taken was five to three in favour, the organ was rented at $9.00 a month. In 1900, it was decided to purchase an organ as one could be paid for in a few years at the rental charge. In 1897 the Book of Praise was obtained.

Up until this time the old log church had been used as a stable so in June 1899 at a congregational meeting it was decided to tear it down and erect a large shed for shelter for the horses. A building which had been used as a skating rink at Woodford was purchased, torn down and moved on sleighs in the winter. The shed was built east of the present church on the same lot. Timbers were added to the centre to widen it and a stable was built at one end, where the Rev. Mr. Black kept his horse and some Laced Wyandotte hens. He would show these hens at the local fair.

On the completion of the shed it was decided to hold a garden party. Before this [illegible] meetings were held. The garden party proved such a success that it became an annual affair, people coming many miles by horse and buggy to attend. One of the big attractions was the pipe band, with the skirl of the bagpipes filling the hearts of many of these Highland Scottish pioneers and reminding them of their native homeland. The large shed was only for the entertainment part of the garden parties and a long shed at the back of the church was used to set up tables to accommodate the large crowds. [illegible] [illegible] were put in over the open-faced shed and lighted Chinese lanterns were hung. At an earlier date, torches soaked in coal oil were lighted and placed at intervals to give light. Later lighting was supplied from a Delco system which served [illegible] for the night. A few years later the large shed was used for setting up the tables and later on the long shed [illegible] for this purpose was torn down and sold. It was during the World War II years when food was rationed and [illegible] that it was decided to discontinue these garden parties.

In [illegible] the new well was dug and in [illegible] the windmill erected. This is on the north half of lot eleven, just east of the manse and below the hill.

Some years later it was decided the manse was badly in need of repair and in [illegible] members were canvassing for the building of a new manse. Messrs. [illegible] of Chatsworth were chosen as the builders. This manse was built on the same lot as the first manse and is of cement block. In the fall of that year the old manse was sold to Angus Forbes as his house had burned down. It was moved [illegible] the hill through the bush to the present site, the west half of lot [illegible] where, following a few improvements, it is still in use as a home.

The fireplace and mantels in the new manse were donated by the W[illegible] congregation and the stained glass window was donated by Samuel Black, father of the minister.

In the centennial year [illegible] took place in the [illegible] as a [illegible] meeting [illegible] and [illegible] would be regarded at one time. The first baby to be baptized in the old church was Mary McInnes. Maggie McInnes was the first to be baptized in the new church. Both were daughters of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] McInnes.

Rev. Mr. Black left in [illegible] and the fact that Knox Church is still known to some as Black's Church is a tribute to the fine ministry he rendered. Ministers followed in rapid succession: Rev. John S. [illegible] in [illegible], Rev. George F. Robertson in [illegible]. [illegible] the war the memorial for World War I was painted and inscribed by Miss [illegible] Robertson, daughter of Rev. George Robertson. Rev. Hugh [illegible] in [illegible], Rev. W. J. [illegible] Johnston in [illegible].

During the early years of [illegible] Knox Church became affiliated with Woodford to form a two-point charge. This continued until [illegible] when St. Paul's Church, [illegible], was added to make a three-point charge.

In [illegible] Church Union was consummated. The charge was again changed. [illegible] with the Woodford congregation were severed and the [illegible] Church became affiliated with St. Paul's and Knox. In [illegible] Rev. J. M. McDonald became minister of the charge. He was followed by Rev. J. A. [illegible] in [illegible], Rev. A. McKeen [illegible] in [illegible], Rev. J. McLaughlin in [illegible].

In the spring of [illegible], during the funeral service of Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], the floor of the church dropped, the [illegible] underneath giving way. In the summer of [illegible] [illegible] Brown and [illegible] [illegible] put two concrete abutments, each spanning the full length of the church, under the floor. During this time church services were held on alternate Sundays in the [illegible] School and the [illegible] Head Hall.

In [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Graham became the minister and in [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Holmes came and was ordained in [illegible], while later Rev. [illegible] Sturgeon came in [illegible]. During that time the interior of the church was painted.

On May [illegible], [illegible], Mrs. Donald [illegible] McQueen and Miss Mary McInnes [illegible] were presented a set of oak pulpit chairs in memory of their mother, Mrs. Ann McInnes, one of the long workers and a grand old lady who lived to her one hundredth year.

Rev. R. T. Burgess left in June 1948 and at this time, due to the shortage of ministers, the circuits were again changed. Knox became affiliated with Chatsworth and Massie, and the minister resided in Chatsworth. The first minister of the new charge was Rev. A. D. McKeracher, who was superannuated in [illegible]. He was followed by Rev. S. S. Powers in [illegible] who served until [illegible] when he went to Thornbury.

On December [illegible] Mr. J. D. Carson completed the wiring of the church. The lights were first used at the church Christmas concert, December [illegible]. A church name plate was put at the front of the building at that time. In May [illegible] the manse was sold to Mr. David Campbell. Dr. R. R. Kerr came to the charge in [illegible]. In [illegible] Mr. Arnold Hartwick bought, tore down and moved the old church shed.

In the winter of [illegible] and spring of [illegible] extensive renovations were made to the interior of the church building. The floor was sanded and varnished, two Sunday School classrooms were built at the back of the church, carpeting was laid on the platform and up the aisles, new plywood wainscoting was made. Two oil stoves were secured to replace the wood stoves. The carpenter was principally Mr. Norman McKibbon.

The circuit was extended in [illegible] to include the Desboro United Church making a four point charge. Knox Church had an afternoon service. In [illegible] the Annual Church Report set the membership at [illegible] including [illegible] non-resident members.

In June of [illegible] Rev. R. R. Kerr left to take up new duties at Arthur, Ontario. From June [illegible] until March [illegible] the pulpit was supplied by various laymen and student minister Stewart Smith. In March of [illegible] Rev. Russell Evans began his duties as minister and remained until early summer of [illegible]. For the rest of the summer services were conducted by church laymen, principally Mr. Lorne Bingham and Mr. Donald Evans, teachers at the Owen Sound Collegiate schools. In June of [illegible] Rev. Frank Clarke became minister of the charge.

The church [illegible] was [illegible] in the fall of [illegible] [illegible] to the annual Anniversary Service in September. [illegible] in the fall of [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] who died that same year. Her daughter, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible].

The [illegible] elders [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] William McNab, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], James McLean, Hugh McRae, Peter McNab, [illegible] John [illegible]. There were [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. As the [illegible] [illegible] due to deaths and changes in the community, new names were added [illegible]: [illegible] McNab [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Allan McLean [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Hugh McLean Jr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] McKenzie [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Mac[illegible].

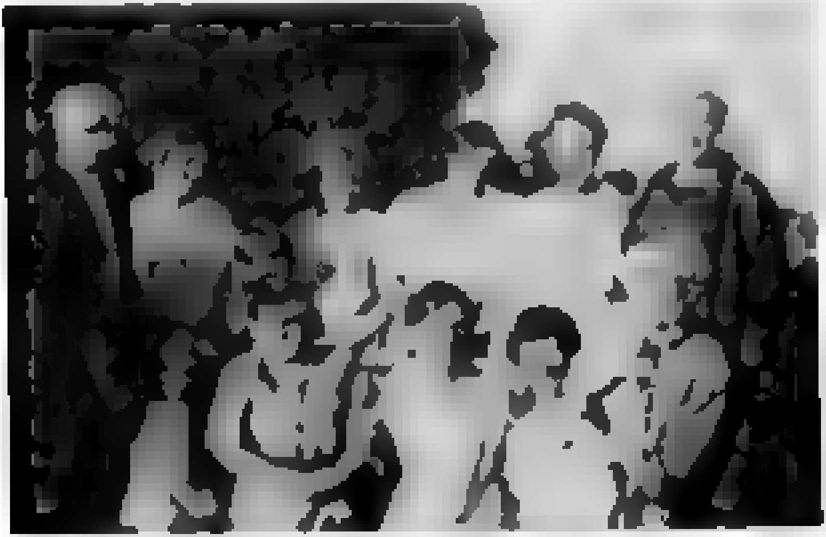
Sunday School [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to have [illegible] [illegible] as high as [illegible]. It was found [illegible] to have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be held in the [illegible] [illegible] School [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the church [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] School [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. When [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. When the Sunday School [illegible] [illegible] papers were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the spring [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The first organist of the church was [illegible] McKenzie, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Annie McPherson, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] McKenzie, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] McNab [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] MacDonald [illegible]

[illegible] when Mrs. Frank [illegible] became organist until she moved to [illegible] [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] then moved from assistant to general organist and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] became the assistant.

The first choir leader was John [illegible]. George Michael was one of the earliest choir leaders. In later years [illegible] Morrison and Harry [illegible] were leaders. These are all of which we have any record. In the early seventies a [illegible] chorus was organized. In earlier years there was a very large [illegible] choir, but no records [illegible] [illegible] there had been no choir.

The earliest missionary group on record was known as the Women's Home Missionary Society, the same group being named the



[illegible]

[illegible]

Edwards Auxiliary. The Auxiliary was organized on November 1, [illegible] by Mrs. Needham. The first officers were President, Mrs. Neil MacDonald; Secretary, Mrs. William [illegible] Sr.; and Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. [illegible]. Although the attendance at many of the meetings was small, the first bale reported at one time (August [illegible]) was valued at $[illegible] and contained four quilts. The following year, the bale valued at $47.40 contained five quilts.

MEMBERS [illegible]

[illegible]

For several years the women's group has sponsored a Mission Band. Mrs. Fletcher MacDonald, Mrs. Gordon Porter and Mrs. Andrew Rogers were leaders at the Church Street School. The inaugural meeting of the United Church Women [illegible] to replace the Woman's Missionary Society was held in January [illegible]. The Mission Band has since become known as the Messengers. In [illegible], Mrs.

Robert Tuck and Mrs. Lloyd Carmichael began a group at the Fifth Line School (S.S. 11) Sydenham.

Our records date back to the time of the Rev. Mr. Black around [illegible] for Young People's Groups, when a Young People's Guild was formed. About the time of Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Young People's Society replaced the Guild. When the church entered the Chatsworth charge, the young people met regularly in Chatsworth, the group more recently being known as the Hi-C Group.

LEITH BAPTIST CHURCH

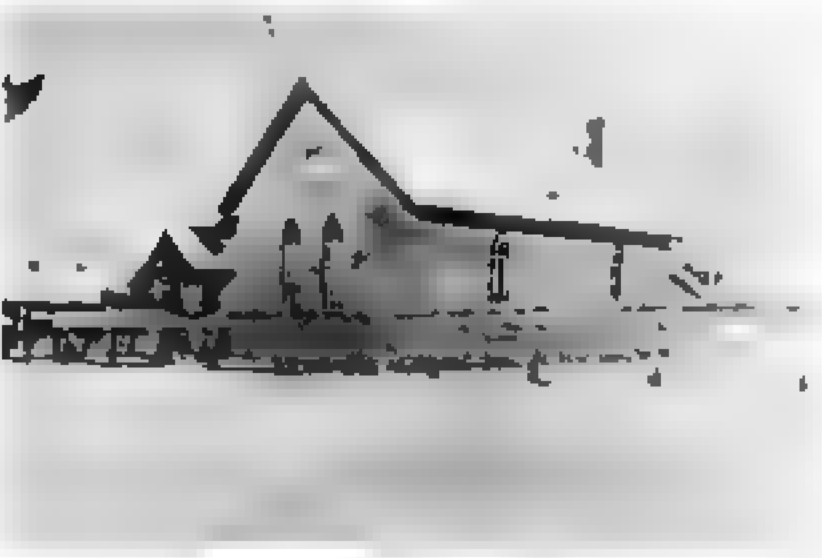
Those who lived at Leith and were of the Baptist denomination first held services in the second school house until around [illegible]. This building was behind the present structure. Later, we are told, the services were held in the hall every second Sunday night from [illegible] up to 1913 when the church was built.

In the Reminiscences of North Sydenham by A. H. Ross the first historic fact noted about the Baptists at Leith is that in 1868 William MacIntyre and James Wilson were baptized.

About [illegible] the Daywood, Woodford and Leith congregations were placed under one charge. Rev. Alexander Grant was the pastor and remained until late in [illegible]. The pastors who have filled the pulpit have been Rev. S. J. Cummings, Rev. S. Sheldon, Mr. D. Summer, Rev. J. M. McQuarrie, Rev. E. J. Haines, Rev. Mr. Allen, Rev. J. Dawson, Rev. D. Cashpole, Rev. James Carter, Rev. W. H. Langham, Rev. James Proudfoot, Rev. C. H. Scofield. Rev. Wm. Younger was pastor from [illegible] to [illegible]. This charge was partly dependent for supply upon the Home Mission Board. Rev. Mr. Carter was a favorite, liked for his unassuming companionable ways and irreproachable character.

In [illegible] the Leith congregation, by a spirit of self sacrifice seldom found in congregations in the larger cities, was able to erect a comfortable brick church on the corner of Princess Street and the

Leith Walk. The building was not a large one but was ample for the needs of the Baptist people. It was built by Mr. O. A. Cameron and consisted of two old churches, a Methodist and Baptist from the Morley district.



[illegible]

Four additional ministers were Rev. J. R. [illegible], Rev. O. R. [illegible], Rev. Ralph F. W[illegible] and Rev. J. W. [illegible]. The church parsonage was situated next door to the church and is on Leith Walk.

Through the years available records show that much of the time Morley Baptist Church was listed as one of the points in the same charge as Leith Baptist Church. In the fall of 1942 because of the Government taking over a large tract of land for the A.F.V. Range in which the Morley Church was located, it was found to close its doors. This weakened the strength of the charge as only Leith and Woodford congregations were left and could not support a minister. [illegible] has not [illegible] for some time prior to the

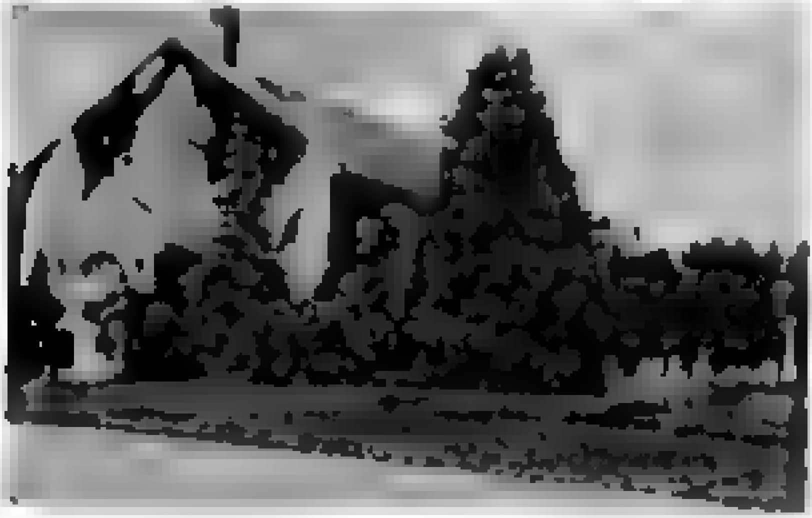
When the Tank Range took possession the end of September 1942 Leith Church closed and most of the members became associated with Owen Sound First Baptist Church. The parsonage was sold and the church was used on two different occasions as a temporary public school location. The church was sold in [illegible]

Rev. J. W. Edwards resigned the charge the winter of 1942 and a student pastor Russel Lamb who began his ministry in May filled the vacancy until the church was closed.

LEITH UNITED CHURCH

In 1840 the area now known as Grey and Bruce Counties was first opened up for settlement and John Telfer was appointed Crown Lands Agent for what is now the Owen Sound area. Most of the settlers in this locality came either from the Highlands or Lowlands of Scotland and were in the main staunch and devout Presbyterians. It must be remembered though that following the Great Disruption of 1843 in Scotland Presbyterians were of three varieties: Church of Scotland (Auld Kirk), The Free Church (Free Kirk), The United Presbyterian Church. Although there was no logical reason for reproducing Scottish Schisms in Canada, they were none the less faithfully carried to the new country. The Leith settlers supported the established Church of Scotland or the Auld Kirk.

Religious observances and attitudes were fundamental to our forefathers with or without benefit of Church and clergy and the family altar with prayers, Bible reading and the saying or singing of the Psalms of David were part and parcel of daily living. As early as 1843 services were held in this district and usually conducted by laymen when ministers were not available. According to some records the first service was held in the home of William Telfer on May [illegible]. This was the beginning of the Annan congregation and doubtless the Leith settlers worshipped with those people of Annan but many were used in the [illegible] and [illegible] members of the Auld Kirk. On January [illegible] a meeting was held in the old schoolhouse at Leith with the following persons present: Robert [illegible], Hugh [illegible] Campbell, Thomas Brown, Donald Cameron, Thomas Rutherford, [illegible] MacKay and James [illegible]. The chairman of the meeting was Dr. William Lang and the secretary was M. [illegible]. At this time a motion was passed that a call be extended to Rev. Alexander Hunter, B.A., to be the pastor of the congregation.



[illegible]

The story of the events leading up to the founding of the Leith Congregation is recorded in the minutes of the Presbytery of [illegible] of the Presbyterian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] following [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Presbytery agreed to undertake to supply [illegible] [illegible] as long as they were [illegible]. On the third Sunday of [illegible] Rev. James [illegible] dispensed the sacraments at Leith and Johnstown and there were [illegible] communicants present. In the summer of [illegible] Mr. Alexander Hunter, a student, was appointed, as

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] expert cabinet maker

[illegible]

THE SANCTUARY

group had formed themselves into a choir and led the singing without benefit of an organ until on April [illegible] 18[illegible]5 Mr. James Gibson presented the Leith Church with its first organ, a fine instrument which did service until the installation of the new electric organ on September [illegible] [illegible]. The first organist of the Church was Miss Bertha McNeil.

The Union of Leith and Annan into one pastoral charge took effect on April 27, 1877.

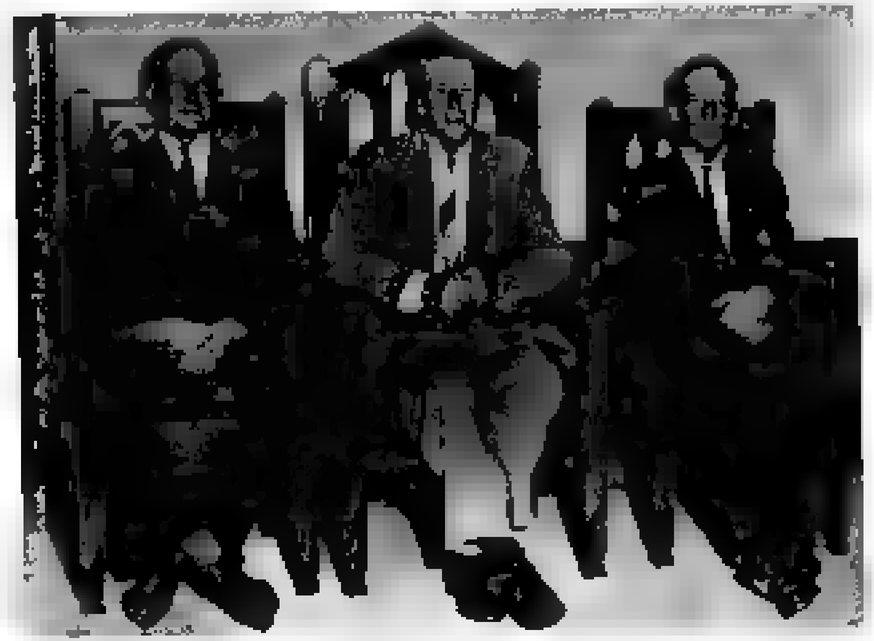
In [illegible] the present brick porch was added to the front of the church and in [illegible]40 Hydro power was installed. In [illegible]43 three pulpit chairs in golden oak with red covering were bought and placed on the platform. The year 1948 saw the building of two Sunday School rooms within the church and the modernization of the interior. In [illegible] the Leith Church took over the Leith Community Hall. A Memorial Window was placed in the Leith Church in [illegible] and in the same year a modern oil burning furnace was installed in the basement.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LEITH UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Front Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Wesley McKay, Mrs. Frank McKeen, Mrs. Earl Sampson, Miss Dickie Hedman, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.
Back Row, L. to R.—Mrs. A. Thomson, Mrs. Ross Huggan, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Harold [illegible], Miss Margaret McKeen, Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. James Ferguson, Mrs. Neil Hedman.



THE SESSION

L. to R.—James Mitchell, J. Wesley McKay, Frank McKeen, 1964

The ministers who have served the Leith congregation have been Rev. A. Hunter, Rev. J. B. Fraser, Rev. W. Forrest, Rev. C. S. Jones, Rev. J. Mordy, Rev. A. J. Orr, Rev. G. W. Rose, Rev. A. G. Reynolds, Rev. A. Smith, Rev. Cyr. Leach, Rev. W. G. Prosser, Rev. A. Thomson, Rev. John Anderson 1967.

THE BOARD OF STEWARDS 1964
Front Row L. to R.: Geli Hofman, Ross McKay, Frank McKeen
Back Row L. to R.: William Hope, Pierre Hofman, James Ferguson

LEITH CEMETERY

The site of the church and the ground for the cemetery which immediately surrounds it were very generously presented to the congregation in 1864 by Mr. Adam Ainslie. The subsoil is sandy but adapted to the growth of evergreens and other ornamental trees.

The price of burial plots was first fixed at $2.00 and the first purchasers were: Matthew Alexander, Arthur Cameron, Richard Alexander, David Butchart, Mrs. William Glen, James Gibson, Mr. Fawcett, David MacDowell, John Crawford, Allan Graham, Henry Lang, John Matheson, Mr. William Jolley, Mrs. Jolley, James S

Wilson, Daniel Cameron, Peter Burr and Charles Lemon. The first interment was that of a Miss Marshall.

Mr. Tom Thomson, a renowned artist, is buried in this burial ground.

LEITH CEMETERY

In 1964 the Leith United Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and the same old church, very quaint and attractive, is surrounded by this cemetery established one hundred years ago, and whose grounds are well kept and the stones, row after row, mark the resting place of the pioneer families.

Miss Ottie Rixon, last member of her pioneer family, seeing the area for burial nearly filled, in 1964 presented one hundred and fifty square rods more or less, south of the present cemetery, with the deed, and so space is assured for future generations. This generous gift was much appreciated by Leith residents.

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH

In the old log school house [illegible] was held by the Wesleyan Methodists in the morning and by the New Connexion in the afternoon or evening. Later the Methodists [illegible] a frame building for worship [illegible] [illegible] worship. This church [illegible] in the Orange Hall. James Hewitt who gave the land [illegible] [illegible] by George Partridge and members of the congregation who gave a day's work from time to time.

Rev. Wm. [illegible] is believed to have been the first minister in this church about the year [illegible] [illegible] the departure of Rev. Mr. Pepper [illegible]. He was followed by Rev. Mr. [illegible] during whose stay the present [illegible] was built. The site was donated by Mr. Hewitt [illegible] the present church was built on higher ground [illegible] in [illegible]. The new church was opened on the [illegible] by Rev. A. [illegible] of [illegible] Street Methodist Church, now [illegible] United Church in Owen Sound. At that time Massie Church was on the [illegible] [illegible] was changed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In [illegible] the Massie Methodist Church became the Massie United Church.

On June [illegible] Rev. Wm. [illegible] dedicated a [illegible] window [illegible] by Mrs. [illegible] Hewitt in memory of the [illegible]. Rev. [illegible] dedicated a Communion Table in memory of Mr. Bert Benson.

The [illegible] was installed in the church [illegible] an oil furnace and toilet were installed.

Ministers serving this church while under the Owen Sound Mission were Rev. Samuel [illegible], Rev. John [illegible], Rev. Alexander [illegible] [illegible] Rev. George [illegible], Rev. Wm. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] [illegible], Rev. P. [illegible] [illegible] Massie was a branch of [illegible] Mission. Rev. [illegible] [illegible]

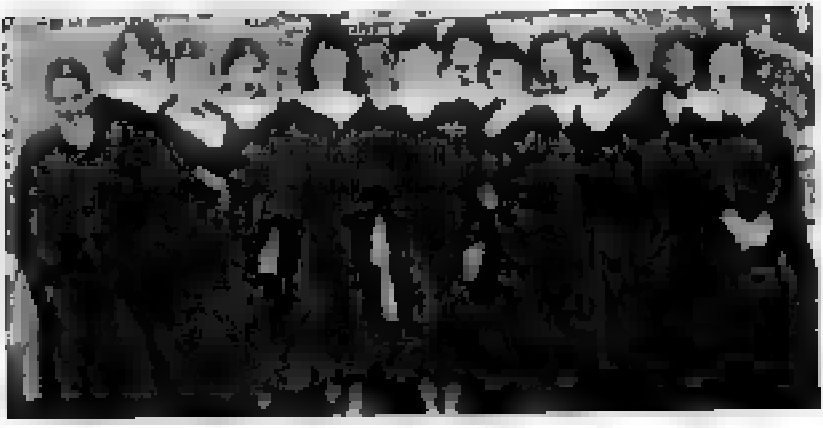
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEMORIAL WINDOW

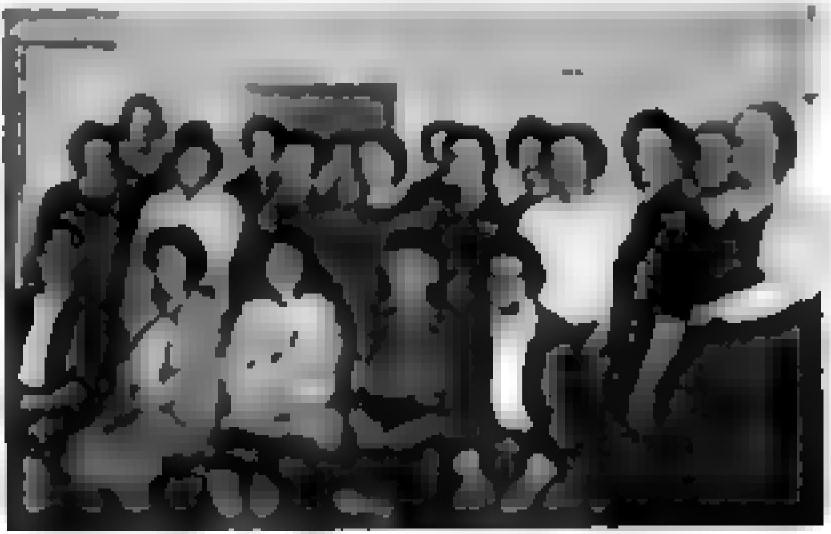


MASSIE UNITED CHURCH CHOIR EASTER SUNDAY MARCH 29, 1959

Front Row: L. to R. — [illegible] Hazell, [illegible], Louise McPherson, June Purvis, Patricia Neelands, Diana [illegible], Maureen Hazell, Susan Nuttall.

Back Row: L. to R. — Beth McPherson, [illegible], Rachel [illegible], Shirley Kirk, Mary Lou, Rosemary Campbell, Betty Lou Sutherland, Judy Purvis.

[illegible] assisted by John Hart



[illegible]

[illegible]

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH ELDERS 1967

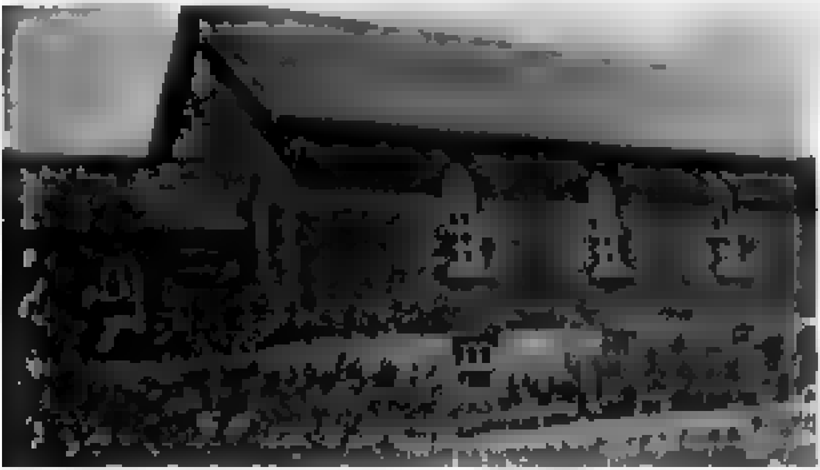
L. to R.: Duncan Morrison, W. George Sutherland, Harold Martin, Percy Hazell, clerk of session, Clarence McPherson. Absent when picture was taken were Messrs John McLean and Wm. Rice. Rev. Frank Hobbs, minister

1904-06. Rev. Alexander Richard 1907. At this time Massie charge included Bognor 1908-1914; Rev. Alfred Atton 1908. Rev. Harold E. Wellwood B.A., B.D. 1909. Rev. J. V. Laughland 1910-11. Rev. F. J. Vowels 1911-12. Rev. Merritt O. Price 1912-14. At this time Massie joined the Chatsworth charge. Rev. Alfred E. Owen B.A. 1914-15. Rev. Charles B. Jeffrey 1916-19. Rev. Howard H. Eaton 1920-22, Rev. John F. G. Morris 1923-25. Rev. Sidney Martin M.A. June 1925-July 1 1933. Rev. Crossley W. Krug B.A., B.D. July 1, 1933-July 1, 1936. Rev. Alexander Rintoul 1936-41. Rev. George E. Coulter July 1 1941-July 1 1945. Rev. D. A. MacKerracher 1945-49. Rev. L. Stanley Paisley 1949-55. Dr. Edward E. Kent B.A., Th. D. 1955-60. Stewart Smith (student) July 1 1960-March 61. Rev. Russell Finley March 1961-Nov. 1964, Lorne Creighton, West Hill Secondary School teacher and Don Francis, Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute teacher served Nov. 1964 to July 1 1965. Rev. Frank A. Hobbs July 1, 1965.

TWIN CHURCHES AT MORLEY

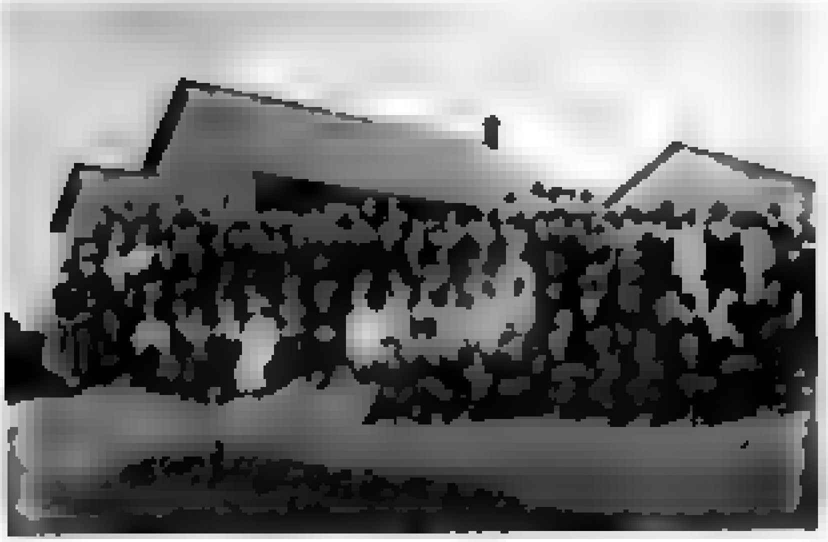
In the strenuous life of hewing out a home in the wilderness the pioneers did not forget they had a God to worship, and when Evangelists Heakes and Shaw of the New Connexion Methodists held tent meetings on the corner of Enoch Kerr's farm (later Michael Robertson's) they were well attended. These were the first public religious meetings held on the town line.

In 1884 twin churches standing side by side were built on lot 47, St. Vincent Township, with frontage on the town line with Sydenham Township. One church was Methodist, the other Baptist, and they served some families in Sydenham Township as far west as the third concession.



MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH

Those responsible for the Methodist congregations were Sylvester Kerr and Rev. Mr. Danard, who later went as a missionary to Cape Croker Indians. The first elders were Hiram Warnock, Nelson Butler and John Lemon. Ministers included Rev. Alex. Thibaudeau, Rev. R. P. Williams, Rev. John Hall, Rev. Robert J. Hoskin, Rev. Thomas



[illegible]

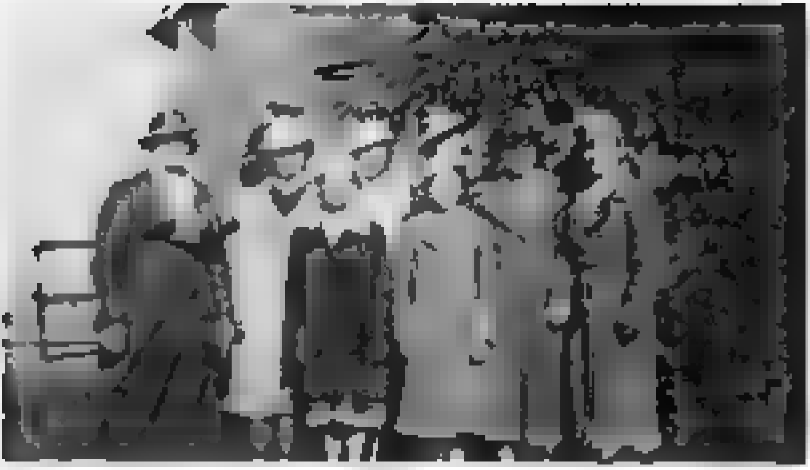
Logan, Rev. W. F. Brown, Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], Rev. J. J. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] [illegible], Rev. Thos. [illegible], Rev. Wm. [illegible] [illegible], Rev. Wm. H. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] [illegible], Rev. John [illegible]. This was one of the appointments on the [illegible] Circuit. This charge was discontinued in [illegible]. Later the building was sold to the Baptists of [illegible] who used the materials to build the [illegible] Baptist Church.

It was due to the efforts of William [illegible] that the [illegible] Church was built. Rev. M. [illegible] officiated at [illegible] in [illegible]. The first trustees were [illegible] and [illegible]. Pastors through the years were Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. J. J. [illegible], Rev. M. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. James [illegible], Rev. W. H. [illegible], Rev. James [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. Wm. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] and [illegible].

A new Baptist Church was built on the original site about [illegible] the shed being placed on the site of the former Methodist Church. Material from the original Baptist Church was used in the building of the Leith Baptist Church, which has been closed now for several years. In [illegible] an Association meeting was held in [illegible] Church with the church women providing meals for five hundred people during three day meeting as well as overnight accommodation. Many of the delegates travelled by horse and buggy.

[illegible] BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible]
[illegible] Katie [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Ralph
[illegible]

In [illegible] when the A.F.V. Range took over the church was closed. All pews and furniture were given to a Hungarian Church being built in Toronto at that time.



MORLEY BAPT[illegible] SUNDAY SCHOOL [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Wilbur [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

QUAKER CHURCH AT MORLEY

A Quaker Church was erected in Sydenham Township on lot [illegible] on the northeast corner of the south half of lot [illegible] around the year 18[illegible]. Built of stone, this church remained until it was closed and was taken down when sold to Mr. Charles Heng[illegible] around 19[illegible]2.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible], a Quaker minister, was behind the idea of [illegible] erection of this church and Mr. [illegible] R[illegible] of Meaford financed and watched over the building of it. Church services were held in the afternoon, Mr. [illegible] being the first minister [illegible] the pulpit.

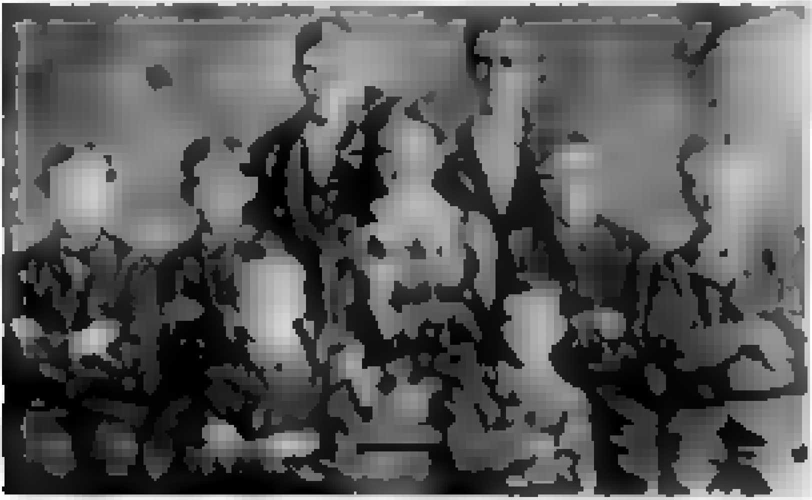
Mr. John Rogers, a Quaker minister living at [illegible], supported the church when necessary. Sunday School classes were held regularly with Mr. [illegible] [illegible] acting in the capacity as teacher.

The main entrance to the church opened in the east with the seats arranged so the women and girls seated on one side and the men and boys seated on the opposite side. There was no organ or musical instrument thus the singing of old and familiar hymns was led by Mrs. Charles Vail.

Some of the active members were John and William [illegible], the Greenfields and Vails.

[illegible]

The proximity of the [illegible] Church [illegible] the [illegible] Baptist Church and the churches of the city of [illegible] have helped make the problem of a church in the community difficult. However, local residents have contributed greatly in the growth and development of the community as well as in the leadership of their respective denominational affiliations.



[illegible]

[illegible]

Prior to [illegible] Mr. William [illegible] offered a portion of land at the northwest corner of his farm on Lot 4, Con. 1, south of the Centre Road, for the erection of a Baptist Church. This offer was not accepted because of the close proximity of the other churches.

Around the turn of the century church services and Sunday School were held in the local school house. Laymen assisted by members of the community gave leadership and provided music for the services.

Since 1952 the Annan W.M.S. (now known since [illegible] as United Church Women) has sponsored a Mission Band in the local school. Mrs. Frank [illegible] was leader of the Mission Band for fourteen years and in [illegible] when she retired Mrs. Ed. Long took over her duties as leader of the same group which since [illegible] is known as "The Messengers." Mrs. Cal. Morrison Jr. assisted Mrs. Long the last two years. In June [illegible] the group ceased to function.

Through the years residents of the community were members or adherents of the Annan and [illegible] United Churches, the Woodford Baptist Church and many churches of the city of Owen Sound.

SHOWELL MISSION CHURCH

It was around [illegible] that Mr. Owen Johnson Showell began to hold an evening church service in his home on the farm situated on Lot 5, Con. 2, Sydenham Township. This was a non-denominational service and was held for his neighbours who often [illegible] his [illegible] to attend these evening services. About [illegible] a little church was built at the front of the property. Friends of Mr. Showell in Owen Sound donated funds for this building, among them was John Harrison, the founder of Harrison Park. The church was still non-denominational. The Showell family continued to be responsible for the services held there, sometimes assisted by interested friends.

The little Mission Church was torn down about [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] home is now built on the location of the [illegible] established the mission

SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and W[illegible]iam, and James Cleave

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ble from the roadway

[illegible] names previously mentioned a thriving Sunday School was established and still exists. For many years it [illegible] being [illegible] during the winter months as the [illegible] grown smaller. The superintendent holding office the longest was Thomas Farquharson [illegible] years [illegible] to be followed by [illegible] who [illegible] the R.C.A.F. in World War II. The present superintendent is Mrs. Reginald B. Johnson.

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Johnson [illegible]

[illegible] McKay, John Bell, Fred Bendy, Harold Johnson [illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] presented the church with a [illegible] pulpit which [illegible] handmade. The pulpit had been used in the [illegible] Presbyterian church which was [illegible]. The [illegible] lighting was oil lamps [illegible] ers on the window frames, lamp hanging [illegible] were installed and [illegible] when Mrs. [illegible] donated electric lights to the church and shed. A few years previous her husband John [illegible] gave donated cedar shingles for both buildings. Like all others, [illegible] the first heating source was a large box stove and blocks of maple or other hard wood. [illegible] oil furnace was installed in 1964.

A financial statement of [illegible] shows the [illegible] circuit of which [illegible] belonged consisting of four churches, namely: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. The minister at that time was Rev. Mr. [illegible]. He was promised a salary of [illegible] hundred dollars and he received at the year's end five hundred and forty eight dollars and sixty four cents. A later statement of [illegible] shows the circuit consisting of three: [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] and the minister at this time was the Rev. Mr. [illegible]. His salary promised is not stated but he received eleven hundred and eighty three dollars. Other expenses mentioned were horse keep, parsonage rent, taxes and minor repairs.

Thus far [illegible] known as [illegible] Methodist, changing to [illegible] United Church. Ministers serving from earliest have been Rev. James Baker [illegible]; Rev. W. H. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. Alex [illegible]; Rev. R. F. Williams [illegible]; Rev. John [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. Thomas [illegible]; Rev. W. F. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. W. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. John [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. Thomas [illegible]; Rev. W. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible] M.A.; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. James [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. Hugh [illegible] B.A. [illegible]; Mr. [illegible] supply for the year [illegible] Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] provided by the presbytery

[illegible] Johnson [illegible]

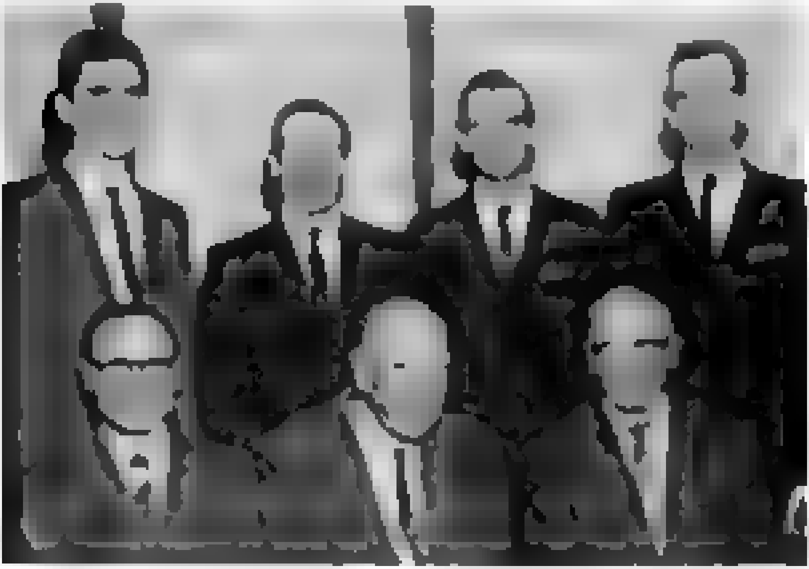
[illegible] (leaves this summer)

[illegible]

were Messrs. [illegible] Henry [illegible] Carter Chapman, [illegible] and [illegible]

Mr. Thos. W. Johnson served as secretary for many years [illegible] the work on to [illegible] who moved to Owen Sound and Milford Johnson now fills the position. Elders during these years were Thomas W. Johnson, John [illegible], W. C. Johnson, [illegible] Frank Johnson, Thomas Farquharson and at present Reginald B. Johnson and Thomas Johnson.

Other [illegible] with this church throughout the years were an Epworth League Society, Young Peoples Groups, [illegible] Missionary Society now known as the United Church Women. The W.M.S. was organized in [illegible] and [illegible] known as [illegible] W. [illegible] January 1962.



[illegible]

[illegible] L. to R.—Tom Johnson, Elder; Milford Johnson, [illegible] Reginald B. Johnson, Elder [illegible]

[illegible] Frank [illegible]

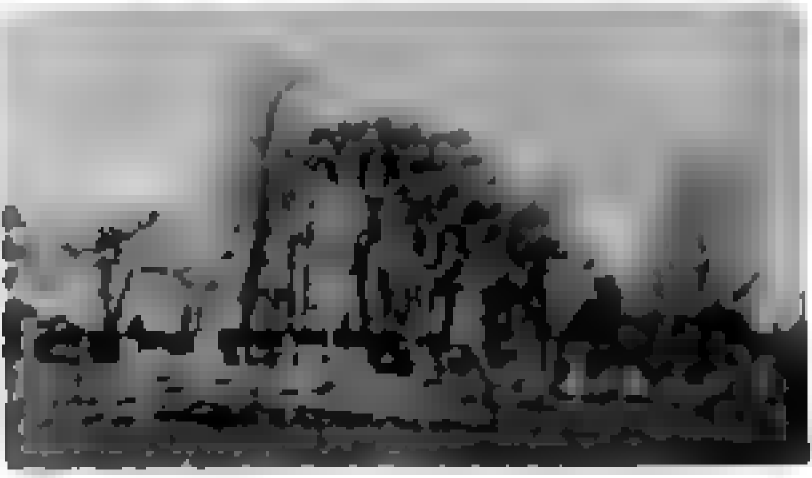
[illegible] Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Pres[illegible]

[illegible]

This [illegible] the side of the road [illegible] has been a friend to man.

VANWYCK'S CEMETERY

The land for Vanwyck's Cemetery [illegible] was donated by Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Vanwyck [illegible] Church [illegible] Church [illegible] the [illegible] of the cemetery [illegible] Mr. Vanwyck's death, Mrs. Vanwyck [illegible] land and planted [illegible] of the cemetery. Much of this land is still not used.



VANWYCK'S CEMETERY

The cemetery was rather neglected after Mrs. Vanwyck's death except for the care some people gave their own plots. [illegible] the [illegible] Vanwyck's heirs appointed a committee of Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] with the cemetery committee. As a result a fence was [illegible] and [illegible] the grounds. These [illegible] were [illegible] for a few [illegible] and the Women's Institute also paid half of the amount charged for cutting the grass. In later years the men of the community revived the "Bees" each spring and drew earth and straightened headstones.

Mr. James McKnight was very interested in the cemetery and bequeathed a sum of money to replace the road fence. The cemetery is mowed each summer by interested people.

On headstones one sees such names as Johnson, Fox, Lipsett, Heslip, Vanwyck, Wilson, Warren, McKnight, Scott, Peron and many more who have lived in the community.

It is not known when this cemetery was first used but the earliest headstone found was dated 1867.

ST. MICHAEL'S MISSION, IRISH BLOCK

It is said that when our forefathers came to this district the land agent in charge allocated land along the northern shores of what is now Sydenham Township to those of Scottish birth. This became known as the Scotch Block. The land to the south of this section was allotted to those of Irish extraction, hence the name Irish Block. The growth of St. Michael's Mission is coincident with the development of Sydenham Township. It was back in the mid eighteen forties when settlers plunged into the virgin forests in quest of a home, hence the companion piece of the home, the church.

In the beginning, visits from the clergy were few and far between. Those of the Catholic faith were visited from time to time by the Jesuit Missionaries from Guelph. The Jesuit Order came to Canada from France. Those visiting the Irish Block were Fathers Mercier, Hanipaux, Point, Tremont and Menage. The first resident secular priest was Father Mulcahy. Unfortunately, due to the perils of travelling at that time, he was drowned on a call of duty. The Jesuits again took charge until the Basilian Order, also coming from France, took over in 1865. From that year, the Basilians have administered to the Block until the present time.

The [illegible] was built [illegible] farm. [illegible] His great grandson, [illegible] the original grant. [illegible] on the same farm. About the year [illegible] on which a log church was built. [illegible] time it was a [illegible]. It was [illegible] logs [illegible] with a [illegible] the purpose of the [illegible]. The log church was used for about fifteen years.

In the year [illegible] the corner stone of a new brick church was laid. [illegible] of the [illegible] was $[illegible] the purpose of

[illegible]

the [illegible] about [illegible] when [illegible] it was a [illegible] a new corner stone was laid for the present church. [illegible]

[illegible]

It would certainly be amiss not to list these unselfish personages who gave up so much in advancing spiritual benefits to the people of the Irish Block. Those previously mentioned belonged to the Jesuit Order and Father [illegible] was a secular priest. Since [illegible] the Basilian Order men have administered and have had charge of the Block mission: Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father [illegible] [illegible], Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father Howard C.S.B. [illegible], Father [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father Roberts C.S.B. [illegible], Father John A. Sullivan C.S.B. [illegible], Father S. J. [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father Sharpe C.S.B. [illegible], Father M. J. [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father J. Spratt C.S.B. [illegible], Father C. Collins C.S.B. [illegible], Father J. Sullivan C.S.B. [illegible], Father E. J. [illegible] C.S.B. [illegible], Father J. Pope C.S.B.

1934-1936, Father E L. Prokrefka, C.S.B. 1936-1937 1940-1942; Father Riley C.S.B. 1942-1944: Father J.J Murphy. C.S.B. 1944-1952, Father T C. Howard, C.S.B. 1952-1954 Father B O Donnell C.S.B. 1954-1957 Father H. Nolan, C.S.B. 1957-1958: Father J.J Glavin, C.S.B. 1958-1959: Father Zarondek, C.S.B 1959-1960: Father Benninger C.S.B 1960-1963, Father J McCrae. C.S.B. 1963 1965) Father C J. Crowley. C.S.B. 1965-1967 Father Crowley will be transferred to Windsor in midsummer of this year and another Priest will be assigned the duties of this Mission.

ST MICHAEL'S CEMETERY

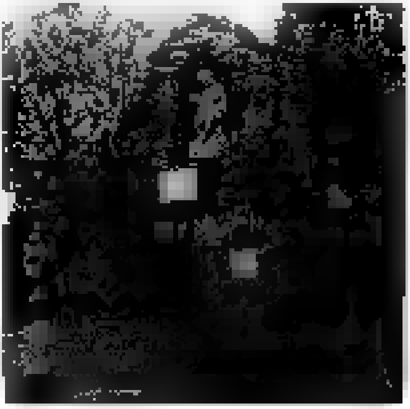
There is something quite unique about St Michael's Cemetery It was the original burying place for those of Catholic faith for all the surrounding districts, even those from Owen Sound. until about 1906.

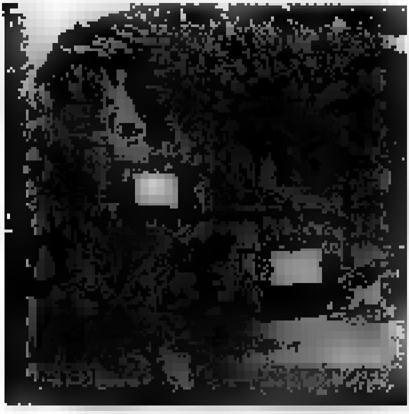
There are actually two cemeteries referred to as the old and the new, comprising about four acres. The old cemetery is directly south of the church and lies between the church and the new cemetery. The new cemetery was opened about 1881.

Many of the names of the original settlers may be seen on the stately and dignified memorials. Such names as Cahoon, Hood, Horan, Doyle, Traynor, Hughes, Donovan, Kendrick, Godfrey, Duggan and Donahue recall the early families and life of this community.

An outstanding Memorial in this cemetery is the Grotto sacred to Motherhood. It is erected at the north of the cemetery and between the church and burying ground.

The Mother of Sorrows Grotto in St. Michael's Cemetery. A plaque on this beautiful Memorial dedicates it to the Mothers of the Church, as a gift from the Men of the Church in 1941.





Another inscription on the Grotto reads: This statue erected in memory of Michael and Frances Traynor. Donated by David and Helen Traynor.

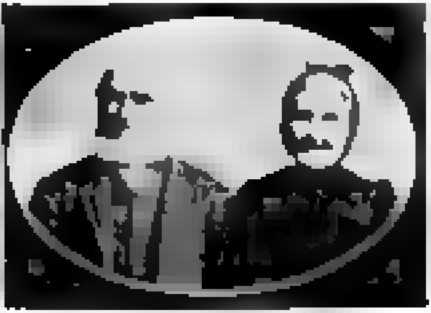
ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM

The beginning of regular services in this community dates from the year 1862 when Rev. John McDowell held services at Temple Hill, Keady, St. Vincent and Sydenham. The first services were held in the S.S. No. 4 school house and Sabbath School in his own house. However, between 1857 and 1862 Mr. Cassidy, a catechist, had held services in the community and by 1862 there were sixteen names on the roll.

On September 18, 1867, a congregational meeting was held in the school house. A business committee was formed and a motion passed that a church be built on the south east corner of lot 6, concession 7, Sydenham Township. This frame building was set slightly to the north of the present building, the contract given to Josiah Clark to be 52 feet by 40 feet and capable of seating three hundred persons. This church was designated "St. Paul's Church, Sydenham" on June 2, 1868. A Deacons' Court of five men was elected to carry on the business of the church. These men were Messrs. James Gardiner, John Seward, Josiah Clark, John Cathrae and David Reid.

No chances were taken in the early services by the careful Scottish Elders. As collection plates were passed around they were fastened securely to the end of long sticks.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT [illegible]



MR. AND MRS. JOHN BAXTER

MRS. ALLAN FINDLAY (nee Jemima Inglis)

MR. ALLAN FINDLAY

MRS. JOHN PACK

MR. JOHN PACK

MR. DONALD JACK

MRS. DONALD JACK

This first building served the congregation well until at the annual meeting of the congregation in 1888 the subject of a new church was introduced and on November 7, 1889, Thanksgiving Day, a meeting was held to decide the question of building a new church next year to cost somewhere about $3,000 and to seat about 320 persons. At a later meeting the building committee was given liberty to spend $3,500 in providing Church and Sabbath School accommodation. Mr. Gregg, of Toronto, was the architect. The committee put down stakes fixing the location of the church on April 28, 1890.

Among the expense items listed in the annual church report for the year 1893, the following are noted

1890	
Paid Joseph Lowe for brick	$387.50
Paid W. A. Gerolamy	2616.50
Sheds, total cost	314.87
W. R. Gregg, architect	70.00
Furnishing the church	1[illegible]4.15
Windows	90.80
1891 1892	
Paid W. P. Telford on Mortgage	2350.00
Fencing and grading church grounds	86.[illegible]5
Cost of church without interest	
Receipts	3589.56
1890 1891 1892	
Collections on opening days	$[illegible]
Sale of old church	40.00
Special collection for sheds	2[illegible].13
Old stove, lamps and gates	1[illegible].00
Rev. Mr. McInnis for grounds	5.00
Entertainments, lectures, special collections	73.87
Subscribed for sidewalk	13.00
Furnishing the vestry	7.20

The new church building was completed and opened later in the year 1890. Robert Ballantyne bought the old building for $40.00 and moved it to his property on Bognor for a barn. He used the coloured glass window panes for the windows of the sun porch on the north side of his home, later the John Jack property and at the present time owned by Mrs. George Lemon, the former Jessie Jack, and the only survivor of the Jack family in this locality.

The congregations of St. Paul's, Sydenham and of Knox, St. Vincent, were under the same Pastoral Charge until a re-arrangement in 1923 placed St. Paul's, Sydenham, with Knox, Sydenham, and

[illegible]

[illegible] Pastoral Charge and Knox St. [illegible] with Knox [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] has been Presbyterian [illegible] the [illegible] organized [illegible]. A further rearrangement [illegible] charge consisting of [illegible] Knox [illegible] Walters Falls [illegible] and St. Paul's to be known as the Walters Falls Pastoral Charge.

MR. AND MRS. WM. REID (nee Katherine Inglis)
Mr. Reid was a member of the first Presbyterian church Board in 1867

Changes and improvements have been accomplished through the years. A choir was organized in 1920 under the leadership of Mrs. William T. Moffatt. An alteration was made to the platform later the same year, extending it to the north side wall to make space for the

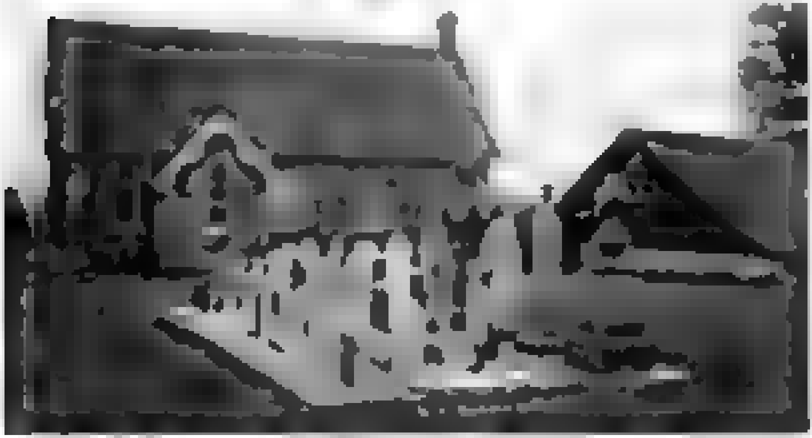
MR. & MRS. JOHN FINDLAY

Mr. Findlay was a member of the 1857 Church Board

choir. The Ladies' Aid installed a lighting system of gas lamps in 1926. The basement was renovated in 1926, the cellar dug out and the walls of the church were retained. Hydro was installed in 1954 and in 1958 the interior of the building was redecorated. The wire fence was removed in 1954 and the grounds extended to the road. Extensive work of cleaning and levelling the cemetery was begun in

[illegible]

[illegible]



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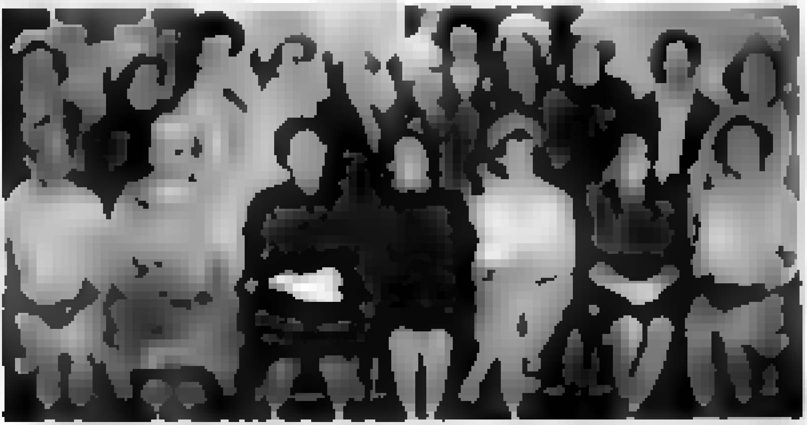


The elders of the church in the one hundredth anniversary year were Mr. Donald Carmichael, Mr. William G. Martin and Mr. Arthur Martin. Mr. George Moffatt was the church treasurer and the members of the Board of Stewards were David Martin, George Moffatt, Alex. Reid, Allan Reid, Lawrence Stephens and James Thom.

THE CHOIR OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1967

Back Row (L. to R.)—Lynda Moffatt, Bruce Carmichael, Archie Reid, Bill Irvine, Morrison Reid, Allan Martin, Robert White, Jim Reid.
Front Row (L. to R.)—Kathy Carmichael, Donna Carmichael, Ellen Shields, Ruth Martin, Mary White, Judy Martin, Myrna Weaver. Ross Weaver and Linda Wilson were absent when photo was taken.

Earlier, on September [illegible] 1947, the 70th anniversary of the building of the first church and the 75th anniversary of the formation of the congregation was observed by a morning and an evening service when the church was filled to capacity, even to the Sunday School room, the doors being open for the occasion. An anniversary supper was served in the basement of the church on the Monday evening following.

On July 1, 1963, after much bitter debate and disappointment the six point Walter's Falls Charge became a two-point Charge with

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Back Row, left to right: [illegible] Reid [illegible] Mrs. Alex Weaver, Mrs. George [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. George Morton, Mrs. [illegible] Morton, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

Front Row, left to right: [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Smith, Mrs. Alex Reid, Mrs. Everett Carmichael, Mrs. [illegible] Reid

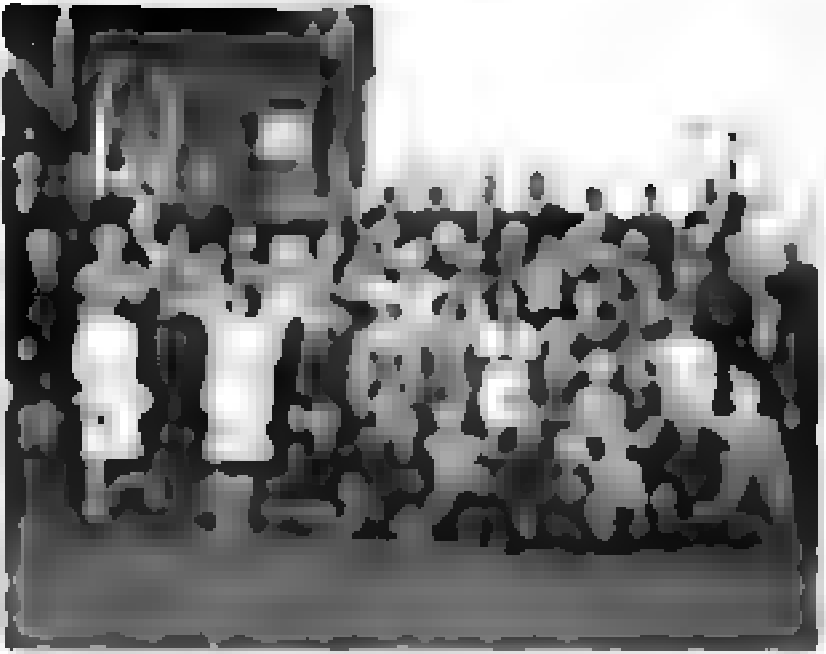
the [illegible] of four churches dear to the hearts of the members namely [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Whites. [illegible] a few [illegible] amalgamation on the Temple Hill Charge brought the new one-point charge, the Temple Hill Church with [illegible] and St. Paul's [illegible] to make a three point charge with Rev. Edward [illegible], the newly inducted minister. This amalgamation move was favored by officials of Presbytery who felt the time had come for major changes to be made in rural churches in Canada with the shift in rural populations, the rising number of car owners and a shortage of ministers.

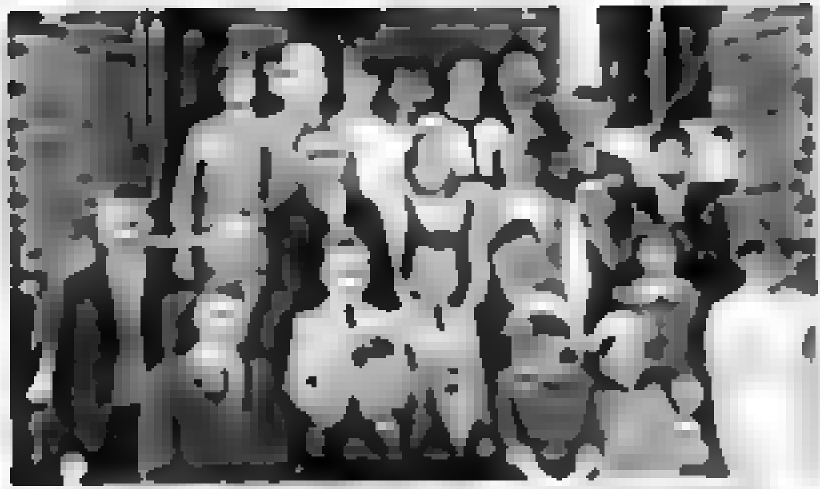
The elders of the church, November [illegible] were Mr. James Reid, Mr. [illegible] Carmichael, Mr. Alex Reid and Mr. Raeburn Weaver. Members of the Board of Stewards were George Morton, Alex Reid, Harvey [illegible], William [illegible], George White and Everett Carmichael.

MEMBERS OF THE SESSION OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1967

L. to R.: Donald Carruthers, Barbara Weaver, Kenneth Tanner (Lay Minister), George Moffatt, Alex Reid

Ministers who have served this congregation over the years are Rev. John McDowell, 1862; Rev. A. Brown, 1867-1873; Rev. Mr. Stevenson, 1873-1884; Rev. John McInnis, 1885-1891; Rev. J.S. Davidson, 1891-1903; Rev. F.C. Harper, 1903-1905; Rev. J.H. Lemon, 1906-1911; Rev. Peter Matheson, 1913-1915; Rev. W. A. Robins, 1916-1920; Rev. B.M. Smith, 1920-1923 (Rev. Mr. Smith passed away while serving here); Rev. J.W. Johnson, 1923-1926; Rev. John McDonald, 1926-1929; Rev. J. A. Moir, 1929-1932; Rev. A.M. Pope, 1932-1936; Rev. James McLauchlan, 1936-1940; Rev. G. Graham, 1940-1942; Rev. O.W. Holmes, 1942-1943; Rev. R.T. Burgess, 1943-1948; Mr. D.O. Salton, 1948-1949; Rev. Peter Sewetsky, 1949-1952; Rev. S.H. Soper, 1952-1958; Rev. W.C. Maxwell, 1958-1960; Rev. C. Jackson Duggan, 1960-1962; Rev. Eugene Young, 1962-1963; Rev. Edward Ronayne, 1963-1965 (came here at the beginning of the three-point Charge of Temple





[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] May 1965

[illegible] CEMETERY

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
Murray were the head carpenters

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

STRATHAVEN [illegible] BAPTIST CHURCH WOMEN'S MISSION [illegible]

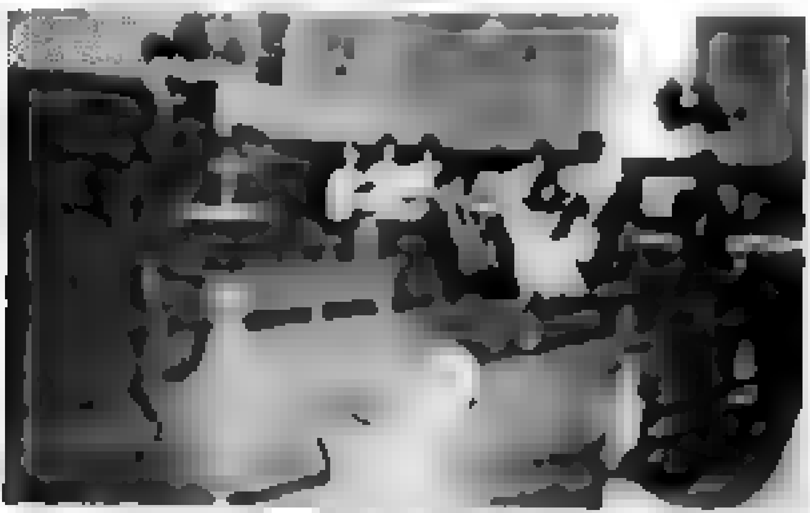
Standing [illegible] R: Mrs. Albert [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Morrison, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] McKinnon, Miss Mary [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] McKenzie [illegible]

Seated [illegible] R: Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Jessie Morrison, Mrs. John Burnett

Standing [illegible] R: [illegible] Mrs. Robert McKenzie, Ruth Turner [illegible] McKenzie [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Anderson, Mrs. [illegible]

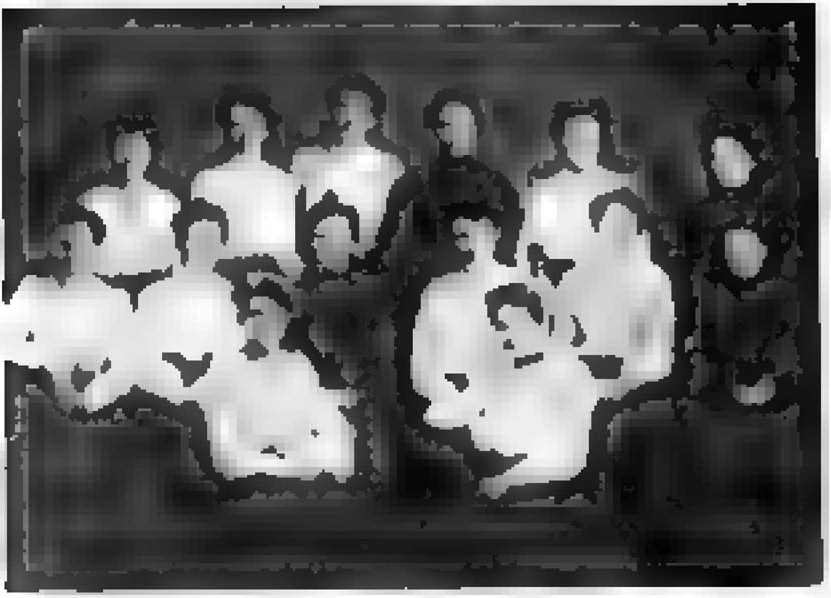
Seated [illegible] R: Mrs. [illegible] Anderson, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. H. R. Stephens, Rev. A. E. [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] present pastor Rudy Kaufmann



[illegible]

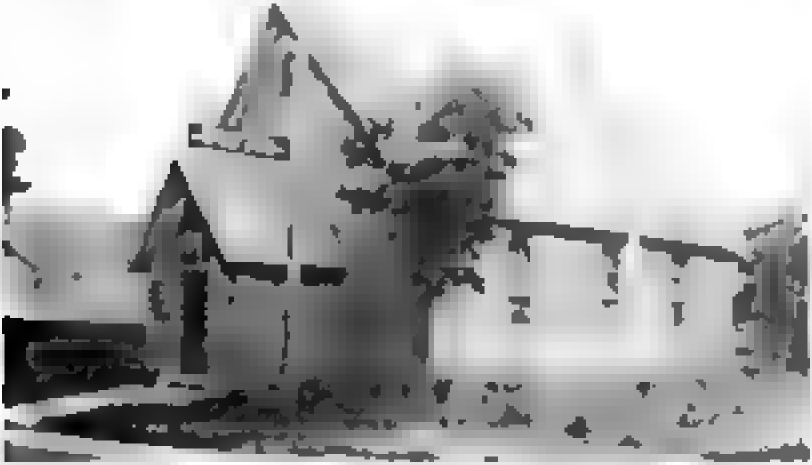
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

The Woodford Baptist Church is located on the [illegible] [illegible] Highway [illegible] about midway between Chase [illegible] and Madison and started as a Mission under the First Baptist Church [illegible]. The congregation saw the need for a church in the Woodford district and several of its members supplied a [illegible] and [illegible] for a horse which the pastor rode each Sunday to have services in the [illegible] homes. One home where the small congregation met many times was the little log house, then owned by Peter Mc-[illegible] and presently owned by Thomas [illegible]. They held baptismal services there and baptized their converts in the creek which flows between the house and barn on that farm. Unfortunately the first minute book is lost but according to available records the congregation was organized in [illegible] and it appears as though the congregation met in homes for about [illegible] years as the present [illegible] Chapel was dedicated on September [illegible] and is a brick structure.



[illegible]

It appears as though [illegible] was a Mission under [illegible] until [illegible] during which time Rev. George [illegible] and A. Warren [illegible] were two of the pastors who ministered to that congregation. During the years [illegible] and [illegible] the church was vacant but was partially supplied by students and laymen whenever possible. From [illegible] [illegible] has been on the same circuit as [illegible] Baptist Church. From [illegible] it was on the [illegible] circuit, then in [illegible] it again is associated with [illegible]

[illegible]

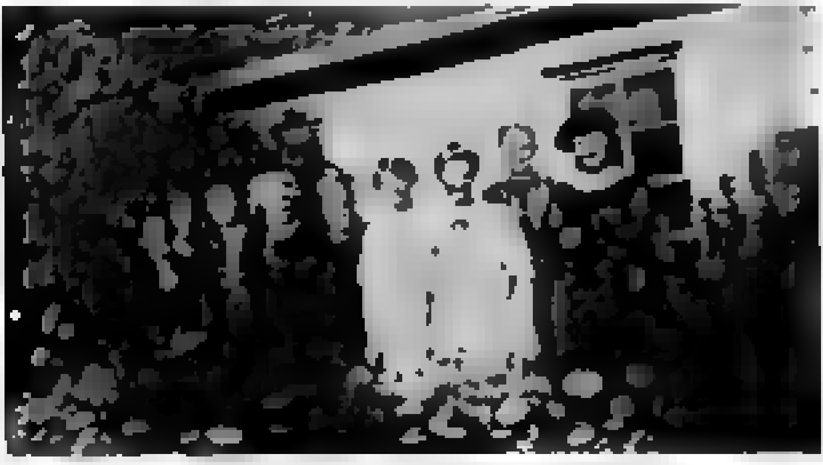
[illegible]

[illegible]haven and Leith

In reviewing the history of the church, names recorded often over the years were Wilson, Burns, McCutcheon, Carr, Graham, Leonard, Gillesby, McKay, Page, Norman, Lindsay, Poole, Stratton, Snider, Baird, Hutchinson, Long, Stewart, Patton, Clark, Hosick, MacDonald, Artley, Stonehouse, Morrison, Kirkling, McAleer, Ross, Watterson, Martin, Edwards, Johnson, Knaggs, Hendrick, Spence.

A new organ was purchased for $[illegible] in [illegible] and a new church shed was built to accommodate the horses in 1[illegible]. The [illegible] annual report was the first in twelve years to report the minister's salary paid to date and the balance on hand was used to put carpet up both church aisles.

Mr. John Burns, an elderly gentleman who lived on the North half of lot [illegible] on [illegible] the farm where Mr. and Mrs. David Stevens now reside, and who passed away May [illegible], willed his Estate to the Woodford Baptist Church. The trustees of the church were named executors of the will and had the power to make all arrangements according to the will of the deceased, which a



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[illegible]

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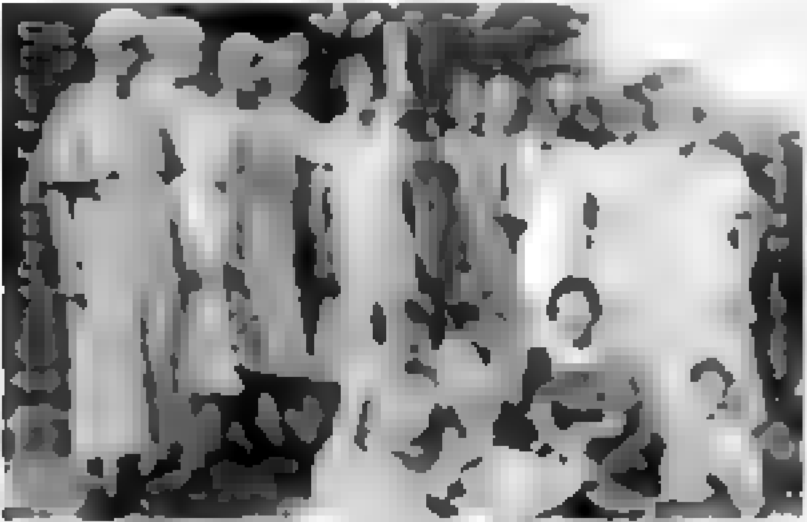

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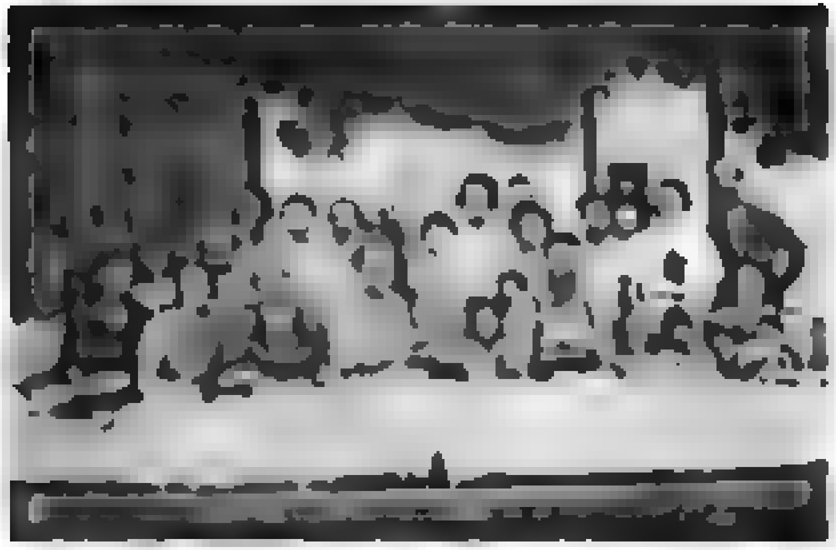


Edwards. Such things as playing Bible baseball, memorizing the [illegible] psalms, [illegible] Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Books of both the Old and New Testaments were not only memorized but the young people were taught to sing them. These things stayed with the minds of the young people all through the years and today they [illegible] make use of what they learned then. Many of these young people have gone forth in the Lord's work as leaders of God in their church or some other church.

[illegible] Garden Parties were held in the church shed. The men of the church set up a long table at each side and the full length of the long shed. At the [illegible] of the [illegible] baking and other preparations for the meal as well as bringing in [illegible] and [illegible] the day of the big event [illegible] a person would [illegible] to eat [illegible] before them at a nominal charge. [illegible] men [illegible] set up for the [illegible] of [illegible] during the evening [illegible] as well as a [illegible] play [illegible] concert. The [illegible] supper [illegible] and [illegible] for making [illegible] and lighting the shed.

People [illegible] home [illegible] vegetables and baked [illegible] pies, [illegible] and cakes [illegible] with an evening entertainment [illegible] for a small charge [illegible] garden [illegible] people [illegible] for the [illegible] and [illegible] the shed and [illegible] of other [illegible] expenses.

In [illegible] the [illegible] Baptist Church [illegible] purchased [illegible] for the purpose of building a Sunday School room on the south end of the [illegible]. Plans were laid so that the [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible]. The [illegible] volunteered [illegible] the [illegible] with the help of the [illegible] of the congregation (Rev. [illegible]) Farmer who was a former minister at First Baptist Church [illegible] and especially interested in the progress of the Methodist Church [illegible] were organized [illegible] a Sunday School [illegible] would be [illegible] of the Methodist Church [illegible]. He told the congregation that [illegible] and when [illegible] that he would give the last $[illegible] of the [illegible] of the building which was $[illegible]. It seems [illegible] that Mr. Farmer [illegible] the [illegible] of the new Sunday School [illegible] December [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] while the [illegible] (Rev. [illegible]) [illegible] was guest speaker at both morning and evening services. [illegible] for the morning service and the Methodist [illegible] the [illegible] of the evening service [illegible] evening. [illegible] gave a [illegible] trip to the Holy Land. Mr. Farmer, although unable to attend the [illegible] opening [illegible] of the new Sunday School [illegible] his promise to the congregation [illegible] when the [illegible] and paid the last $[illegible] on the [illegible] of the new building.

[illegible] was [illegible] to replace the gas [illegible] the [illegible] a long [illegible] which was [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] of which were [illegible].

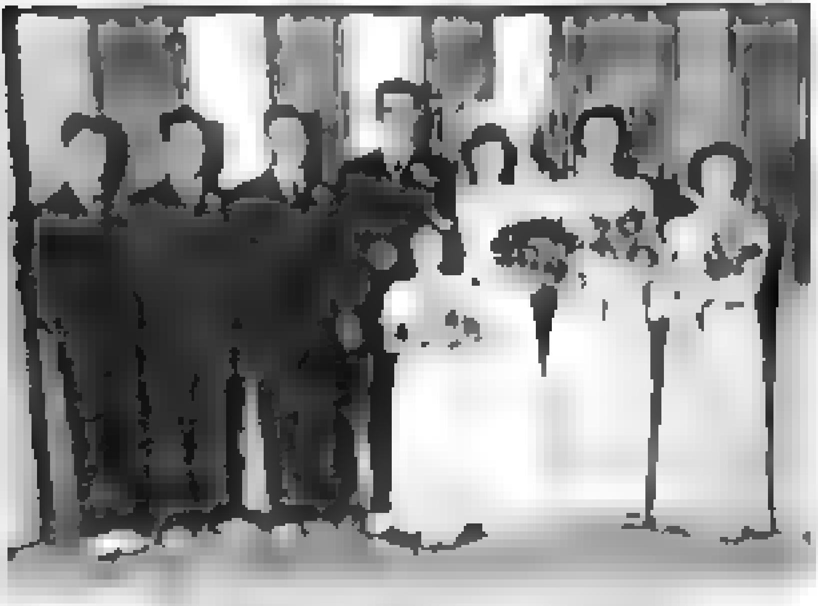
[illegible] when the congregation [illegible] the church was [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] and was [illegible] a [illegible] with the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] the church [illegible] was paid [illegible]. [illegible] there was a new [illegible] heating system was [illegible] to replace the two [illegible] with the [illegible] pipes the full length of the church [illegible]. While the church was being [illegible] the services was held in the Methodist [illegible]. [illegible] the new [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] presented to the bride



[illegible]

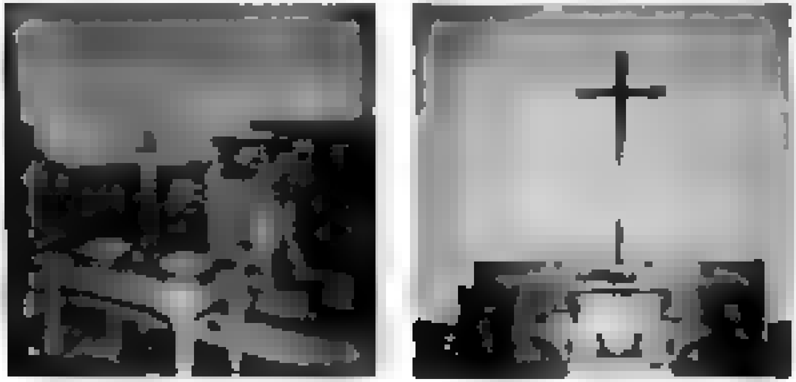
[illegible]

The inscription on the memorial plaque seen on the pulpit reads: In memory of C. [illegible] and in [illegible] of the [illegible] Jubilee, August 9, 1928.

The wording on the offering plates and flower pedestal reads: In Memory of D. E. Heath.

The pulpit Bible and Communion Table can also be seen in the picture.

To keep this fine brick building in good repair and abreast with the times a new roof was put on in [illegible], the interior decorated in [illegible] and a large stone cross, lighted, was placed at the front of the church auditorium. The lighted cross was designed by one of the young people, Randy Edwards, and was erected and installed by the [illegible] Elliott, whose [illegible] Mr. Robert Elliott, who was [illegible] years old, donated the cross to the church.



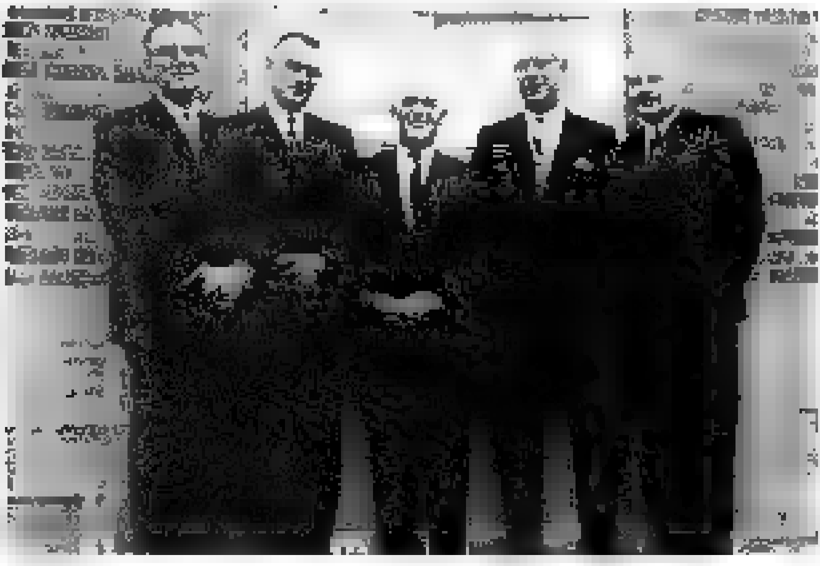
[illegible]

Since [illegible] when the [illegible] Mission was separated from Owen Sound Church and became part of the [illegible] charge, the pastors or ministers serving this church have been: Rev. W. S. M. [illegible] Rev. W. [illegible] Rees [illegible] Rev. George Day [illegible] From [illegible] supply pastors were Rev. A. Adams, M. Knight, Wm. [illegible] J. E. [illegible] Rev. Wm. [illegible] Rev. T. [illegible] Rev. Alex. [illegible] Rev. S. [illegible] and Rev. S. [illegible] supplied [illegible] Rev. W. H. Stephens [illegible] Rev. J. M. McQuarrie [illegible] Rev. Mr. Stewart [illegible] Rev. G. I. Burns [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. J. S. H. [illegible] Rev. T. F. [illegible] Rev. Jas. [illegible] Rev. S. A. Martin [illegible] Rev. Wm. [illegible] Mr. John Rogers of the Friends Meeting House took the services on Sundays and Mrs. [illegible] McKee the [illegible] summer of [illegible] Rev. Wm. [illegible] Rev. W. [illegible] Rev. Wm. [illegible] Rev. R. W. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] R. Moore [illegible] his ministry here, Rev. Ralph E. W[illegible] Rev. J. W. [illegible]

[illegible]
A. Hall, 1960, still serving

[illegible]

[illegible]



DEACONS AND MINISTER OF WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH 1967
L. to R.: Osborne Elliott, Glynn Waterton, Albert Elliott, Wilbur Stonehouse, Rev. C. A. Hill, B.A., D.D.

WOODFORD METHODIST CHURCH

The first records of the church have been destroyed. The charge was a Mission at first and was supplied from Meaford. The church service and Sunday school had been held in a log school house before the church was built. This school house was built in the corner of the front field on the Thomas Duncan farm, on the north half of lot 2, con. 1. The farm now belongs to Gordon and Walter Manning. The minister then was Rev. Phineas Wells.

Theodore Seaman sold one quarter of an acre (lot 4, con. 1, S. C. R.) off his farm on which to build the church. The deed of this property was signed in Owen Sound on the 8th day of January 1872. The trustees who signed were James Freckleton, William Nixon and James Silverthorn. Other names on the roll at that time were

William Leonard, Thomas Laycock, Theodore Seaman and Thomas Hart.

Work was begun at once and the church was completed in the summer of the same year. It was a frame structure with no basement and was set on blocks. The pews were planks supported by cedar blocks two feet high. The church was called the Wesleyan Methodist.

In 18[illegible] when Rev. W. R. Dimero was the minister, a parsonage was erected during the summer. The bricks were made out of the pond on the farm now occupied by Wm. Kyle. The cost of the parsonage was $[illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible] was left of the [illegible].

The old church building was torn down and a new brick church was built and opened for public worship on January 2[illegible], 18[illegible], Rev. Mr. Barlow being the pastor. Rev. William Buchanan of Meaford was the speaker for the opening of the church; he also dedicated the building.

There were two ministers on the circuit, a married man who lived in the parsonage with his family, and a student who lived among the members of the different churches.

Rev. Thomas W[illegible] was the first minister and following him were Rev. Isaac Baker (18[illegible]), Rev. W. R. Dimero ([illegible]), Rev. Hamilton Leith ([illegible]), Rev. Alex Richardson ([illegible]), Rev. R. P. Williams ([illegible]), Rev. John He[illegible] ([illegible]), Rev. [illegible] ([illegible]), Rev. Thomas Legate ([illegible]), Rev. W. P. Brown ([illegible]), Rev. R. J. Snell ([illegible]), Rev. Alex Richard ([illegible]-03).

Rev. Isaac Baker lived in Meaford and Woodford for a while he supplied the Woodford circuit. When Rev. W. R. Dimero came from Chesley to Woodford in 18[illegible], he lived at Owen Sound as there was no parsonage at Woodford.

Student ministers were Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. French, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Curry, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Tate and Mr. Richie. These names are not given in the years they were here as it is not known what [illegible] they served.

There were six appointments on the circuit for quite a number of years; they were located north and south of the highway; the three north were Shiloh [illegible] Sharon and Bethel; on the south side were Woodford, Fairview and Salem.

After the new church was built in [illegible] the pastors were Rev. Thomas Geo. Barker [illegible]; Rev. Wm. G. Martin [illegible]; Rev. Wm. H. Laidlaw [illegible]; Rev. Wesley Tanner [illegible]; Rev. John Gibson [illegible]; Rev. Wm. Grandin [illegible]; Rev. Peter Elder [illegible]; Rev. Thomas Humphries [illegible]-22; Rev. Wm. Summerell [illegible]-25; Rev. R. K. Lambert [illegible].

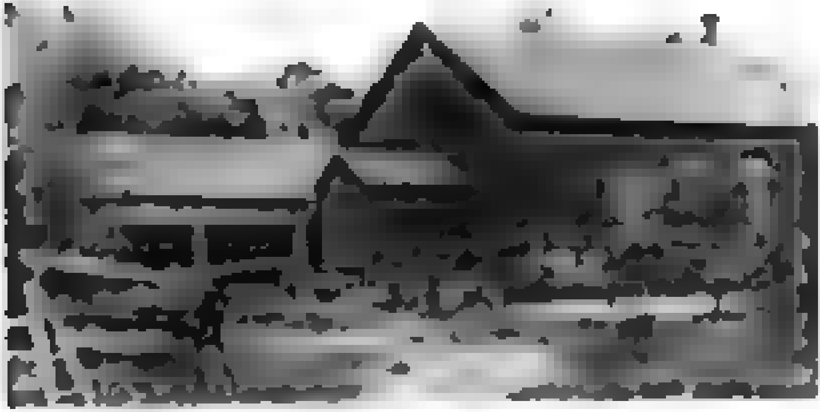
On April 1st, [illegible] a meeting was held for the purpose of consummating church union with the Presbyterian church. Rev. W. J. Gallagher of Meaford was in charge, and the result was the organizing of the United Church.

After church union Rev. R. K. Lambert of the Methodist church left the charge and Rev. J. W. Johnston of the Presbyterian church remained as Minister of the Woodford United Church.

WOODFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of the early days of the old Presbyterian church no one seems to have any recollection; it was situated on part of lot [illegible] N.C.R., Sydenham township.

The names of the members of the church on September [illegible] 18[illegible] are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bray, Miss Jessie Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sweetthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Long, Arthur Long, Miss Mary Long, Mrs. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. John Cavers, Miss Maggie Cavers, Miss Catherine Cavers, John Cavers Jr., Mrs. Ed. Rothwell, Mrs. Thomas Tosh, Mrs. Jacob Wright, Jacob Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carnahan, Miss Susan Wright, Josiah Wright, Miss Catherine Farquharson, Mrs. Mary Murphy, Robert McKay, Mrs. Hugh Craig, [illegible], Mrs. Neil McLennan, Mrs. [illegible], Walter



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Church

[illegible] QUAKER CHURCH MEETING HOUSE

The Religious Society of Friends of [illegible] was a group of people who came from the Newmarket and [illegible] area. They elected from among their number four trustees: [illegible] Rogers of the township of Whitchurch, James A. [illegible] of the township of King, Jacob [illegible] of the township of [illegible] and [illegible] Knight of the township of [illegible]. These four trustees purchased from Benjamin Knight and his wife Ann one and a half acres of land on the north east corner of lot [illegible] con. [illegible] to be used for the site of a Meeting House for the purpose of worship and also for a burial ground, but not of the [illegible] of the said Society. The price paid for the parcel of land was [illegible] lawful money of the Province of Canada. The transaction was legally carried out in the year [illegible] according to an act of the Provincial Parliament and an act passed in the third reign of Queen Victoria.

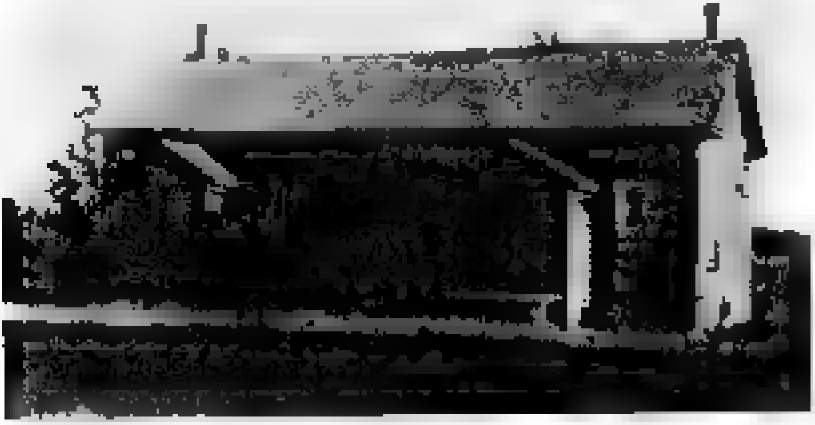
The Benjamin Knight farm has passed to many different families during the one hundred years and today is owned by [illegible]. It is on the [illegible] about one mile north of the village of [illegible].

Previous to the erection of the Meeting House, the Friends conducted their own services in the various homes and always remained afterward for dinner and a visit.

It has been suggested that the first ministers came to give leadership to the [illegible] congregation in about the year [illegible]. Many times the Friends would sit quietly for long periods praying and meditating until some one in their midst felt inspired to lead in a discourse or a prayer. Mr. John Rogers, a former minister of the Meeting House, is still remembered and noted for his [illegible]. He married an aunt of Mr. [illegible] Knight. Mr. Rogers preached Mrs. [illegible] Knight's funeral sermon.

The religious society of The Friends (Quakers) was founded in Great Britain by George Fox. Members always addressed each other by using their first names, never Mr., Mrs. or Miss, as they felt that all human beings are children of God and therefore equal. They fused to join the army and would stand up and tell the judge that they did not approve of taking another human being's life. They did this with such conviction and such an expression of honesty that the judges were said to "Quake". Whether the judge trembled from fear or anger no one knows.)

The Woodford Meeting place was a well built wooden structure about 40' by 40' with windows on the east and west sides. It had two outside doors to the north, one at the east and one at the west corner with small vestibules over each. It was lined with four inch boards and never painted inside nor the outside. Because of the belief that everything should be plain and sturdy the meeting houses never were built with steeples.



WOODFORD QUAKER CHURCH

The Woodford Meeting House had a partition down the centre, half of which could be lowered to enable people on both sides to hear the speakers. The east side was probably used as a Sunday School. There was an aisle down the centre of the west side of the building and two rows of homemade pews. It had a platform and a homemade pulpit at the front. The women sat on the east side and the men on the west. It is said that Fred Thompson, a Woodford shoemaker reversed this procedure. He always sat in the back pew of the women's side. They did not have a musical instrument in their building.

Arthur Dorland wrote and published a History of the Society of the Friends in Canada in 1927. He states that he has never been able to find any records of the Sydenham Quaker Friends or the meeting house.

Stanley Knight of Meaford bought and tore down the church in about the year 1944. He is said to have stated that there were no records in the building. David Silverthorn used the shed as storage for implements. It was eventually torn down also.

WOODFORD QUAKER CEMETERY

The Woodford Quaker Cemetery was purchased in 1866 from Benjamin Knight of lot 15, con. [illegible] Sydenham Township, about one mile south from the village of Woodford. Mr. Elton Woods is the present owner of the farm on which it is located. The Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, had authorized their trustees to purchase the parcel of land containing one and one-half acres for the use of a Meeting House and also for a Burial ground for use of the Members of the said Society.

Previously there had been a burial ground located one mile east of the present cemetery. Probably six graves were moved at the time the present location was procured.

At one time it was a well kept lot, some of the graves had head stones and grave markers and some were bounded by tidy chain fences, but many of the graves are today unmarked.

The following are the names of those whose last resting places are known to have been in the Woodford Cemetery for the Society of Friends.

Thomas Luton, born [illegible], died 1916, his wife Rhoda Burkhard Luton, born 1827, died 1882, their children: son Alfred born [illegible] died [illegible] [illegible] years, son William died [illegible] [illegible] years, daughter Susannah born [illegible] died [illegible].

George S. Knight born [illegible] died [illegible], his wife Isabella M. born [illegible] died [illegible], their sons Harris born [illegible] died [illegible], Walter born [illegible] died [illegible], their daughter Clara Lucy born 1894, died 1895.

Harris Knight born [illegible] died [illegible], his wife Ann born [illegible] died [illegible], their children Amelia born [illegible] died [illegible] [illegible] month, Thomas born [illegible] died [illegible], Lucy Knight Williams wife of R. P. Williams born [illegible] died [illegible], Martha wife of Alfred Knight died [illegible] age 36 years, native of Wiltshire, England, Sarah Eliza, no other name, died [illegible], Thomas Cameron born [illegible] died [illegible], John Chaters, his wife Sarah J. died [illegible] age [illegible], son John F. died [illegible] [illegible] years, Lisa Ann daughter of Wm. and Martha Wright died [illegible] aged [illegible] years, Thomas Silverthorne died [illegible] aged [illegible] years, his wife [illegible] died [illegible] aged 76 years.

WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH

On April [illegible], [illegible], the members of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church held a meeting at the Methodist Church with Rev. W. J. [illegible] from Meaford in charge. From this meeting the United Church of Woodford was formed. It is situated on lot 5, con. [illegible] S. C. R., Sydenham Township, the former Wesleyan Methodist Church. The minister of the Methodist Church at that time was Rev. R. K. Lambert and at the Presbyterian Church Rev. J. W. Johnston. Rev. R. K. Lambert left and Rev. Mr. Johnston stayed [illegible] as minister until [illegible]. The Presbyterian Church was torn down after [illegible] and the material was used to build the United Church shed.

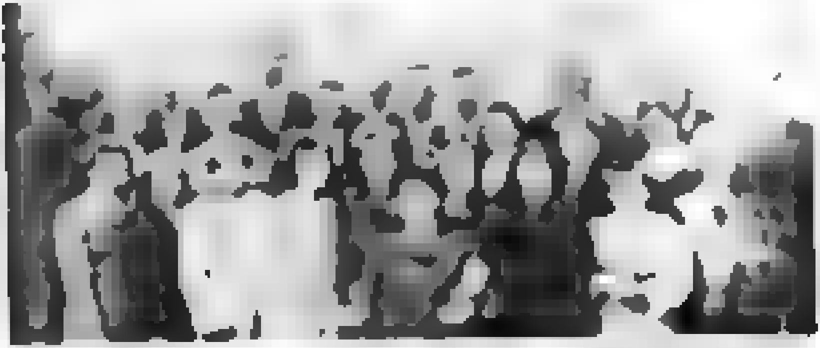
Members of session from the former Presbyterian Church were Messrs. James Shields, Wm. J. McCutcheon and Messrs. Lewis Walker and Herbert Wheeler from the Methodist Church. Members appointed onto church session: Messrs. M. W. [illegible], Charles W.

[illegible] the office at the present time

[illegible]

[illegible]

School classes



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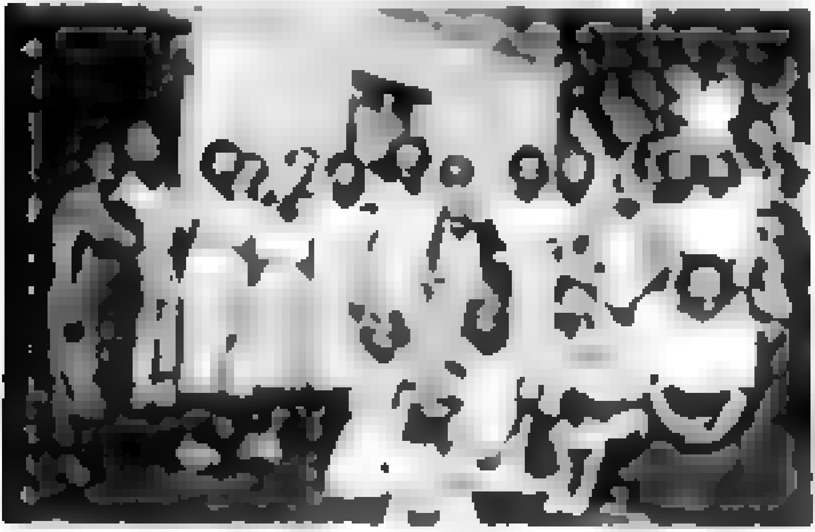
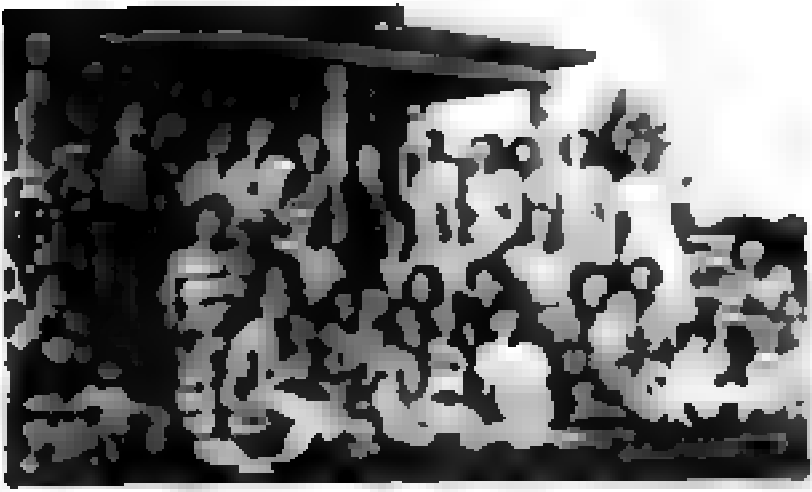


[illegible] Mrs. Emerson Long, Mrs [illegible] Mrs. Jean Baker, Mrs. Good[illegible] [illegible] Mrs. John McCutcheon [illegible]

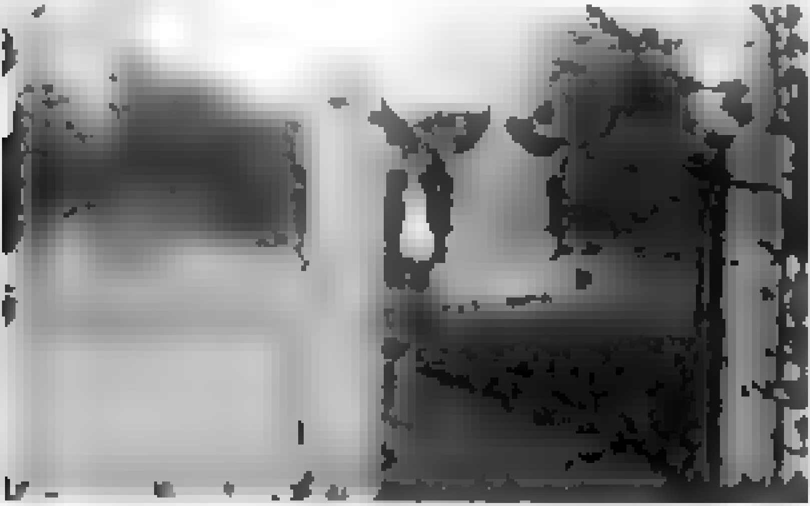


[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

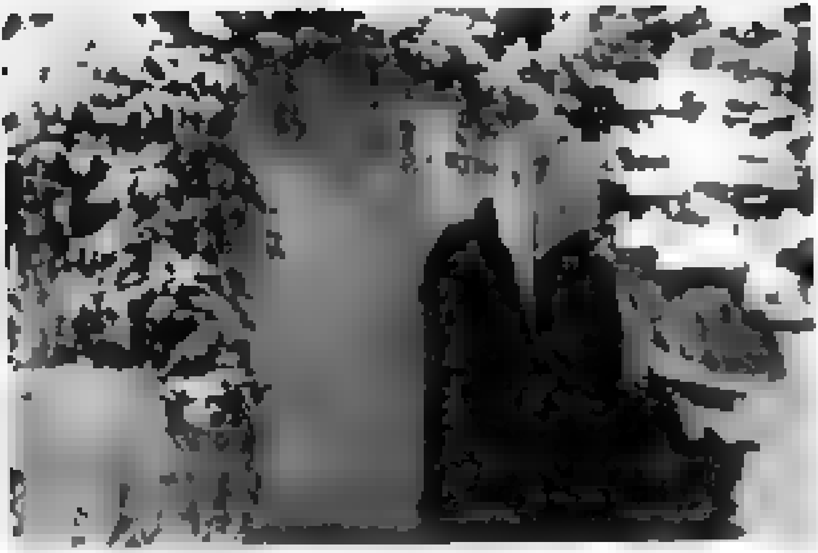
Three of the children James [illegible], Bernard [illegible], William [illegible] died in one week from some kind of fever in the year [illegible]. Mr. Thomas M[illegible], grandfather of Reuben Morrison, made caskets for the children.



There were no cemeteries as yet around that community, so a [illegible] fenced in, they decided to use a portion of their farm, and it was here the three sons were buried. Later, others outside the family were buried also, but there is no record as to names.

VAULT AT HA[illegible]ONS CEMETERY

In [illegible] John Harmon [illegible] a vault back in the cemetery, and this was built in the side of the hill overlooking the Rockwell Creek. He and his wife and one son were buried in the vault. Also a granddaughter, Mary Harmon, who died at the age of four, was buried there, but unlike her grandparents, Mary was re-



early moved to the Hurley plot in St. Mary's Cemetery, [illegible] Sound.

Another son, Robert, was married to Betty Sheehan in 19[illegible] and [illegible] bought the property on Highway [illegible] and [illegible] on the corner of [illegible] Corner. Their home was a haunt for many years and is now known as [illegible]. There were ten children in this family. Each one of them now [illegible] in their late years [illegible] in early life. None of this family ever married. A very large monument bears the names of this family: James, Minnie, Kate, [illegible], Timothy, [illegible], Jack and Robert.

The cemetery was a beauty spot in the community for many years with its lovely cement block wall and beautiful gateway. [illegible] came [illegible] placed [illegible] with the wall and since then has fallen to wrack and ruin as many old cemeteries throughout the country where there are no immediate relatives surviving.

McLEAN'S CEMETERY

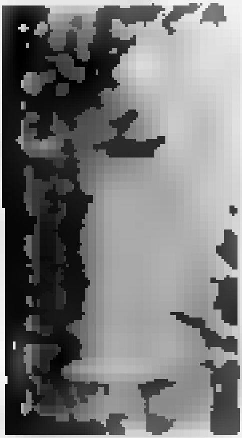
[illegible]

[illegible] and some English people.

[illegible] board for nearly 85 years.

The original owner was William McLean, a native of Aberdeenshire, who was followed by his son of the same name and his son, John McLean. The burying ground came to be known as McLean's Cemetery for that reason, although its official title was the [illegible] and Nottawasaga Township Presbyterian Burying Ground. It was originally intended that this should be the site of a Presbyterian Church, now known as St. Paul's, as well as a cemetery. Somehow the plans went astray, and the church was built on another lot to the north and east in Nottawasaga township [illegible]. Knox [illegible] Presbyterian Church was built [illegible] in the south of [illegible] township.

The records of the cemetery are in remarkably good condition, dating from the first. The cemetery had its inception at a public meeting held April [illegible], 18[illegible], at the home of William John McLean on the [illegible] concession of [illegible] township. Alex. McNeven was appointed chairman and John Rutherford was named secretary. The meeting accepted the offer of Mr. McNeven of an acre of land in the southwest corner of lot [illegible], Township of Nottawasaga, for the purpose of a burying ground and site for a Presbyterian Church. The price paid was $[illegible] and Mr. McNeven was given the choice of a burying plot in the newly established cemetery. Some others attending the original meeting and not previously mentioned were Thomas Anderson, [illegible], Alexander Ramage.



It was Mr. Ramage's father, Matthew Ramage, who died on October 7th, that same year of 1863, who was the first person buried in the newly acquired cemetery. The well proportioned stone over his grave and those of his wife and other family members is in the corner of the cemetery and still in remarkably good and legible condition.

[illegible] at the side of the cemetery grounds concerning [illegible]. At the annual meeting in 18[illegible] the treasurer's report shows cash on hand from the previous year of $[illegible]. At the annual meeting on January [illegible] 18[illegible] a new picket fence was authorized and trustees asked for [illegible] contributions. William [illegible] was awarded $[illegible] for his supervising the fencing of the lot and the burying ground in general. This gratuity was repeated in 18[illegible] in acknowledgement of Mr. [illegible] care in keeping the burying ground properly.

The meeting of January [illegible] 18[illegible] authorized the purchase of additional land one half acre to the north of the original plot from [illegible]. The construction of a [illegible] in which the hearse of the cemetery could be kept was also authorized at this meeting. The annual meeting of [illegible] which month has been designated for future annual meetings, [illegible] the price of plots from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. The following year William [illegible] was given [illegible] privilege in place of his father of the same [illegible]. After the meeting [illegible] a new hearse house was built and that same year Mr. [illegible] was instructed to get an estimate of the cost of a building in the cemetery. The building was to provide shelter particularly for the women and families who came to funerals in the winter. Interments were made at all times of the year in those days and those who attended were often chilled by the long drives in open vehicles. The [illegible] the building was used as intended and it was moved [illegible] to be placed at the [illegible] gate. The Women's [illegible] of the [illegible] were to take a hand in the [illegible] of a large [illegible] building and through their efforts a fine [illegible] was placed on the grounds.

The [illegible] annual meeting found the treasury in debt. The [illegible] and was [illegible] by a number of [illegible]. In October [illegible] a [illegible] was held. The money was used the next year to clear the cemetery [illegible] of weeds and other unwanted growth. It was [illegible] that James [illegible] was appointed to the Board and [illegible] years later he became Chairman. In 19[illegible] Mr. [illegible] was appointed secretary-treasurer, a position he still holds and has [illegible]

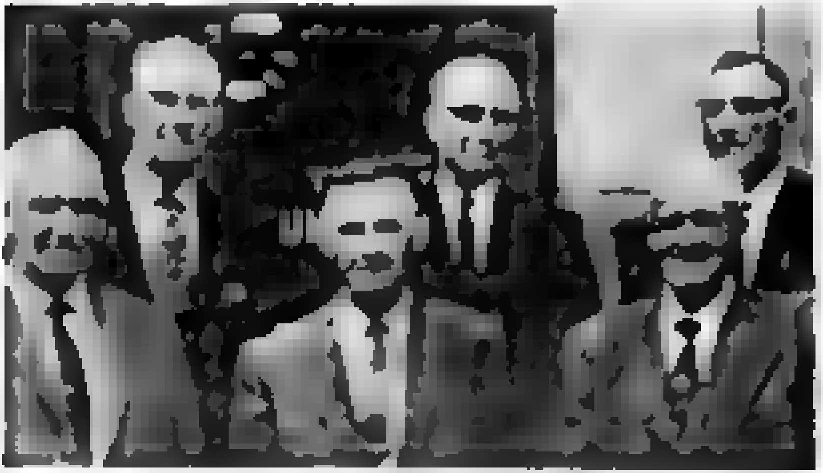
[illegible]

[illegible] cost of perpetual care of the plots.

[illegible]

were were formed at a meeting held in November [illegible] The new committee was composed of Hamilton Nagle, Thomas Anderson, William McCracken and Richard J. Munson.

The present chairman of the board of trustees, James Reid, is a grandson of pioneer Robert Reid who took up land on lot [illegible] con. [illegible] Nottawasaga Township. He was a native of [illegible], Scotland. [illegible] Thomas is the great grandson of James Thomas of Tipperary, Ireland, who settled on lot [illegible] con. 8, [illegible] Township. John Ramage's great grandfather, Matthew Ramage, has been mentioned previously. A native of [illegible], Lanarkshire, Scotland, he died [illegible] at the age of [illegible] years. He was the first buried in the cemetery and his coffin was brought to the cemetery on an ox sled from the old homestead, lot [illegible] con. 8, west half, Nottawasaga Township. Allan McLean, a Board member, is a son of Allan McLean, whose grandfather was another of the pioneers of that name. The place on the Board [illegible] occupied by Angus Currie is now taken by Stuart Munn, a grandson of [illegible], another pioneer, his mother being Margaret Ann [illegible]. [illegible] the auditor, [illegible] is a great grandson of James Hamill, also a pioneer of the district, who originally came from [illegible], County Armagh, Ireland.



While Matthew Ramage was the first burial in the cemetery, there are two monuments bearing inscriptions showing deaths prior to [illegible]. George Dixon had died previously as had Archibald [illegible]. Both were removed from their initial resting places to the then new cemetery.

Names on the stones read like a roster of the pioneers of the whole district. While the forebears rest in peace in McLean's Cemetery, their descendants are still the capable and respected residents of the district. Many of them live on the farms which their grandfathers or great grandfathers established one hundred years or more ago.

The cemetery is a credit to its original founders and to those who during the past thirty years, but particularly the last eight years, have brought it to the present excellent state. Solid concrete retaining walls were built where required along the road at [illegible] and in front the simple but very effective entrance gate. The grass is cut and is free of weeds, all the stones are upright and on proper bases and the whole acre and a half gives the impression of neatness and orderliness.

Almost every worthwhile cause has a woman behind it. McLean's Cemetery is no exception. From the first the women of the district must have taken a great interest in the community burying ground and have watched over it in the many, often small, but thoughtful ways which only women know. But the building of the [illegible] McLean's Cemetery was not a small effort. It was a big task for women, but they did it. Perhaps it was done all the more willingly and with greater zeal because through all these [illegible] flowed that deep-rooted strain of gratitude for a strong and goodly past and of the remembrance of those who had made it so.

Through the years great hardship was experienced by those attending burials. Bad weather and roads made travelling difficult and upon arrival at the cemetery there was no shelter for those already tired and uncomfortable. Women of the community had thought about it for a long time. Early in October [illegible], a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Alexander McPherson. Those attending represented four Women's Institutes: Bognor, [illegible], Massie and Walters Falls. Mrs. William McNab was named president of that group whose avowed aim was to assist in the improvement of McLean's Cemetery. In [illegible] Mrs. Wm. J. [illegible] was appointed [illegible] president, she held until [illegible]. Mrs. Gilbert Morrison was president back in 1923.

In June [illegible], the Women's Institute Cemetery Committee [illegible] was ready to make a move toward the [illegible]. Those present at the meeting were Mrs. [illegible] Morrison, Miss [illegible], Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. William Jack, Mrs. Marvin [illegible] and Mrs. Wm. J. [illegible]. Miss [illegible] and Mrs. Morrison were named a committee to inquire into the cost of building a [illegible] at the cemetery. Mrs. J. Reid and Wm. J. [illegible] were appointed to look after the money and to secure someone to construct the building. It appears as [illegible] a building ground that this would be [illegible] and it was decided to erect a new building. Permission to erect the building was sought and given from both Sydenham and Holland Townships.

On June [illegible], 19[illegible], Mrs. J. Morley reported George Grant of Meaford agreed to put up a building [illegible] x [illegible] feet of planed lumber covered with asphalt shingles, a planed fir floor, three windows, a door and a cottage roof. The structure was to be set on cedar blocks, and to have a plank foundation. Contract price was $[illegible], a considerable sum for the women of the community to obligate themselves to pay.

Later a galvanized furnace and seats were provided. A stove was donated by the A. D. Morrison family. Some of the other expenses were: paint, $4.00, which the women applied to the building themselves; blinds, $4.[illegible]; and cleaning utensils, $3.00. Mrs. James Reid bought a storm door.

The building is of great use to those who do the work of keeping the grass cut and the graves tended and is a monument itself to the perseverance and hard work of these women of the Women's Institutes.

The women looked after contributions also and on June [illegible], 19[illegible], the treasurer reported that everything was paid for and $[illegible] was on hand. This money was given to the trustees of the cemetery for eavestroughing. Their work done, the committee disbanded as representatives of the Women's Institutes but it was recommended a committee of women be appointed by the community to do what they could to assist the cemetery board.

Many women over the whole district had a hand in the work of building the lodge, either by helping the actual work, or by planning and securing donations.

The women who were appointed by the Women's Institutes and who worked to build the lodge were: Mrs. Albert Morrison, president; Mrs. Marion Cathrae; Mrs. James Thomson; Miss Sadie Carne; Mrs. William Morgan; Mrs. J. Reid and Mrs. A. M. Pherson.

MENARY'S CEMETERY on lot [illegible], con. B, pioneered by Mr. James Menary and now owned by Mr. James Lemon, is a very old cemetery and no markings remain to indicate where graves had been

OTHER CEMETERIES

Some years ago there was a small cemetery situated on lot 4, N. C. R. in Woodford, on a piece of land just west of Mrs. J. Girdler's home, between Highway 26 and the road going through Woodford. Here were the graves of two small children of James Corran. These graves were surrounded by a picket fence beside some cedar trees. The trees were cut down and the land levelled off and there are no markings left to tell where the graves had been.

On the town line of Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships, just north of the Highway corner and half way down the grade there is a small burying ground, containing three graves of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Bannon and one of their family. This is among a small clump of trees and for years there were headstones and a tombstone. These were removed a few years ago by Mr. Stanley Knight and the spot covered over with large stones.

CHAPTER 3 TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND COMPANIES
RELATING TO [illegible] TOWNSHIP

Ten years prior to the first telephone line from [illegible] to [illegible], the wonderful invention which was to open up a new way of life around the world came into being. It was conceived in the brilliant mind of a young dreamer, Alexander Graham Bell. Although he was born in Scotland and died a citizen of the United States, his life and his work were closely associated with Canada. He came to this country as a young man with his parents and spent many vacation months at their Brantford home even after he had launched on his career in the United States. He later established a summer home at Cape Breton Island and it was there after many happy and fruitful years that he died in [illegible] and there was buried.

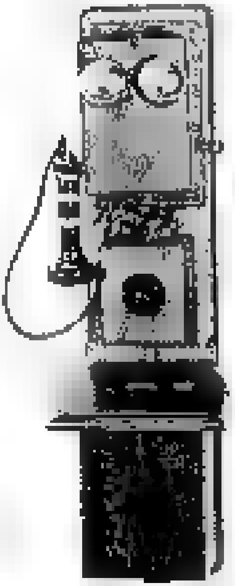
Alexander Graham Bell was deeply interested in the deaf. His mother had lost her hearing when he was a boy of twelve, and his sweetheart, Mabel Hubbard, was deaf [illegible] of scarlet fever. His desire to serve humanity through work for the deaf, coupled as he was with talent and ability, assisted in helping him to invent the telephone. And thus came his great gift to mankind.

On the evening of August [illegible] the first long distance telephone message was transmitted. Bell had obtained the use of the Dominion Telegraph Company line between Brantford and Paris, Ontario. A transmitter was installed in the Dominion Company's office in Brantford that night. [illegible] Bell drove by horse and buggy to Paris where the receiver was installed in the boot and shoe store of Robert White, which also housed the telegraph agency. Speech and singing were distinctly heard as they travelled the line-strung miles from transmitter to receiver on that long ago Canadian summer night.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was incorporated as such in April 1880 and immediately began erecting lines and opening exchanges and agencies in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

In 1886 the Bell built a line from Meaford to Owen Sound, but it was not until about 1908 that telephones were introduced into Sydenham Township.

Magneto wall telephones were used by the first subscribers of Canada and consisted of three boxes mounted on a backboard. The top box contained the magneto generator which was activated by means of a crank which hung at the right of the top box. The centre box held the mouthpiece and the bottom box the batteries for the talking current. A receiver hung at the top left of the instrument.



1881
Blake transmitter
The Blake magneto telephone was first installed in Canada in 1881. The set was in general use until about 1900.

1897
White solid back long distance telephone
In both wall and desk versions this instrument was a great improvement over previous telephones. The fore-runner of the "daffodil" style telephone with minor modifications was used exclusively in Canada until 1919.

When telephones arrived in Sydenham Township the early instruments had been improved upon and most sets carried the long [illegible] which was the outstanding feature of the long distance telephone so called because it gave better transmission than the earlier Blake set.

BALACLAVA TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Balaclava Telephone Company was organized in [illegible] to build a telephone line connected to the Bell Telephone Company at Owen Sound. Thirty-four subscribers agreed, each paying thirty-five dollars toward building a line and paying more when the line was finished in the summer of 1912.

The line was built in the summer using local help. There were [illegible] and [illegible] were hired to erect the poles. The company engaged Wm. Cochrane of St. Vincent to build the line. John MacKenzie and Arthur Johnson helped to string the wire on the poles. John MacK[illegible] was engaged as lineman to service the lines. He held this position until his death in [illegible]. There [illegible] the [illegible] between Sydenham and St. Vincent. [illegible] the [illegible] went to Arthur McArthur's home.

The first officers were President James H. Lemon; Secretary-Treasurer John MacKenzie; Directors George Scott, George Hill and Robert Hill.

The first subscribers on the line were Arthur McArthur, Robert Johnston, George [illegible], John [illegible], George Scott, John W[illegible], James Lemon, Arthur Scott, James Brown, Arthur [illegible], [illegible], John [illegible] Hill, George Brown, George Hill, Wm. King, Wm. Kerr, [illegible] McGregor, James A. Lemon, [illegible] Stewart, James [illegible], [illegible] and Wm. Greenwood, Alex. Stewart, [illegible] McAuley, John MacKenzie, Robert H[illegible], Charles [illegible], John Telfer, David Robertson, Allan [illegible], [illegible] Hughes, John [illegible], [illegible] Johnston, Archie McDonald and [illegible].

The Bell Telephone Company bought out the Company in [illegible] and installed the dial system.

BALACLAVA SWITCH BOARD

The store at Balaclava had a Switch installed and connected to three telephone systems and this was on the three party lines [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. There were three holes in the switch box with three plug ins. The store could plug into any one of the three lines to talk without calling through the operator at the Bell Telephone switch board office in Owen Sound. This was quite an advantage as well as a convenience, not only to the store owner but to other places of business in the township.

Members of the Leonard Wilson family who operated the store about [illegible] recall connecting the two and three lines together with the switch box at their store to permit share holders on these lines to talk together and arrange or cancel a hockey game etc. This was just one of the many favours done by the Wilsons for the community on this little switch board connected to these telephone systems.

One young man of the community in the late [illegible] recalls phoning a girl friend at the store from his home on the [illegible] line through the central operator. Of course no one on his own party line would hear him ring the operator as he pushed the button and turned the crank and gave the operator the store telephone number on either [illegible] or [illegible] line. The girl upon answering the telephone and realizing it was her friend on the [illegible] line immediately switched over to his line, thus leaving the listeners on the other line to hear nothing and the two friends would have a private conversation unless someone on his line asked the operator to use the telephone.

BOGNOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In the early [illegible], J. M. Thomson of Bognor, owner of the general store had written to A. T. Smith, the Bell Telephone Company's district superintendent, asking for telephone connection. Mr. Smith replied that the distance would make the line [illegible] costly, but suggested that Mr. Thomson try to obtain subscribers to help pay for a party line to Bognor. One subscriber per mile was suggested.

In [illegible] Mr. Thomson had succeeded in obtaining customers for telephone service and he, with Mr. George [illegible], mill owner and Dr. [illegible]. They were founders of the Bognor Telephone Company formed that year.

Bognor residents were connected with the Bell Telephone Company's network at Owen Sound and Meaford and residents were able to make long distance calls over Bell facilities.

In [illegible] the Bognor Telephone Company was formed consisting of Simon Johnson, John Wilson, George Thomson, William Jack, Robert Moffitt, George Evans Jr., George Evans Sr., Noble McC[illegible], John Cranmer, Adam Byers, J. M. Thomson, John Ferguson. This Company bought out the entire system for $[illegible] and also the wires and insulators from the Bell Company from lot [illegible] con. [illegible] and [illegible] Sydenham to the Owen Sound limits for $[illegible].

A committee of Robert Moffat, Simon Johnson, W. M. Jack, Noble McClure and J. M. Thomson were the directors of this Company and applied for a charter.

Simon Johnson was the first president, Noble McClure the first vice president and James M. Thomson the first secretary treasurer. Robert Moffitt was president in [illegible]. It was agreed that the directors engage Wm. C. Fraser of Owen Sound to look after repairing the line.

In [illegible] Noble McClure was elected president with George Thomson as secretary treasurer and in [illegible] Allan McPhater was president.

A price of $1[illegible] a year for a phone was set by the Wartime Prices and Trades Board of telephones in [illegible]. David Fraser was appointed secretary treasurer in [illegible] with George Thomson again taking that office in [illegible]. The only line number in this Company was 570.

Through the years additions to the line were built and new subscribers added. Meetings were held each year and the line kept in good repair until November [illegible] when it was sold to the Bell Telephone Company and a new system installed.

CENTRE ROAD TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Centre Road Telephone Line consisting of [illegible] and [illegible] was built in [illegible]. The line [illegible] started at [illegible] Corners and came through the [illegible] Highway [illegible] farm. It served the people along the Highway [illegible] and some people on the side roads. The line [illegible] went from [illegible] farm east up the Highway to the [illegible] farm, where [illegible] now resides and took the Road Line east [illegible] where Gordon Gunn now lives.

The first President was Albert [illegible], Vice-President M. W. [illegible], 2nd Vice-President [illegible], Secretary-Treasurer J. [illegible] Campbell. These officers served until January [illegible] when M. W. [illegible] was appointed President. In [illegible] telephone lines and the Centre Road Telephone Company [illegible] Telephone Companies to [illegible] the [illegible] on the same poles.

In January [illegible] George Campbell [illegible] as Secretary-Treasurer. The directors were Joseph [illegible], [illegible], Vernon Ross and Robert Elliot.

In [illegible] Campbell passed away and Frank Woodward was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. In January [illegible] Robert Elliot was appointed President, [illegible] Vice-President and [illegible] as Manager. Directors were [illegible] Ferguson, Vernon Ross, [illegible] and [illegible]. In [illegible] was appointed President, M. W. [illegible] Manager. Directors were [illegible] Ferguson, Wm. Long, Albert [illegible] and [illegible]. Auditors were [illegible] and [illegible].

In September [illegible] Frank Woodward was killed on the Highway and Robert [illegible] was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. [illegible] was engaged by the Telephone company.

In January [illegible] M. W. [illegible] was appointed President, [illegible] Vice-President, Robert [illegible] Secretary-Treasurer. In January [illegible] Elliot was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. These were [illegible] until [illegible] and [illegible]. Directors at this time were Albert [illegible], Robert [illegible]

Wm. Long and Clifford Stevens. Manager was Fraser Lamont. Auditors were Carl S. Kellough and Allan Rothwell.

In 19[illegible] Centre Road, Woodland and Sixth Line Telephone Companies decided to put a cable line to Rothwell's Corner at the cost of $40.00 to each subscriber.

In 19[illegible] when Highway No. 24 was under construction the telephone lines were torn down and the subscribers were without telephone service for some months. It was at this time that the Company sold to the Bell Telephone Company.

FIFTH LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

The first line for the telephone in this community was begun in [illegible] and completed in [illegible]. There were fifteen who formed the first Fifth Line Telephone Club, the members being Robert Gardner, President; James Sutherland, Secretary; J. C. Morrison, Wm. Carmichael, Duncan Morrison, Dougald Carmichael, Gilbert McInnes, Wm. McNab, Hugh McInnes, Malcolm McNab, Donald McQueen, Alex. McNab, Samuel Lock, David Campbell and the Manse. Joining was voluntary.

The posts were taken out of Robert Scott's swamp on the Sixth Line, Lot 5, concession [illegible], [illegible] Township, and drawn by man and sleigh in the winter. They were bought at a price of fifty cents each. Those who were installing the phones did the work themselves.

Under this set up, the Company was to look after its own poles as far as Heath's gate. From there to Superior Street, the Company was to pay one third of the upkeep of poles. For the poles on Superior Street, one hundred dollars was to be paid for the use of poles for all time. The phone then went through the [illegible] Central, and was known as a magneto rural line.

During the earlier years, the Club sponsored community debating teams, spelling matches, public speaking during the winter months. These were held in the local school.

In 19[illegible] the Club was incorporated as a Company with shareholders. It became known as the Fifth Line Telephone Company

Limited, with a capital of [illegible] hundred dollars and shares at ten dollars each. Each shareholder held seven shares. Two more shareholders followed: Henry Carmichael and Duncan [illegible]. A lineman was engaged at thirty cents an hour. The Secretary-Treasurer was paid fifteen dollars a year.

The first executive, elected by ballot, consisted of Duncan Mac[illegible], President; Wm. McNab, Vice-President; Samuel Lusk, Secretary; Robert Gardiner, G. McInnes, Alex. McNab, [illegible], Dougald Carmichael, directors. The contractors to install the phones were Wm. [illegible] and Wm. Spencer of Owen Sound.

The first lineman was Mac McNab, who went West in [illegible] and Wm. Campbell took over. He was followed by Archie Lusk. After the Company was re-organized, Wm. [illegible] acted as lineman for many years. Phones were kept in order for two cents a subscriber plus the cost of any materials needed for repair. Other linemen who followed were Archie Lusk, re-appointed, followed by Garth Brown, Lloyd Carmichael and Ken [illegible] until the Bell Telephone Company took over.

Robert Gardiner became president in [illegible], holding that office for fourteen years. Archie Lusk, serving as secretary for twelve years starting in [illegible], held the office for the longest time of any one. The last president of the local company was [illegible] Brown and the secretary, Mrs. [illegible]. The telephone box number was [illegible].

When the Bell Telephone Company bought out the local company in early [illegible], the lines were changed to [illegible] phones, with three or four on the line.

The Dial System came into effect on December 6, [illegible].

[illegible] TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

A need was felt for closer communication with the neighbours in [illegible], so [illegible] the people in the community [illegible] they were wanting to have a telephone club. It was formed in [illegible] and was called [illegible] Telephone Club. The first meeting was held at

Donald MacLeod's residence. Bob Spence was the first President. George Deans was the first Secretary-Treasurer.

The original subscribers were Adam Henderson, Walter Walsh, Gordon Jennings, John Doyle, William Nelson, Donald MacLeod, Robert G. Spence, Wesley John, James Moore, George D. Deans, John Cunningham, James Buckley, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Robert Spence, Miss Jo[illegible] Brown, Gordon Shaw.

The original cost of building and installing the telephone line was approximately $[illegible]. The line number was [illegible].

On February [illegible], 19[illegible], the Clear Lake Telephone Club was incorporated into a company under the Ontario Companies Act. It was then called Clear Lake Telephone Company Limited. It was agreed and understood that the Company could accept subscribers' contracts and install instruments for subscribers or exchange users but [illegible] within a radius of one mile east of the Company's lines of [illegible] Road, north of the Muskoka Highway.

In 19[illegible] the Tenth Line of Stephenson was rebuilt at a cost of approximately $100.00.

On September [illegible], 19[illegible], the Bell Telephone Company of Canada took over the Clear Lake Telephone Company Limited for the amount of $[illegible]. Shortly afterward the dial system was installed.

Presidents have been Bob Spence, [illegible]; William Nelson, [illegible]; Donald MacLeod, [illegible]; George Carr, [illegible]; Gordon Jennings, [illegible]; William Deans, [illegible].

Vice-Presidents: Wesley John, [illegible]; John Cunningham, [illegible]; R. C. Spence, 1931.

Secretary-Treasurers: George D. Deans, [illegible]; Charles Doyle, [illegible]; John F. Walsh, [illegible]; John H. Buckley, [illegible]; William Nelson and his daughter [illegible]; Mrs. George (Marion) Smith, [illegible].

Local Linemen: Adam Henderson, Wesley John, Dan Walsh, Donald McLeod, William Deans, George Smith.

Line Auditors: R. C. Spence, Jim Walsh, Charles D. Doyle, James Buchanan, William Deans, William Smith, George W. Carr

Mrs. Lorne (Edna Sproule), Mrs. [illegible] (Jean Foster), Mrs. George (Ruth Clarke), Miss Agatha [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] (Agnes Holman).

HEATH HEAD AND GREY TELEPHONE COMPANY

This district is served by the Heath Head and Grey Telephone Company. On May [illegible], 19[illegible], a group of interested men met to organize for the purpose of building a telephone line. They elected the following officers: President, David McKay; Vice-President, John Gordon; Secretary-Treasurer, Neil MacDonald; Directors, John [illegible], John Farquharson and Walter Lawder. The line was built the same year. The price paid for poles was not to exceed 60c. and 25c. was paid for each posthole dug.

Allan Wilkinson was appointed to look after the maintenance of the line at 20c. an hour. By [illegible] this was raised to 40c. and by 1920 to 50c. an hour.

The Telephone Company was incorporated July 3rd, [illegible]. David McKay served as President for [illegible] years. Allan Wilkinson served as lineman till [illegible]. Russel Stearns served as president from [illegible]-[illegible] and was followed by Hudson Wood, Robert Burns and Howard McLean who is president in [illegible]. James Fisher served as secretary-treasurer till [illegible]; Finlay MacDonald [illegible]; Edward [illegible] [illegible] to the present time. Ken [illegible] is presently the lineman.

This is one of the few telephone companies privately owned.

The two line numbers were [illegible] and [illegible].

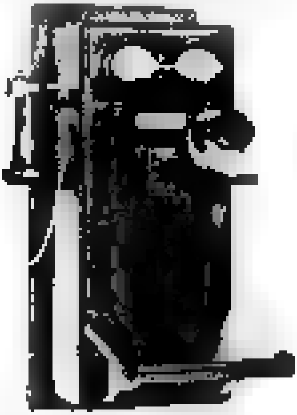
LEITH AND ANNAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

It is believed that Mr. Charles Scott sparked the idea for a telephone system in this area as he visited the Hunters in [illegible] where telephones were in use. Dr. Fraser was also a strong supporter of the installation of a telephone system as were Hugh McKay, John Cooper, S. P. Buzza and others.

The first directors were Adam Brown, George Buzza, George A. [illegible], C. P. Lee, Dr. J. B. Fraser, T. J. Harkness and Arthur

Cameron. The first telephones were installed in 1908, when the Leith and Annan Telephone Club was formed. Mr. Arthur Cameron was secretary-treasurer for many years. The bill was paid twice yearly. The Company was incorporated in 1926. Mr. John Gibson, brother-in-law of Arthur Cameron, was the repair man for many years. Other linemen were William Fraser, Frank O'Connor, Bob Dunn, Wm. Riddell, Elgin Bye, Arnold Howe, Carl Beacock.

There were many changes through the years. One was that the first system was magneto and it was replaced by the battery type. At first one line carried many subscribers. In 195 a program of rebuilding the system into a modern rural telephone set-up was begun and was practically complete at time of sale in June 1955.



1910
1317 type wall set
and 20 type pedestal
Between 1895 and 1910 there were several models of wall set and nickel-plated desk set, but in 1910 the standard telephones were the wall set.

When asked about this Company many subscribers mentioned the sleet storm of 1928, which caused much damage. Consequently the lines were down for some time.

There were 80 shareholders and 135 subscribers serviced in the Leith, Annan and Garryowen districts. It was not uncommon for men to be responsible for pole erection for some miles in order that they could get the telephone installed. The seven early telephone line numbers were 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 720 and 699, with each subscriber having a signal ring indicating their call among the several on the line.

At a meeting in June, 1959, the shareholders (38 shareholders and 18 other shareholders by proxy) unanimously approved the resolution of the directors to offer to sell their charter to the Bell Telephone Company. The president of the company at the time of sale was Harris Lennox and the directors were Frank Benedict, William Medley, James Mitchell, C. C. Middlebro, and L. C. Somers, Secretary-Treasurer. For many years William Ormiston had been Secretary-Treasurer.

At the present time the subscribers are seeing changes in the lines, and of course dial telephones have been in use since December, 1959.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

The first telegraph office was opened in the small building at the east end of the Leith grist mill. Later this telegraph office was in the Cameron store at Leith and some of the older residents remember its existence.

MAPLE LEAF TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

This is a privately owned company with six shareholders and five telephones in operation today. The present officers are: *President*, Roland S. McReynolds; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Clarence Frizzell; Directors, R. McReynolds, Alex Gunn, A. Swartz and Clarence Frizzell.

It was in 1912 that the owners of this telephone line, Mr. Percy Showell and Mr. William Goodwin, decided to branch out and form a company and so it was in 1914 that the Maple Leaf Telephone Company was organized with members including Percy Showell, Wm. Goodwin, Angus Cameron, Neil Gunn, Gus King, Wm. Malcolm, John Munro, Jim Pont and Wilfred Willis.

The Company was incorporated in 1921 and officers elected at this time were: President, Gus King; Vice-President, Neil Gunn; Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Showell; Directors, John Munroe, William Frizzell and Angus Cameron. William Dunn and W. C. Fraser were the linemen.

The telephone line number was 576

In [illegible] three miles of new line were built and new manual type telephones were installed. The officers in 1948 were President [illegible] S. M. Brownlee, Secretary-Treasurer A. Grant, Directors B. McDermott, C. Frizzell and A. Grant. Lineman was Ken Stokes.

It was in [illegible] that the dial system was installed. This is one of the few privately owned companies in Sydenham Township today.

The dial telephones were purchased by the Company and installed by their lineman, Ken Stokes, who still services the line and telephones.

SILCOTE TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Silcote Telephone line was erected in [illegible], the necessary material being purchased from the Northern Electric Company of Toronto. This being a privately owned line, each shareholder owned his own telephone and helped to install the line which commenced at Owen Sound, where the central exchange was established with a yearly service charge of five dollars.

This line at time of amalgamation comprised of two circuits namely 506 and [illegible]. Six years later a new line was built to accommodate more people to which the number [illegible] was given. Local men held the position of line repairmen, some of whom were Everett Johnson, Ernest Vanwyck and Joseph Hood.

The first president was Duncan Stewart, the first secretary Thomas Farquharson and the first treasurer [illegible]. Other presidents during the years were John Spence, [illegible] Travers, Robert Armstrong, Thomas Farquharson and [illegible] A. [illegible].

In [illegible] this telephone company sold to the Bell Telephone Company, who remodelled the line and installed push button desk phones.

In [illegible] the dial system was installed and in [illegible] long distance direct dialing became available.

ST. VINCENT MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In 191[illegible] the St. Vincent Municipal Telephone System appeared in Bell directories for the first time. As well as giving service to St. Vincent Township and parts of other townships, this Company supplied service to many Sydenham subscribers, who preferred to be on the Meaford exchange. It was a convenience to subscribers, especially if they were in business to have both Meaford and Owen Sound telephones.

Many times these people were called upon to deliver messages from one telephone exchange to the other, which must have been an inconvenience to them, although the service was given willingly.

When the Bell Telephone Company bought out the rural telephone companies these subscribers were not allowed to have more than one exchange.

Under this system the subscribers paid their telephone bill with their taxes while rental users received their bills quarterly.

At a special meeting in February, 1967, this Company was sold to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the sum of $40,000.00.

SYDENHAM UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

In 19[illegible]5 the Union Telephone Club was formed to provide telephone service to persons in the vicinity of Union and Superior Streets and the Tenth line of Sydenham Township. The Bell Telephone Company provided central service, but at that time was not in a position to build lines in this particular area. Each member invested seventy dollars in cash and the labour of constructing the lines was voluntary.

As the Club continued to provide service it was felt that the members should be protected against liabilities that might occur as the result of accidents, and thus it was decided to become a limited liability company. On the 5th of July, 1917, a Provincial Charter was granted to "The Sydenham Union Telephone Company, Limited".

The first officers of the Company were President John [illegible], Vice-President Jas. [illegible] Reed, Secretary-Treasurer [illegible] Kemp. Directors [illegible] McLean, A. J. Carmichael, George McKay, W. H. Kemp and Wm. Frizzell.

The first telephones were common battery. In [illegible] magneto telephones were installed and in [illegible] they were converted to dial. The original telephone line numbers were [illegible] and [illegible].

Early records show the rates at $4.50 for six months service. The secretary-treasurer received $5.00 per year and the service repair man was to receive [illegible] per phone per month. A portion of the agreement with the service repair man read as follows: "to give all phones an annual inspection and to repair all usual troubles occurring on the telephone system."

This Company provided service until [illegible] when it was purchased by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the [illegible] Telephone Company Limited surrendered its charter.

THE WOODFORD TELEPHONE COMPANY

In [illegible] Woodford telephone lines [illegible] and [illegible] were built. [illegible] starting on the townline and then west on the highway to the [illegible] Church and north on the Fourth line to Norman [illegible]. [illegible] was on the [illegible] line from Woodford to the [illegible] line. Homer Rowlands was the first secretary-treasurer and Sam [illegible] the first president. In [illegible] David Silverthorn was appointed secretary-treasurer. The shareholders were all given a chance to help with work on the line and wages were 50 cents an hour for a man. As time went on the lines were [illegible] in order [illegible] and [illegible] where limbs might fall over the wires or poles would be broken. For directories which listed names and addresses with telephone numbers, in [illegible] the price was $3.55 for 28 copies.

Presidents were Sam [illegible], [illegible] McKay, [illegible], Hiram [illegible], David Silverthorn, [illegible] Silverthorn, [illegible] Long and George Bird. Secretary-Treasurers included Homer Rowlands, David Silverthorn, [illegible] Long, Fred Manning and [illegible] Long.

Through the years officers were re-elected. Directors over the years included [illegible] Sam Dixon, W. F. Evans, Wm. Frame, Clayton Rogers, Carl Hronek and Ben Young. The Secretary-Treasurer's salary at [illegible] was $[illegible] with increases through the years until the salary was raised to $25.00 in 1947.

In [illegible] a director was sent to the Southern Michigan Telephone Company to arrange charges for running their wires on Woodland company poles from the township to Woodland, as well as north on the townline.

In the spring of [illegible] a sleet storm broke down telephone lines on Highway [illegible]. A joint meeting was held in April with Woodland, [illegible] and [illegible] Road companies re repairing lines as [illegible] wires were on the same poles. [illegible] were [illegible] of [illegible] the services of the [illegible] [illegible] on these new lines.

Woodland Telephone Company was re-organized in [illegible]. Several times through the years poles and lines had to be moved for construction work on the highway.

After being Secretary-Treasurer for twenty-eight years, Emerson Long [illegible] in [illegible]. Mr. Fred Manning was then appointed Secretary-Treasurer. After Mr. Manning's death in [illegible] [illegible] Long was appointed Secretary-Treasurer with [illegible] as President in January 1950.

In [illegible] the company agreed to co-operate with the [illegible] Road and [illegible] companies to erect a cable as far as [illegible] Corners at a cost of $[illegible] per subscriber. This cable was [illegible] and installed by the Bell Telephone Company [illegible] other telephone companies in [illegible] Township. In [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Long was to purchase batteries and install them for $[illegible]0.00.

In September [illegible] it was decided that the Woodland Telephone Company would sell their share in the cable to the Bell Telephone Company and accept their offer. In [illegible] Woodland Telephone Company used their surplus funds to pay [illegible] fees [illegible] changing

only for long distance service from January to July. In 1959 dial system was installed.

937
300 type desk set
The 300, with the bell in its base was a complete change in styling and marked the end of the pedestal set. The metal used to make the housing gave way to plastic after World War II.

A telegraph office was located in Stinson's store at Woodford and many residents of to-day recall its existence and the tick, tick, tick of its operation.

THE RURAL PARTY LINE
Bertha M. C. Shaw

Did you ever waste your precious time getting through on a party line?
To be sure for the local gossips, everything's jake and fine
A Sabbath day's journey well they take from Jerusalem to Jerico,
You might as well stop to listen and be strictly in the know
About the latest rumours and the tooth the baby's got
And what dear hubby'd better do and what he'd better well not

A needy neighbour once did say when to our door he came
"I tried to get you on the phone. Who held forth I'll not name
So in the end I hitched me up old Dobbin to the sleigh
Figured to drive the four miles round would save most half a day"
Another joked, in one day's hours he worked twenty six out of twenty four
By cracky! The chit-chat phoners could easily beat that score

What are we paying phone bills for? Why, of course, to listen in.
For listening on a busy line can't be counted a major sin.
I remember once a country miss who had a Toronto lad
Wrote him to call her up some day and this he did. By dad
She scarce had lifted receiver when she heard a neighbour's click
And what she said was not "Hello," but, "Put up that receiver quick!"

The poor boy on the Toronto end, puzzled beyond belief
Hung up at once and left the phone much to the lassie's grief.
She called Long Distance promptly. By chance she did get through.
"For why did you hang up on me?" "My dear! You told me to."
Now this is the gospel truth I tell for the listener in shameless glee
Repeated the story word for word, both ends and the middle to me.

Oh! You can't beat a party line! 'Tis as good as a vaudeville.
Sure! No one ever listens. Yet oh the beans do spill.
If you ask, "Where did you get that news? Did you see him to inquire?"
The thoughtless answer, "I heard on the phone," throws the fat right in the fire.
Yes, a party line may worry one purely on business bent,
But to learn what the outside world is at is maybe an hour well spent.

IT WAS COLD THEN

Oldtimers in this area used to tell about the bitter cold of the winters. When the sun dogs played in a twilight sky there was bound to be a spell of weather not fit for man or beast. It has been said the cold was sometimes so intense that a boy could not pat his dog. Why? Because the poor animal's tail was frozen so stiff that it would break off if he wagged it.

CHAPTER 1 CENTURY FARMS

CENTENNIAL PROJECT OF THE ONTARIO JUNIOR FARMERS ASSOCIATION

[illegible] from Markham [illegible] Farms

As their Centennial project, The Ontario Junior Farmers' Association sponsored the supplying of Century Farm signs at a nominal charge to farmers whose property has remained with the descendants of the original owners for one hundred years or more. There are over fifty farms in Sydenham Township, whose proud right is to display the attractive sign shown above at the homestead gateway.

The history of the Century Farms contained in the following section includes, [illegible] the farms which have remained in the same family name, 2 those that have had direct descendants although the surname has changed, 3 and a few that were Century farms before they were sold to another owner.

THE AITKEN FARM

Situated on the south west half of Lot 30, Concession B, the Aitken farm was taken out of Crown by Walter Aitken on November 3, 1848. The second fifty acres was obtained in 1851. The first log house was built down by the spring. The present stone house was built in either 1867 or 1868 and the present barn was built in the alternate year. The water supply is excellent with the well being a has stone walled dug well. The hydro was installed in the house in 1936.

Walter Aitken's son James married Margaret McKeen in [illegible] and they occupied the farm during their married life. After the death of Mr. Aitken his widow carried on with the help of Mr. Tom Hay and since her death the daughter, Miss Margaret Aitken, is the owner of Greenburn, the name of this picturesque century farm with its gentle slopes, stately elms and quiet simplicity.

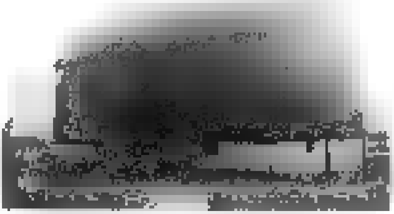
ARTHUR ALEXANDER FARM

During the year [illegible] a farm lot [illegible] acres on Lot [illegible] concession [illegible] in the Township of Sydenham was registered with the Montreal Crown Land Office as that [illegible] Lachlan Currie. In or around the year [illegible] a log house and a shed were built about [illegible] feet from the road north of the present dwellings in a small grove which still stands.

Upon Mr. Currie's death in [illegible] the land was willed to his daughter Margaret Currie who in [illegible] married Alexander Smith Alexander. About [illegible] an eight room log house and a frame barn were erected after which the original house was sold and moved.

After the retirement of Sandy Alexander in 1899 his son James took over the operation of the farm and farmed until his death in 1936, during which time the present cement block house was built by Jack Currie in 1909 and the present barn in 19 8, the stone mason being Norton Johnson. After the death of his father the operation of the farm fell to Arthur Alexander who resides there with his wife, the former Muriel Hutchinson, and their two children.

THE LINTON ANDERSON FARM



Thomas Anderson, Sr. came from the Isle of Wight in Ireland and settled here in a log house on the 6th day of April in 1847. This farm is Lot 1, Concession 5, Sydenham Township. The Crown Deed was registered on May 13, 1854. His son, Thomas, Jr. took over this farm in 1877 and in 1930 Thomas Jr.'s son, John, secured the property and in 1945 Linton Anderson and his family became the fourth and fifth generations to live here. Linton married Marie Sutherland of Holland Township and they had three children, Ivan, Laura and Ken.

The hydro was installed in 1949. The present house is of frame construction with insul brick siding, part of the structure was erected by Thomas Anderson, Sr. with a new kitchen and two upstairs bedrooms being added by the present owner, Linton Anderson, in 1956.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Raised Before the House Was Erected
Barn is in Good Condition

have continual running water in a trough outside. In later years it was piped to the barn and the house. This farm has always been in the same family. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong lived there until their youngest son, Elmer, was married to Elizabeth Thompson and they are the present owners. They have three sons.

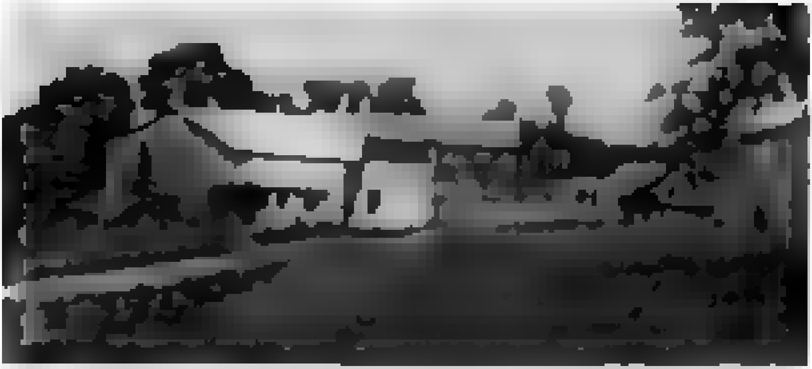
THE VICTOR BANNINGTHWAITE FARM

The farm occupied by Victor Banningthwaite and his family was secured from the Crown by David Armstrong in 1845. He was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, coming to the Lancashire Line when in his late twenties and settling on the farm on the north east half of Lot 15, Concession 4, Sydenham. David Armstrong was the great grandfather of the present owner of the farm, Victor Banningthwaite.

Being a carpenter by trade, David Armstrong built his own home in the new land. As far as can be ascertained the present dwelling is the original house which was built along with the barn. This is one of the few log houses still in use at the present day.

House Erected By Original Owner More Than A Century Ago

THE BLACKSHAW PROPERTY



The Blackshaws came to the Leith area from England. Records show as far back as [illegible]. The records are contained in a private account book which the Blackshaw Brothers today possess. This land belonged to a Samuel Blackshaw who operated an oatmeal mill and general store on the bank of the Sydenham River near North of Leith.

Members of Samuel Blackshaw's family were Sam, James, William, Annie and Sarah. Sam's children were Alfred, Robert and [illegible]. Alfred's children residing in the area are Percy of Owen Sound, Roger of Toronto and [illegible] of Florida. Annie married [illegible] of St. Vincent. James married Elizabeth [illegible] of St. Vincent. Joe and [illegible] were their [illegible]. Joe married [illegible] of Wiarton. Their children are James, Wilfred, Margaret and [illegible]. James' second wife was Mary [illegible] of [illegible]. It is noteworthy that Mary died on November [illegible] at her [illegible] year. Their two sons are Harry of the [illegible] Farm and William, School Principal in the town of Newmarket; the latter married Eva [illegible] of Newmarket and is now retired.

James Blackshaw bequeathed to Joe and Harry [illegible] dating from 1883 to September, 1963.

The present farm which is known as [illegible] Farm is located on Lot [illegible] and North half of [illegible] and [illegible]. The part above [illegible]

A consists of fifty acres and the section below bordering the Bay amounts to sixty acres. Farther North along the road is Lot 16, [illegible] acres used for grazing purposes at the present. Lot 15, [illegible] acres is a subdivision containing a summer resort section known as Sunset Beach. Sunset Beach has attractive cottages whose tenants are all splendid people. Sam Bradshaw in the past lived below Concession A and James lived above the road in terms of the Century Farm. The sixty acre parcel was added to the 50 acres proper in 18[illegible]. Orchards were maintained on both sections up until three years ago. Mixed farming has been the order of the day over the years.

The barn consists of two sections. The East half is at least [illegible] years old. The west end is [illegible] years in existence. The brick house has the shape of an "L". This portion is filled in with a spacious sunroom. There are two bathrooms, one upstairs and the other on the main floor. The home is oil and [illegible] heated. Three horse chestnut trees of considerable height afford much shade and beauty to the old home. Worthy of mention are the two matching blue spruce trees immediately to the South of the house. The lawns are spacious with attractive flowers and shrubs.

The telephone system was acquired in 19[illegible]. Hydro has been in existence for approximately twenty years.

Antiques and old implements are evident to a considerable degree adding to the interest of this early home.

May I make it clear that the M[illegible]ler's Family for the most part lived for a greater number of years on either section of the Century Farm at one time or another.

THE BOTHWELL MANOR FARMS

Bothwell Manor Farm, Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], Sydenham Township, was bought from the Crown in [illegible] by Hugh Crum Campbell for the sum of eighty pounds.

John Bothwell, born on March [illegible], 18[illegible], in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to Canada first to St. John's, Newfoundland, in 18[illegible], and after a short stay in Toronto, Sharon and Pickering, where he was Postmaster from 18[illegible], came west on the Northern Railway to Collingwood and then by boat to Owen Sound. It was here that he set up store as a general merchant. He had practised his trade as a draper in both Glasgow, Scotland and in Toronto. On returning from a visit to Scotland in 18[illegible] and finding that his store had been burnt out and his farm manager had left, he decided to move his family out to the farm and make farming his full time occupation.

It was in 18[illegible] that John Bothwell bought from Hugh Crum Campbell Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], for the sum of $[illegible]. There was a log house and barn [illegible] acres. Three acres of cleared land. It is recalled that when the first [illegible] acres was cleared the land was divided into [illegible] acre plots with a fence built around each plot. They were then rented to other settlers [illegible] digging post holes at [illegible] per hole.

In 18[illegible] the present large house was built, [illegible] the rest of the stone [illegible] house were of brick [illegible]. George Stapley of Owen Sound was the architect. George Baxter was the original contractor, although it was John [illegible] who finished the masonry work. [illegible] did the plastering and Richards the painting.

The Mansard Roof and Bull's-eye Dormers echo the French Renaissance Second Empire Period, a revival which spread throughout Europe and America in the Romantic period of the 70's and 80's. A spacious veranda was added in 1925. When hydro was installed the buildings were wired but picturesque hanging lamps now contain Mazda bulbs instead of kerosene and provide the proper atmosphere for the wonderfully preserved Victorian furniture.

An object of much interest is the chair lift which provides transportation up the stairs on the same principle as the old San Francisco's famed cable cars. The cable is activated by an electric motor which shuts off automatically when the chair contacts a braking switch, top or bottom.

John [illegible] was [illegible] and he had a family of [illegible] two sons and five daughters. In [illegible] John [illegible] acquired [illegible] and he had to square off the buildings. He built a new two storey brick building [illegible] about [illegible] on that property at [illegible] and since that time it has served as [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] bought the building in [illegible] and it was taken over by the Provincial Department of Highways in [illegible] and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *Bonnie and Mac, the last of the farm Clydesdales*

[illegible] in the driest summer or the [illegible] winter. [illegible] [illegible] their water supply from these springs.

In [illegible] acreage are [illegible] a frame house for the accommodation of farm help, and south of the orchard which produces mainly Northern Spy and McIntosh apples.

The creek which runs through the [illegible] farm is one of the finest rainbow spawning streams and is well known to all trout fishermen throughout Ontario.

Although in earlier years mixed farming was in evidence with purebred [illegible], Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, the greater acreage [illegible] being used [illegible] a more [illegible] operation [illegible] by the present owner [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and his farm [illegible] an additional [illegible] acres, [illegible] of which [illegible] the [illegible] parts of [illegible] completes the holding. The other [illegible] acres is [illegible] Concession 10.

WILLIAM CATHRAE FARM

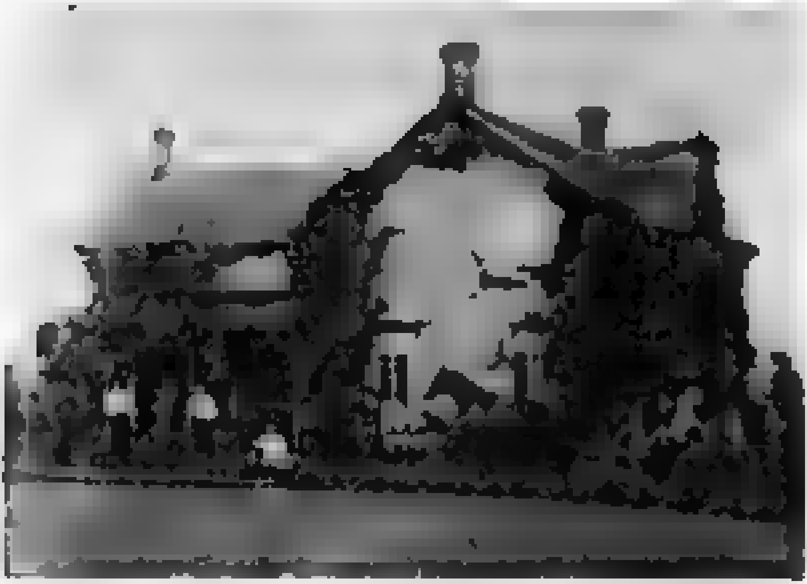
Martin Cathrae and his wife, Mary, natives of Scotland, purchased this one hundred acre farm some time in [illegible] as shown on the tax roll [illegible] Sutherland and [illegible] from William [illegible] and paid $[illegible]. They came here from Annan with their family and built a log house on their property.

Their family: Frank, died with yellow fever; William, married Fanny Armstrong; Nellie, married George [illegible]; Hugh, died in [illegible]; John married Margaret [illegible].

John Cathrae was born at Annan. As a young man he was enrolled as a Private in [illegible] Company, [illegible] Regiment [illegible]. The Company was sent [illegible] as Annan was then called, to prepare against the Fenians attacking. As a member of this Company the [illegible] government [illegible] presented him with a medal which is now in the possession of his son William Cathrae, and a free grant of land [illegible] the title.

On March [illegible] John Cathrae bought the farm from his father. In [illegible] he built the present stone house. His [illegible] were [illegible] the farm [illegible] the house. The family [illegible] years of age. Martha married [illegible]. James married Mary Armstrong. Mary married Arthur [illegible]. Janet married William [illegible]. Margaret married [illegible]. Frank never married. John married Mary [illegible]. William married [illegible] Johnston. Nellie married [illegible] Walters.

William Cathrae married [illegible] Johnston and took over the homestead where he has lived all his life. They have a family of six children: [illegible] married [illegible]; Mary married Keith [illegible], their children Roger, Rae, Marlene, [illegible], Marion, [illegible]; William, not married, living at home; Douglas married [illegible]; [illegible] married [illegible], their children [illegible]; John [illegible] married [illegible], their children Beverley, Carl, John David.)



[illegible]

There have been four generations of the Lathrop family living on this farm, E½ Lot [illegible], Concession 3, Sydenham Township. Mixed farming has been carried on throughout the years.

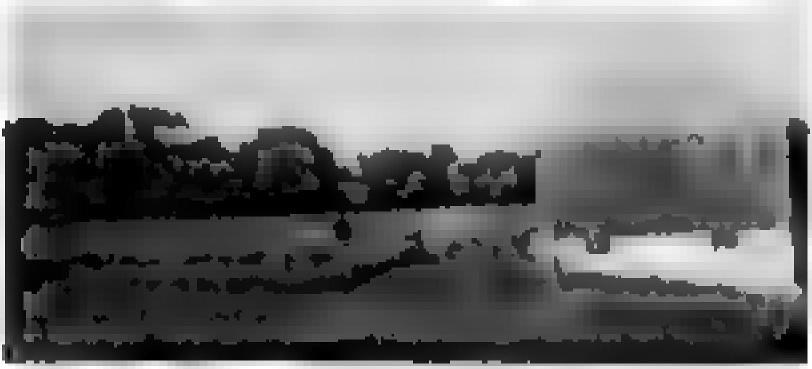
THE ALEX CARMICHAEL FARM

On October [illegible], 18[illegible] this farm was purchased from the Crown by Neil Morrison and was comprised of 50 acres, being the N½ of the S½ Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], Sydenham Township.

In 18[illegible] on February 26th, Dougald Carmichael bought this acreage from Neil Morrison. On August [illegible], 18[illegible] the property was registered in John Carmichael's name and on December [illegible], [illegible] was to Alex Carmichael. February [illegible], [illegible] the same was taken over by Wm. Alex Carmichael and the present owner obtained possession on November 22, 1938.

The original house [illegible] and [illegible] the front part of the house and a garage

It is recalled that John C. Morrison, Jim Morrison and Dan Morrison, the latter two uncle and a relative of the former, and a fourth man shingled the entire barn in one day.

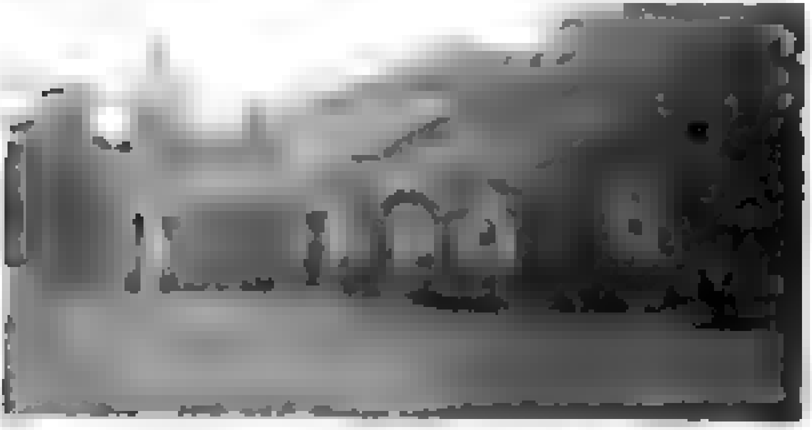


Alex Gilbert Carmichael who now resides on the farm is married to the former Mildred Plouffe and they have three daughters: Frances, Mrs. Douglas Van Horne of [illegible]; Mrs. Norman [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Carmichael at home.

THE FRED DAY FARM

The Fred Day farm is situated two miles north of [illegible] in [illegible] Township on Concession [illegible] and north half of Lot [illegible] consisting of [illegible] acres. It was bought from the Crown in [illegible] by Mr. John Day who resided on it until his death. It was taken over by Alfred Day in [illegible] and then by Fred Day in [illegible] who lived on it until [illegible] when he lost the house and he was sold to Miss Margaret [illegible] who in turn sold to the present owner, [illegible] Briggs, in 1959.

A family cemetery plot was set aside by John Day known as [illegible] Cemetery. This is no longer used but [illegible] was sold with the farm and [illegible] to A. Briggs.



The house situated on N.E. corner of Lot [illegible] is owned [illegible] Mr. Fred Day who reserved the property with one and a half acres of land. The original house was a frame structure, but a new brick home was built in [illegible] and later in [illegible] it was covered with [illegible] with asphalt shingles. Hydro was installed in [illegible] and the house [illegible] A pressure system [illegible] supplies water for household purposes.

This farm has a large barn, driving shed and hen house, which presently houses machinery, the barn being enlarged in 1916 when a shed was added. Over the years a windmill and drilled well system supplied the water, but when an adequate supply failed, a large barn cistern was built in 1938 and a deep water hole dug to keep up the necessary supply.

Mixed farming was carried on always, with usually a flock of sheep of 25 or 30, besides cattle and hogs. A small bush lot containing sugar maples used to supply the wood for heat and maple syrup was made in the old fashioned sugar kettles over an open fire, sufficient for family needs. No wood is used now, but oil space heaters supply heat to the home.

Once a thrifty orchard surrounded the house, but over the years old trees blew down or stopped producing and were not replaced, so only enough apples for family use are harvested.

THE TOM DAY FARM 1848-1967

Great Grandfather Peter Day came from New Brunswick bringing his wife and family. The Days were originally from England. Peter Day had a family of four sons and three daughters. The sons were George, Robert, Sidney and Thomas. He obtained a patent from the Crown on October 26, 1848, for Lot 26, Concession B, Sydenham.

Grandfather Thomas Day married Flora Cameron, but I have no record of the date of their marriage. They had a family of three sons and one daughter: Daniel, Charlie Peter, and Thomas. The daughter died in childhood.

The original house was of log construction. The one we live in now was built in 1860 when my father, Charlie Peter, was four years old. He grew to manhood and married Hannah Buzza in the year 1878. There were three sons and two daughters, Harvey, William and Thomas, Jean and Hannah.

Harvey went west in 1902 and worked on a farm near Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for a year, then went to British Columbia and bought a shingle mill and continued in the timber business until his retirement. He died in 1940.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

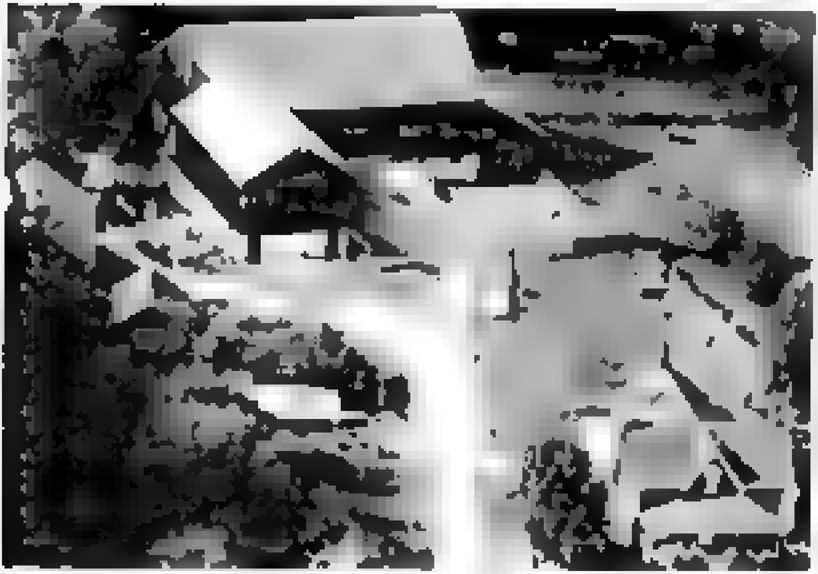
[illegible] 959 Mr Jordison is deceased

[illegible]

Company and was an Air Hostess for 13 years. She married Richard Wright, June 27, [illegible] and is now living in Miami, Florida.

Bernice, after graduating from Northern Business College, Owen Sound, joined the C. M. [illegible] Co. Stockbrokers in Owen Sound and is still their bookkeeper.

THE DURIE FARM



In the year 1842 from their rented farm in [illegible], Scotland, James Durie and his wife Jane Smith started for Glasgow on the first lap of their voyage to a new and strange life in a new wild country and after a long slow trip arrived in Canada. On the fourteenth of September they bought their first land in the new world. It consisted of [illegible] acres situated near the town of Sydenham in Sydenham Township, Waterloo County, Wellington District, in the province of Canada. According to description on the Indenture of

Sale, this farm was purchased from John and Margaret Moores for the sum of [illegible] pounds and [illegible] shillings.

Mr. and Mrs. Moores later bought a farm near [illegible]. Their daughter became [illegible] the first [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] Ontario by the Grey County Women's Institute.

An interesting [illegible] with the purchase of this farm was [illegible] through the registry office at Guelph and that made several trips on foot necessary. [illegible] the purchase of [illegible] sheep from the Moores. Sheep were [illegible] in those days. Many settlers were known to have worked for weeks to purchase wool from which their wives [illegible] to make their homespun clothing. When the wheat was [illegible] the wheat was carried on their backs to be ground into flour at [illegible] Falls where a water power mill was built.

The present house was built in [illegible] and the [illegible] price was [illegible] for everything except the stone, brick, sand and lime. The [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] in this county. The daughters each [illegible] were married [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] Anne [illegible] Mrs. John [illegible] wife Jane [illegible] died in [illegible]. He then married Mrs. Margaret [illegible] of the late John [illegible] who died in [illegible] and [illegible] John [illegible] and his wife [illegible] operated the farm until [illegible] when he passed on at [illegible] years of age [illegible].

Their son John was stricken with [illegible] and was confined to bed for [illegible] years [illegible] left him quite lame and necessitated the use of a cane all his life.

During these years [illegible] acres were purchased [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and a new [illegible] A [illegible] and [illegible] hydro in 1935.

Three children were born: Margaret [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the farm.

THE ALBERT ELLIOT FARM

The [illegible] farm of Albert Elliot [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres. East half of lot [illegible] was granted from the Crown [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sold the same property to [illegible] Elliot, Albert's grandfather. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] West half of lot [illegible] was bought from the [illegible] by the same [illegible] Elliot.

On the [illegible] North West corner of this farm a sawmill was built and was operated by William [illegible]. Power to run the mill was supplied by the falls near by.

Also at the [illegible] of the mill [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A few [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to mark the location of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the North West corner of this property, near the present highway, a Methodist Church was erected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the building was remodelled into a school. It was the school Albert Elliot [illegible] attended.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ashes was used to keep the house clean.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

On August 27, 1942, Albert married the former Victoria Hindle. She was a school teacher, and they bought a few head of cattle, a team of horses, some implements, and started farming. As this farm had not been occupied for a number of years many improvements were necessary. Some of these included grading and gravelling the lane, roofing and siding, cementing stables, building a garage and clearing some of the land. Water was piped from a spring to the house and in 1949 they installed the hydro. A year later a bathroom was put in and a silo was built.

In October 1948 they purchased from Mr. and Mrs. James Sibbald their 100 acre farm located at Lot 6, Concession 2, N.C.R. This property was taken from the Crown by Archie McLaren in 1846. In 1847 McLarens sold the farm to Lewis Goodie. From 1847 to 1904 this property was in the Goodie name. There were two sets of buildings, one at the front of the place, the other situated more toward the back.

In 1904 John Campbell purchased this property and in [illegible] Campbell sold to George Scarrow. In [illegible] Scarrows sold to William J. Long. In 1926 Longs sold to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Couper. In 1941 Mr. Couper sold to Roy Armstrong. In [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Roy Armstrong moved away and Agnes Sibbald became the owner. The next owner was James Sibbald and in 1948 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Elliott bought the farm and still have it in their possession in [illegible]. They have one daughter, Marie, also a school teacher, and she is now Mrs. Hardie, of Toronto.

FETTES FARM

Our ancestors were Michael and Margaret Cullen Fettes. Michael Fettes came from Alnwick, England, and his wife from Scotland. Their family were James, Michael, Mary (Mrs. John Sutherland), Jane (Mrs. David Robertson) and Kate (Mrs. James H. Lemon).

View of the [illegible] Ferris Farm from the Air

Their parents were James and Sarah McKnight Ferris. Their family included Robert, [illegible], Mary (Mrs. [illegible]) Johnson, Susan, Margaret Brown, James and Reginald, [illegible] the [illegible] Reverend.

Grandfather had decided to go to [illegible] but was advised to settle on the good land of [illegible] where the first fifty acres were free. The next fifty acres were bought from James Decker for 75£ in 1852.

The first house was built near the barn, of log construction, with [illegible] in [illegible]. The first barn was built on the same site as the present one and was [illegible]. As far as we know they had a team of oxen. The water was supplied from a spring near the house.

The present house was built on the fifty acres bought from Mr. Thomson by a Mr. [illegible] and Annan. Electricity was installed in [illegible], the telephone [illegible] Telephone [illegible] the bathroom in [illegible]. The present barn was built in [illegible] of frame structure size 30'x72.

It is mixed farming, grain crop being wheat.

In [illegible] one hundred acres were bought from Thomas Johnston. An addition to the house was built in [illegible]. The first barn was burned in [illegible] [illegible]. A small orchard was planted in [illegible] [illegible] were planted in [illegible]. A homemade wooden threshing [illegible] was used for many years. There was no railway station.

Taxes on the property for the year [illegible] were $[illegible], for [illegible] $[illegible], $[illegible] [illegible] $[illegible].

The location of the farm is [illegible] Concession [illegible], [illegible] Township. The name of the farm is [illegible] Fraser.

THE FRASER FARM

Thomas and Isabella Cameron Fraser

Thomas Fraser was born in Rochester, New York State, in 18[illegible] and when a boy came with his parents, who were Irish born, to the Township of [illegible], Ontario. [illegible] he and his brother Robert came to [illegible] in Sydenham Township where they settled. They bought Lot [illegible], Concession 4, Sydenham Township, in 18[illegible].

Thomas (18[illegible]) married Isabella [illegible] (18[illegible]), daughter of Charles and Jane [illegible] of Scottish descent. Children born to them were: Jennie (18[illegible]) who married [illegible] and lived at Annan; Mary (18[illegible]) who married Charles [illegible]ham and lived at [illegible]; Margaret (18[illegible]) who married Archibald MacDonald and lived at [illegible]; James A. (born 18[illegible]) who married Eliza Jane Ray (born 18[illegible]), daughter of George and Eliza Miller Ray of [illegible]; and Robert (18[illegible]-1949), who lived in Saskatchewan.

James A. [illegible] the farm from his father when he was married in 18[illegible] and his parents retired [illegible] at Annan and there in 18[illegible] he bought the farm.

Children of James A. and his wife, Eliza Jane Ray: George C. who married [illegible] Johnstone, daughter of George and [illegible] Johnstone of Johnstone and great granddaughter of John [illegible], the first [illegible] Land Agent of Sydenham, and [illegible] at Owen Sound; Jennie Jean, who married Thomas A. Ramage of [illegible], and now living in Owen Sound; and [illegible], now living in Owen Sound.

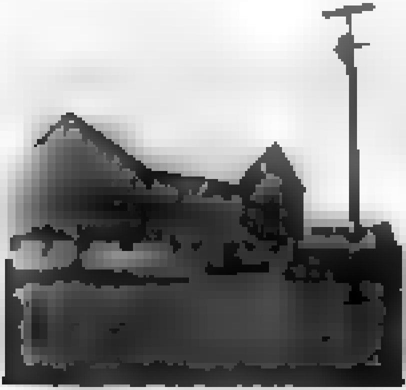
George C. bought the farm from his father in [illegible] and his parents retired to [illegible] in Owen Sound.

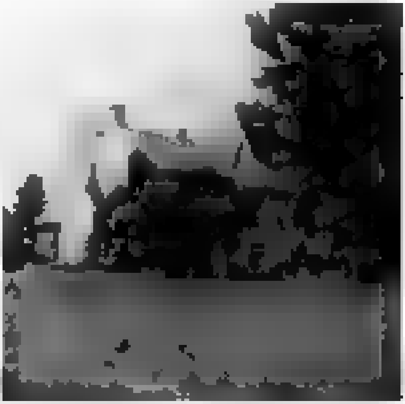
Children of George C. and his wife: [illegible], who married [illegible] and lives in [illegible]. They have two children, [illegible] and [illegible]; Mary, who died in [illegible] at the age of eighteen; [illegible] living with his parents on the farm; and [illegible] living in [illegible].

Robert [illegible] and George C. both served overseas in the Canadian forces in the 1914-1918 war.

All the children [illegible] attended Johnstone Presbyterian [illegible] Church and [illegible] School Section No. [illegible] in Sydenham Township.

This farm of 1[illegible] acres is situated on Concession A and fronts on the Georgian Bay. The first house was log and the present house was built of stone about 18[illegible]. The present barn built in 18[illegible] was badly damaged in the big wind storm of Good Friday in [illegible]. An addition was built in [illegible] making a [illegible] T shaped building. An implement shed was built in 1910.





The well first had a wooden pump. A windmill was installed in [illegible] which filled a large tank in the barn and this also supplied running water to the house. Then a pressure system was installed with the coming of electricity in [illegible] and a bathroom in the house in [illegible]. In [illegible] the telephone was installed from the [illegible] Telephone Company. The yields increased by four times the amount from [illegible] to the [illegible] and twelve times the amount from [illegible] to [illegible]. Mixed farming is carried on with outstanding yields of wheat and oats.

In [illegible] ninety acres of Lot 8 were purchased from Arthur [illegible] and this now makes the present acreage [illegible].

J. ARNOLD FRIZZELL FARM

Picture taken in [illegible] shows the back house of J. Arnold Frizzell as Riverbank Farm. John Frizzell, the original owner of the farm, with his wife and their three children, left to right, Eliza, William, John and [illegible], and a farm worker holding the team, are shown.

John Frizzell, the fifth son of Mrs. [illegible] Frizzell, settled on this one hundred acre tract of land in [illegible]. His elder brother Robert died in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in John's name as the Crown Lands [illegible] in Durham. He built a log house and a log barn on his property in [illegible]. The Crown Lands Deed was granted to him on May [illegible], for which he paid $[illegible] cash per acre.

In [illegible] John married Rebecca [illegible]. Their family was [illegible], William, John and Eliza.

Mr. Frizzell built the present frame barn in the early [illegible] and put the stone foundation under it in [illegible]. He built the present [illegible] house in [illegible]. His first livestock was a yoke of oxen and a cow.

William John Frizzell received the Crown Deed of his father's [illegible] acres and was married to Clara Latimer of Eugenia in [illegible].

William John Frizzell with his horses in front of the barn in 1921. His sisters, Dorinda and Eliza, are in the buggy with their driving horse, Minnie.

The orchard consisting of a few apple trees was planted in the early days but the severe frosts of the winter of 1933-34 when the thermometer dipped to as low as 50 and 60 degrees below zero killed all these trees.

The water supply consists of a good spring stream and a dug well. The telephone was installed in the house in about 1925 by the Bell Telephone System. Hydro electric power in 1947.

John Arnold Frizzell, son of William and Clara Frizzell, the third generation, married Margaret Turner of Chesley on October [illegible] 1952. They now reside on this farm.

DAVID FRIZZELL FARM

It was in the late 40's when the Frizzells came from Sligo, Ireland, and took up the area not far from the present hamlet of Eugenia. Six Frizzells on homesteads within less than two square miles gave rise to the name "Frizzell Settlement".

The David Frizzell homestead, consisting of [illegible] acres on the north half of Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], Sydenham Township, was taken from the Crown Lands Office in Durham by Robert Frizzell Sr., the eldest of seven brothers, in the year [illegible] when he first came to Canada.

Birthday Acres — the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. David Frizzell as it appeared prior to the time when the trees of the apple orchard were killed by [illegible] degrees below zero frosts of the winter of [illegible]. The orchard had been planted in pioneer days by the first owner, David Frizzell, Sr.

David Frizzell Sr., early pioneer and first resident of the property, married Jane [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. Of this union six sons and two daughters were born: Robert, Thomas, William, David, John, James, Frances (Mrs. George McKenzie) and Martha (Mrs. Frank O'Brien).

The second son, Thomas, who married [illegible] Burke, and whose daughters were Kathleen (Mrs. F. S. [illegible]) and Catherine (Mrs. S. W. [illegible]), operated the farm from [illegible] to [illegible], at which time they moved to their village home in [illegible].

The oldest son and heir to the homestead, Robert, who married Ethel Fleming in [illegible], returned to the farm in [illegible] along with their one son, David, and their three daughters, Anna, who died in the year [illegible], Frances and Alice (Mrs. A. N. Langton).

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frizzell lived upon the farm until their son's marriage to Wilma [illegible] in [illegible] and they retired to Belgrave.

David Henning Frizzell and his wife, Wilma, took over the homestead in [illegible] and are still the owners in [illegible].

WILLIAM GILLIES FARM

Brick House Built in [illegible] by Angus Gillies

In the year 1847, Archibald Gillies, his wife, Ann, and their eight children, namely, Isabella, Annie, Mary, Janet, Archie, John, Duncan and Peter, left their native land, Argyleshire, Isle of Islay, Scotland. It took them nine weeks to cross the Atlantic on a sailing vessel. They settled temporarily near Fergus. Mr. Gillies proceeded north to the Belgrave area to locate a home for himself and his family. He arrived at the top of what is now known as Cathcart's hill about on the 2nd and 3rd Concession road of Sydenham Township. As it was near nightfall he crawled into the hollow trunk of a big tree which the wind had blown over and there he spent his first night in the Bognor area. Through a small opening in the forest he saw [illegible] a vast area of primeval forest. Thus it was that he staked a claim of 600 acres below the hill—one hundred acres for each son. This land became known as Lots [illegible] and [illegible] Concession 3, Sydenham Township. Mr. Gillies and his family settled on the S[illegible] Lot 5, now known as the Gillies homestead.

On a knoll near a creek at the front of the farm Mr. Gillies built a log shanty. A barn was also built. Mosquitoes and sickness overtook this pioneer family. Prowling bears destroyed the early plantings of wheat which had been sown in between the green stumps. Early frosts also sometimes took a heavy toll of the wheat crop.

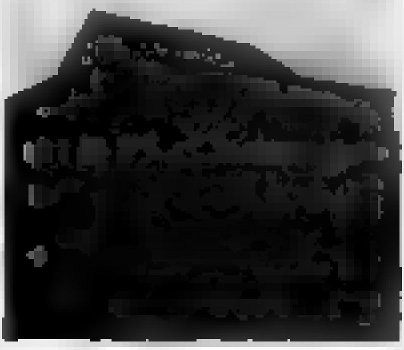
In 1851 Archibald Gillies passed away at the age of 65 years and was buried in a meadow near the front of the farm as there were no cemeteries in this section at that time. When McLean's Cemetery on the Town Line of Sydenham and Holland Townships was opened later, the remains were removed to there, he being the second person buried in that cemetery. On his tombstone is this inscription:

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so you shall be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

His wife, Ann, passed away in 18[illegible]. Gaelic was the language spoken by this Highland Scottish family.

Archie settled on S[illegible] Lot [illegible] [illegible] on N[illegible] Lot [illegible] Duncan on the homestead S[illegible] Lot 5, which he bought from the Crown on April 1[illegible] for $[illegible] and Peter on S[illegible] Lot [illegible].

In the late 18[illegible] Duncan Gillies married Mary McArthur and they had six children, namely: Archie, Angus, Annie, Peter, Margaret and Mary. Of this family, Mary, Mrs. James Shute [illegible] [illegible] tragedy struck in 1885 when Peter, 8 years of age, was fatally kicked by a horse. Pictured above is the log house which Duncan built for his wife and family. It is still in good repair and is now used for a garage.



In 1902 the barn was enlarged and a stone foundation built under it. A large orchard was also planted. At first oxen were used to do the farm work as well as for travel, but were later replaced by horses. There was plenty of water with a creek running through the front of the farm and another one through the back of the property. The creek at the back still flows the year round and supplies water for the cattle, but the one at the front dries up during the summer. These spring creeks at one time teemed with fish. Spring fed wells were dug to supply the house and the stable with water.

In about 1910 Duncan and his wife, Mary, retired to the village of Bognor. Duncan passed away in 1922 at the age of 84 years and his wife in 1944, at 87 years. Angus, the second eldest son, took over the farm. Archie, the oldest son, bought the 100 acres to the north owned by his uncle Peter. Angus married Margaret Armstrong and they had three children, Ethel, Evie and William. Angus built the present brick house in 1946, also a garage and a hen house. Angus engaged in mixed farming and with the assistance of his wife raised a great amount of fowl, turkeys, geese and chickens, for which many prizes were won at the annual Christmas Poultry Fair at Meaford, while it was operated. The telephone was installed in 1914 by the St. Vincent Municipal Telephone System, but was sold to the Bell Telephone Company in [illegible] and the line was put underground.

William Gillies, only son of Angus and Margaret, took over the farm in 1[illegible] when his parents moved to Bognor. In [illegible] William Gillies married Elizabeth McDonald and they have three children: John, Mary Elizabeth and David. Several changes have been made on [illegible] 37.50 acres was purchased from the estate of Archie F. Gillies, this being N[illegible] Lot [illegible]. Hydro was installed in [illegible] and a water pressure system supplying the house and the barn in 1951. On the death of Archie D. Gillies, his farm, N[illegible] Lot [illegible], was taken over by William, thus making 250 acres of the original land claimed in 184[illegible] by Archibald Gillies, William's great grandfather. In [illegible] a farm pond was constructed and the water piped to the barn as the well was not strong enough in the dry season.

Angus Gillies passed away in [illegible] at the age of [illegible] years but his wife Margaret still resides in Bognor.

Tractors and mechanized machinery and equipment are used today and mixed farming is still carried on.

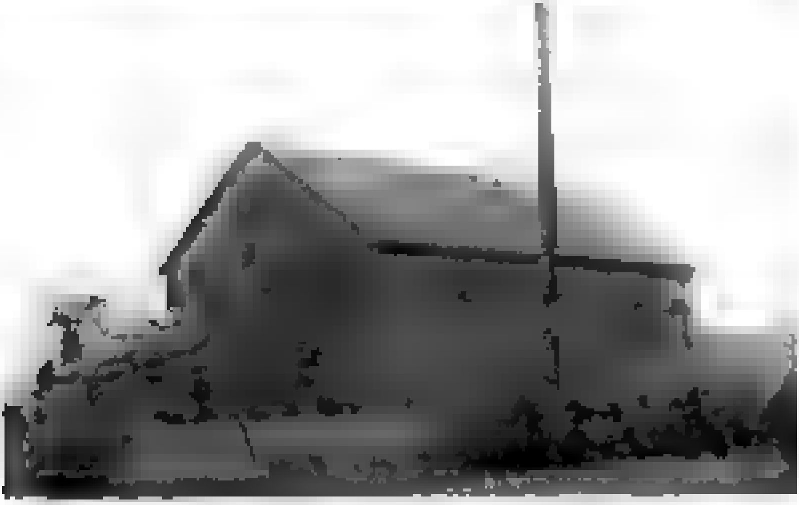
William Gillies' children are the fifth generation of the Gillies family living on this farm.

THE LOUIS GODFREY FARM

This property, N[illegible] Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], was bought from the Crown in 18[illegible] by Michael Godfrey and his wife, who had been born in Ireland. They farmed here until they sold the property to their son James Godfrey and his wife Catherine Coleman, who had a family of four sons and four daughters: Michael, Edward, William and Louis; Margaret, Mary, Elena and Sarah. Margaret, Elena and Sarah became Sisters of St. Joseph's Community.

About 18[illegible] the farm was bought by Edward Godfrey and his wife Sarah Carr, who were responsible for building the brick house in which their son Louis and his wife Jacqueline Walsh still reside.

THE LOUIS GODFREY FARM



Edward Godfrey had a family of [illegible] girls and three boys: Angela (Mrs. Thomas Curley), Loretta (Mrs. Pat Armstrong) and Arthur who died in June [illegible] all of [illegible] Margaret (Mrs. Peter

E. Ashcroft) of Toronto, Sadie (Mrs. Edward Stewart) of Sarnia, and Louis on the homestead. Bernadette (Mrs. Harold Eames), Toronto, Etheldreda (Mrs. James Liggett), Toronto, and James are deceased.

When Edward Godfrey died in 1952, Louis Godfrey, his son, took over the operation of the farm. Louis and Jacqueline Godfrey have seven children. Elizabeth and Marie of Toronto. Paul, Lou, Terry, Jo-Anne and Philip are at home.

The Godfrey barn was built in 1874. Water was first pumped by hand and in 1920 a windmill replaced this method bringing water to both house and barn. In 1966 a pressure system replaced the windmill.

MAURICE HAMILTON FARM

Thomas Hamilton from Mayo, Ireland, was born February 20, 1827 and died December 10, 1871. His wife, Sara Boles died January 20, 1866. They had five children, three boys, Thomas, William and Daniel; two girls, Cassie and May. William married Anna Maria Buckley and they had three children, Olive, Cassie and Maurice.

Home of present owner, Maurice Hamilton, who was born and raised on the farm. Front part of house was built in 1862.

About [illegible] Thomas [illegible] with [illegible] other families came from Ireland [illegible] and he was granted [illegible] He built a log [illegible] as quickly as possible. A few years later he built a frame barn [illegible] feet by [illegible] feet. Much of his [illegible] was spent [illegible] the [illegible] there was [illegible] He made his [illegible] of [illegible]. There was a good supply of water on the farm. The first well in the neighborhood was dug there and it supplied many families with water for some time. The old pump is still there. Since then two other wells have been [illegible].

The old log house was located [illegible] after it was built. The present house of [illegible] was built about [illegible] rods south of the spot where it stood. The house was enlarged in [illegible] and remodeled in [illegible]. The telephone was installed in [illegible] electricity in 1948 and bathroom in 1950.

The present barn [illegible] was built in 1901. The original barn was torn down and much of the lumber from it was used in the [illegible]. Other buildings on the farm are a large drying shed, a pump house and a garage.

Present barn built in 1901

In the early years they did mixed farming, chief crops being wheat, oats and corn for silage. The land produced good average crops every year. In later years Maurice has concentrated his efforts on raising cattle and pigs.

At one time there was an apple orchard of three acres, but most of the trees were killed during the severe winters of the 1930's.

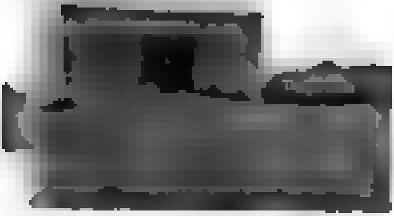
Home of Keith Hamilton, built on the same farm as his father's home, Mr. [illegible] Hamilton's [illegible] October [illegible]. Keith is married and has one daughter [illegible].

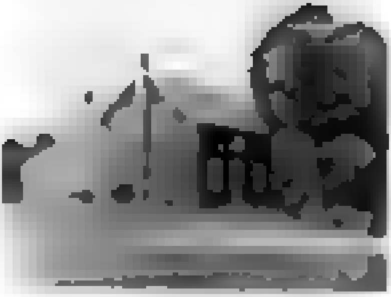
In 1967 the farm contains the original 100 acres plus 50 acres bought by William. In the early years the taxes were $45; in 1966 they were $445. This farm is the south half of Lot 4, Concession 1, Sydenham Township.

The C.P.R. from Toronto to Owen Sound runs through the farm and the gas line came through it in 1960.

THE WILLIAM AND CECIL KEELING FARM

The West half of Lot 26, Concession 1, South Centre Road, consisting of fifty acres was taken from the Crown by Joseph Keeling in 1848. In 1856 Joseph Keeling sold this property to William Keeling.





The first half of [illegible] was taken from the [illegible] by Richard Rose [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Knaggs [illegible]. The Knaggs [illegible] to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Long in 1879.

In [illegible] William Keeling purchased the [illegible] from the Longs [illegible] to his [illegible] acre farm [illegible] making [illegible] hundred [illegible] acres [illegible].

William Keeling married Elizabeth Parker [illegible]. They had eight [illegible] children: Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Township; Joseph [illegible] and [illegible] Sarah (Mrs. Charles [illegible]) [illegible] Mrs. Agnes Thompson [illegible] and William, both of [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible].

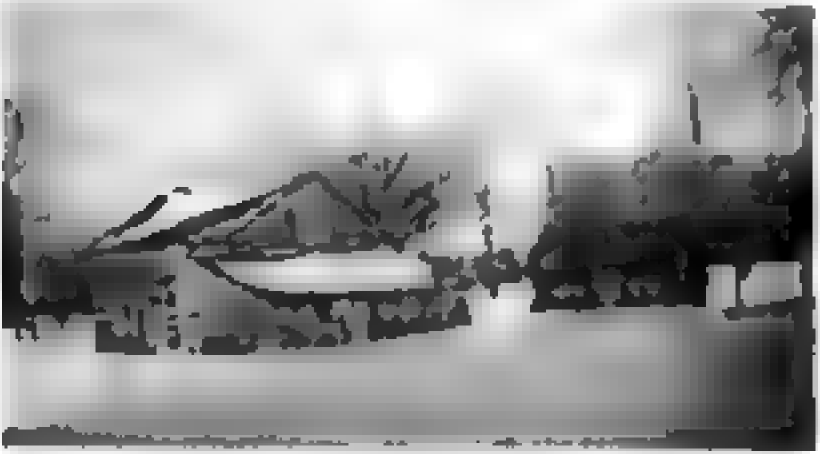
In [illegible], after the death of his father, the [illegible] acre farm was left to his son William Arthur Keeling, who [illegible] one hundred acre farm. William A. married the former [illegible] of [illegible]. They have two sons, [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible], and one daughter [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Cunningham of [illegible]. The eldest son [illegible] who remains on the [illegible] farm with his parents, married [illegible]. They have one daughter, Ruth Ann, of [illegible] and [illegible].

The present frame house was built around [illegible] and the barn was built in [illegible]. The telephone was installed [illegible] and the hydro [illegible]. The [illegible] spring water is pumped into the buildings with a pressure pump. The water is stored in a supply tank in the buildings by a two cubic ram which was set at the spring below the rock [illegible]. Prior to this a drilled water well with a pump and windmill supplied the water on this farm.

THE IRWIN KING FARM

It was Irwin King's great grandfather, William Fisher, who took this 200 acre farm at Lot [illegible], Concession 8, Sydenham Township from the Crown.

Wm. Fisher married Margaret McKay and they had two daughters, Annie, who with her husband, Augustus King, settled on the homestead, and Margaret, who married Wm. Thomas, a Sydenham Township farmer. Mrs. Wm. Fisher died at the age of [illegible] in 1865 when Margaret was born and Annie was only two.



George, Margaret, Mrs. Nelson Artley, John, Barbara and Alex. were the members of the Augustus King family. Margaret and Barbara are deceased. Alex. carried on the farming operations on the home farm. He and his wife, Isabella Young, had a family of three sons and one daughter. Irwin and Rae were both born in the same log house in which their father and grandmother had been born. It

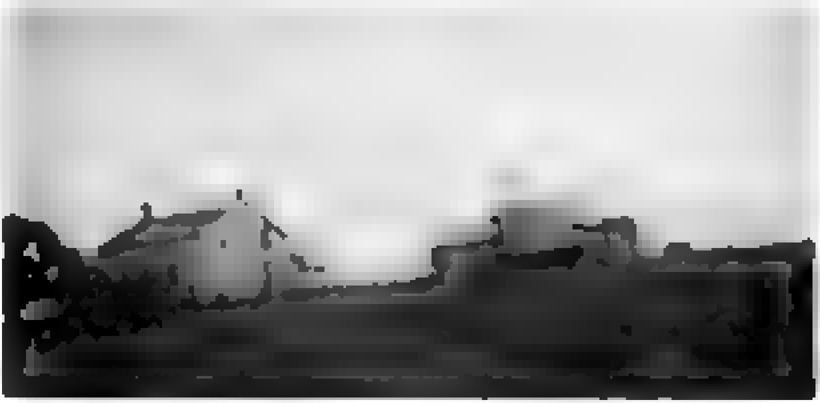
Will and Marion were younger and were born after the new home had been built by their father in 1936.

This large brick house was built from brick obtained by dismantling the old McKerrol home at Lot 24, Concession 10, Sydenham Township. Hydro had been installed one year earlier.

Irwin, Alex's son, is now living on the farm. He is married to the former Kathleen Livingstone and Lynda and Cheryl are their daughters who are the fourth generation to be living here.

THE WESLEY KNIGHT FARM

The Knight family came from Wales. They settled around Newmarket first then came later to Sydenham Township, Grey County, in the year 1845. There were several brothers in the family. They settled on 50 acres, the East half of Lot 6, North Centre Road and had a log cabin there. A year later, in 1846, Harris Knight secured



[illegible] from the [illegible] West half of [illegible] Knight [illegible] His brother, Alvin Knight [illegible] where [illegible] were born. [illegible] George moved to Meaford and he and his sons started a woodworking shop that later developed into the Knight Manufacturing Company of Meaford. Harris Knight's other brothers went to the [illegible] States. Harris Knight lived on the West half of [illegible] and George Samuel took over the farm in [illegible] and had a family of four sons and three daughters. [illegible] daughter died [illegible] another son died [illegible] and [illegible] Harold died [illegible]. The youngest son Thomas H. took over the farm [illegible] where his mother died. He and his [illegible] Eugene Harris are working the farm at the time of writing. The younger son [illegible] farms [illegible] Township.

Harris Knight and his wife Ann [illegible] were married in [illegible] in the Friends Meeting House [illegible] Highway [illegible] at Newmarket [illegible]. The Friends Meeting House is in good repair and they still hold meetings there. Mr. Thomas Knight attended a meeting and the unveiling of the Historical Plaque there in [illegible]. The Knight [illegible] was [illegible]

R. 1967

The first house on Lot [illegible] West half [illegible] was made of [illegible] and [illegible] of the stone house [illegible] house was built of field stone. The main house is 32'x24' with kitchen and woodshed built at one side. All the original woodwork is in the house. The plaster on the walls is very good yet. The floors were of wide pine boards, one floor was replaced for maple flooring in 1948.

The Woodford Telephone Company installed the telephone in 1912.

Wesley Knight had the buildings wired for hydro in 1946 and it was turned on in July of the same year. The bathroom was installed in 1964.

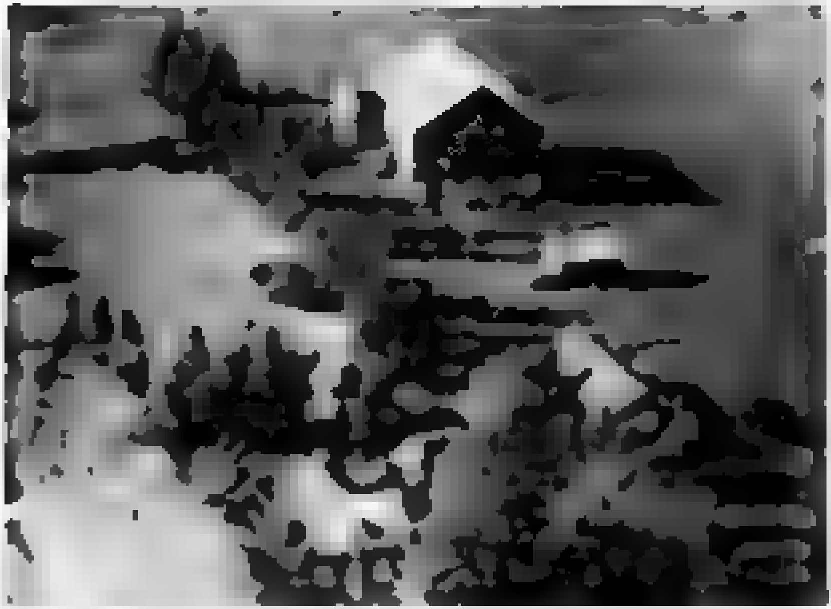
The barn is of frame structure and was built some time in 1880's. It is 50'x70' with basement to house livestock. The cement block silo was built in 1948.

Since Wesley Knight took over the farm in 1936 Shorthorn cattle are kept, somewhere around fifty head at the time of writing. There was always mixed farming done. The orchard of about 5 acres was a mixed variety of apples and other fruit. It was started in the 1880's and as it had served its time was cut down and the land is now used as pasture.

The East half of Lot 6, N.C.R. was sold to Emmerson Long in 1923. Wesley Knight has sold the homestead Lot 6, S.C.R. of fifty acres and has bought other land and now has 250 acres. There were several dry wells around the buildings but in 1944 a well of 98 feet depth was drilled. There has since been plenty of water at all times for house, barn and livestock. —Wesley and W[illegible]ma Knight Long

THE FRASER LAMONT FARM

Roger Lamont, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819 came to Owen Sound in 1843 and in company with his brother, Daniel, worked at the cooperage business for a few months. In 1844 he took up the land of Lot 22, Concession [illegible] N.C.R. in Sydenham Township, consisting of 100 acres and made [illegible] the splendid homestead it now is, residing there until his death in 1904. He was an unostenta-



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Michael, Keith, and Mary (Mrs. Elgin Irvine, Clarksburg), and three other sons, Turner, Russell, and Fraser, the youngest, who married Florence Lang and took possession of the farm in 1935.

Fraser and Florence Lamont have three children: Marjorie, a graduate with a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Victoria University, Toronto, was a high school teacher and married Thomas Marland Devine. They reside in Port Arthur and have one son, Michael Lamont Devine and one daughter Carol Marjorie Devine. Merle, a registered nurse, graduated with a B.Sc. Degree in Public Health Nursing from Queen's University, Kingston. Merle married Gene Federchuk and they are presently (1967) touring the British Isles and European countries on their honeymoon. Roger, a graduate of the Diploma Course in Agriculture from the University of Guelph, has joined the Peace Corps of the Canadian University Service Overseas (C.U.S.O.). This Lamont family have pursued their professions in other countries, Marjorie in Japan and Europe, Merle in Western Canada and California and Roger in Japan and Sarawak, Borneo.

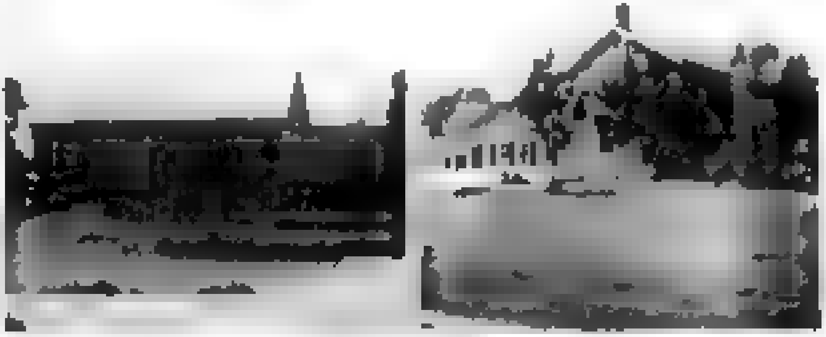
Hydro was installed on the farm in 1942 and in 1950 the furnace was changed from wood to oil. Due to the failure of the water well in the pump house, a well was drilled near the barn in 1961. This well did not provide enough water so another one was drilled in the yard in 1964. The long lane has been built up to make winter motoring easier.

FRANK LIPSETT FARM

The Century farm at [illegible] is owned by Frank R. W. Lipsett and is comprised of [illegible] acres, Lot [illegible], Concession 5, Sydenham Township and purchased by his great grandfather Francis Lipsett in [illegible] who in 1881 sold it to his eldest son Robert, who in turn sold it to his eldest son Jesse A. Lipsett in [illegible].

In 1930 Jesse's only son purchased this land from his father and with his wife, the former Marie MacRae, son Ronald and daughter

Carol, both University students, still live in this fine stone dwelling which his great grandfather erected.



The original two storey house had three rooms, possibly kitchen, washroom and pantry, with three bedrooms upstairs, but as the small family grew in the late [illegible]'s, Robert [illegible] built an addition to the original part providing ample room for all.

The frame barn, forty by sixty feet, which once supported a windmill for convenience, is now steel sided and minus the windmill which was removed around [illegible] for safety's sake. Both buildings have lately been remodelled and modernized and the original holding has been greatly increased in acreage.

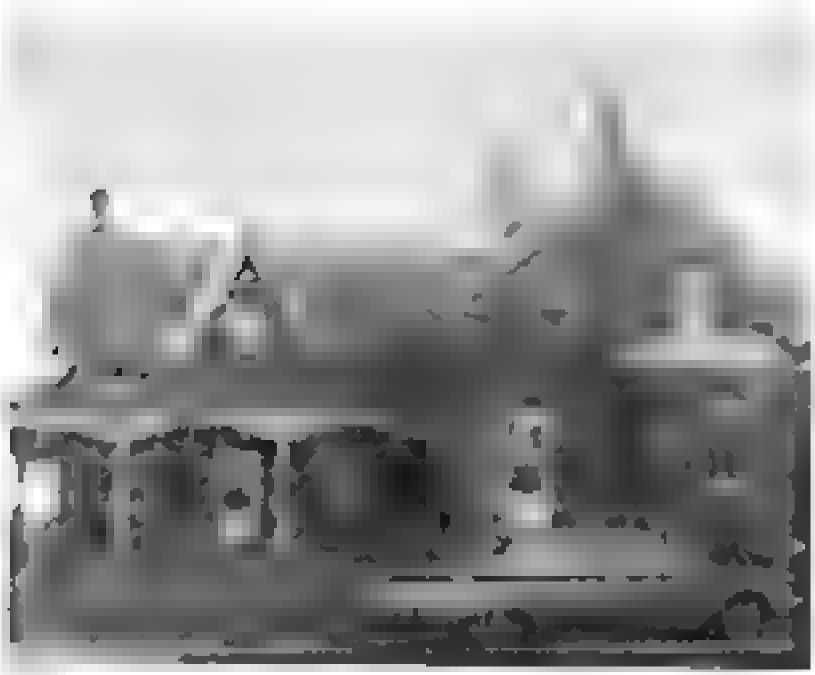
THE WILLIAM LONG FARM

The property owned by the Long family is known as Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], N.S.R., and the east half of Lot 18, Concession [illegible], N.S.R. Lot [illegible], consisting of one hundred acres was taken from the Crown on October [illegible], [illegible] by Lewis Bond, and the east half of Lot 18 was taken from the Crown on June [illegible], [illegible] by Lewis Bond Jr.

On February [illegible], [illegible], Lewis Bond and his wife sold the one hundred and fifty acres to John and Sarah A. Long. The family of

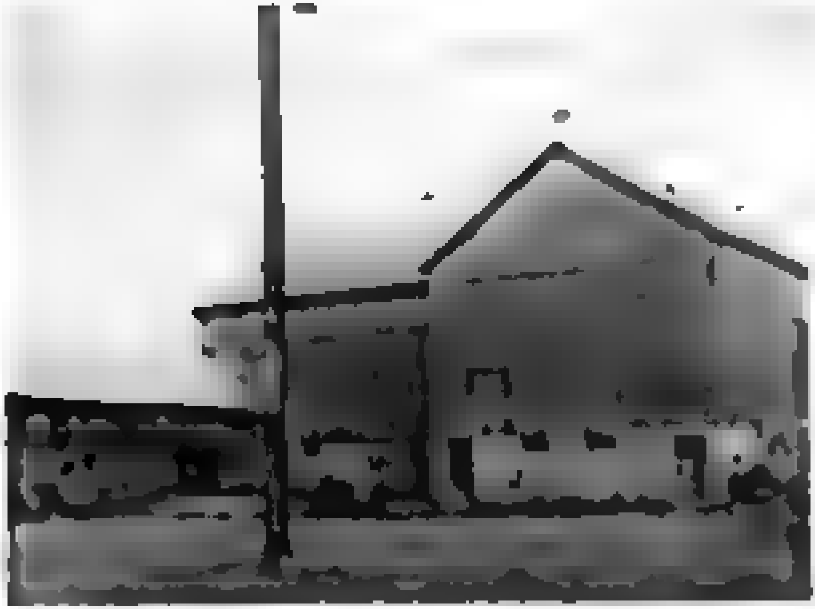
William, John and Sarah Long [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] daughters Thomas, [illegible], Edward, Samuel, James and William, another son George, died quite young. There was daughter, Anne, married John W[illegible].

(In the year [illegible]) the farm was all taken over by James Long the [illegible] [illegible] James Long was married to Miss Ann M[illegible] (he had three children, Robert, John, W[illegible] James and Ethel Mrs. John Ferguson.)



Mr. and Mrs. James Long lived in the log house until the present house was built in [illegible]. In [illegible] the barn was built, which was later [illegible] the present barn [illegible] in [illegible].

In the year [illegible] James Long [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of School [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the stone school house.

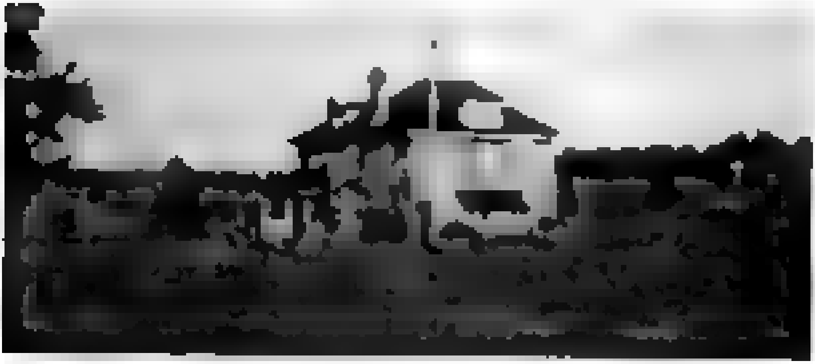


In [illegible] after [illegible] Long's death the [illegible] shop of the building was transferred to William Long. In [illegible] William was married to [illegible] Ferguson and they had [illegible] of [illegible] who was killed in [illegible] and three daughters [illegible] of St. Agatha [illegible] of Waterford and [illegible] Kenneth [illegible]

During the years that William Long operated the [illegible] his [illegible] garage was built [illegible] was built and covered with [illegible] hardwood floors were laid in the house [illegible] was [illegible] in the [illegible]

Since William Long's death [illegible] Long and [illegible] Brenda [illegible] moved [illegible] and [illegible] with Mrs. William Long [illegible] Brenda have [illegible] Barry and Tony

THE NEIL MacDONALD FARM



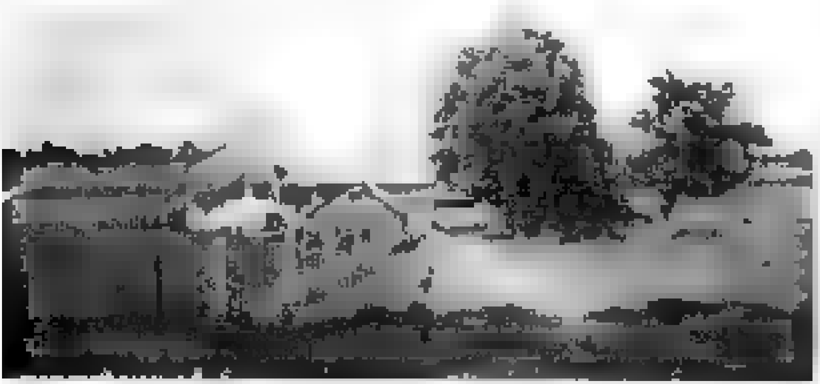
On March 1[illegible] 18[illegible] John MacDonald bought from Dougal McTavish for the sum of fifty pounds 1[illegible] acres the W[illegible] Lot 1[illegible] Concession 8 Sydenham Township County of Waterloo and the Wellington District Province of Canada. John MacDonald married Anne Cameron and they had four children: John, Neil, Kate who married Edward McQuarrie and settled in Minnesota, and Miss Flora Anne.

In 18[illegible] Neil MacDonald took over his father's farm and on December [illegible] [illegible] he added to his holdings by the purchase from James [illegible] of W[illegible] of Lot [illegible] Concession 8 [illegible]. When Findlay, Neil's son, married Jean Kemp he took over that [illegible] acres W[illegible] Lot [illegible] and built a large brick house and a frame barn.

Neil married Mary McKay and they had a family of four sons and three daughters: John C., who became a judge in Edmonton; Hugh, a doctor in Oshawa, Ontario; Annie (Mrs. Alan Wilkinson) of Owen Sound; Alex G.; Katie who died in her youth; Edward who served in Post Office work for [illegible] years, [illegible] years as Postmaster in Owen Sound; and Miss Mary E., R.N. of Toronto; and Findlay who farmed in Sydenham Township.

Later Alex MacDonald, son of Neil, operated the farm. He was married to Hazel [illegible] [illegible] and after his death in 19[illegible] the farm was bought by his nephew Neil MacDonald, son of Findlay.

(who died in 1936) and a great grandson of the man who had bought this farm in 1848. Neil, who is a graduate of the degree course at Guelph University, married Dorothy Woods and they have four children, Ian, Karen, Patricia and Heather.

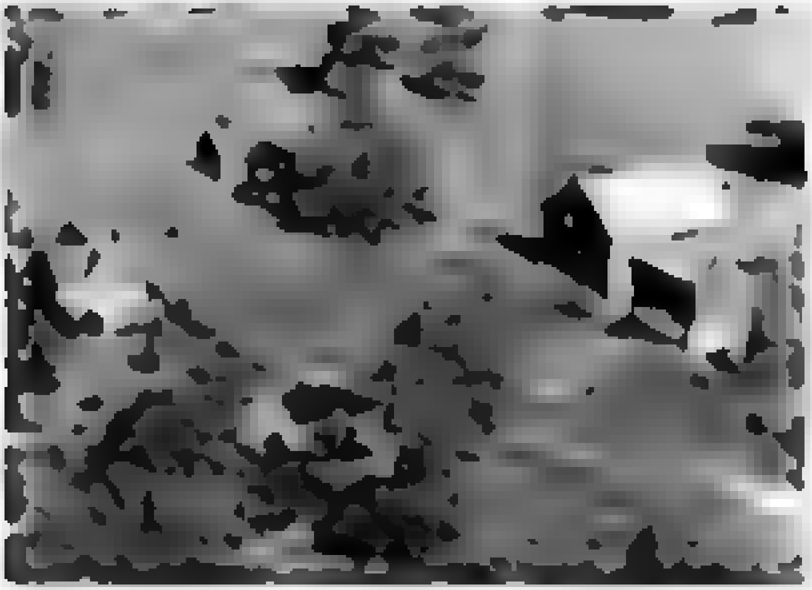


The original home on Lot 1 was burned in 1917 during the war years and only the brick walls remained. It was rebuilt and a Delco plant purchased. Indoor plumbing and hot and cold running water was also installed at this time. This Delco system was used until hydro was installed in 1938.

The farm operation now includes 700 acres, 300 of which is used as pasture.

THE JACK MacGREGOR FARM

What is known as the MacGregor Farm, North Lot 7, 12th Concession of Sydenham Township was first settled in 1842 by Malcolm MacGregor who came from Loch Tay and Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, and was in his 24th year. The first fifty acres of land, was secured from the Crown free in compliance with certain requirements and the other fifty acres was paid for at $2.50 per acre. The combined one hundred acres were put together in the Crown deed.



[illegible] vine climbing the wire fence

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to take over. The eldest son, Malcolm, left for the United States in [illegible]. Robert MacGregor, the second son and second owner, obtained possession in [illegible], holding it until his death in [illegible], when he left it to his son, Jack, the present owner.

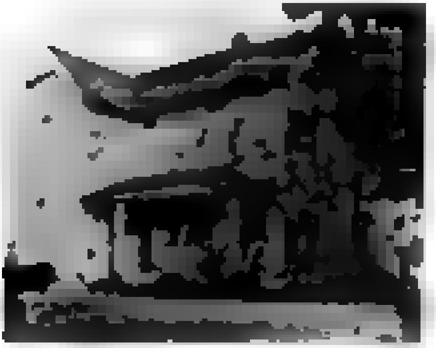
A large brick house was built the year before Robert MacGregor was married and it was to this home he brought his bride, Jessie Herron, of Derby Township. They had a family of one daughter, Christena, and two sons, Mac, who lives near Jackson, and Jack, of Owen Sound. Mrs. MacGregor passed away in 193[illegible], and is remembered as a wonderful neighbour, a valued member of Rockford Women's Institute and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound.

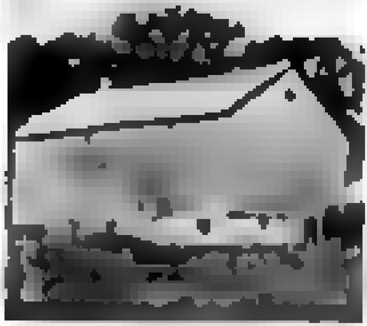
Many a tragedy touched the lives of the pioneers in the untracked holdings. Such was the case in the MacGregor family. An aunt of Malcolm MacGregor set off to walk to Owen Sound in the early morning long ago. It was misty and there was fog, which probably became worse coming in off the Bay as she neared the town. It is thought she lost her footing and fell over the limestone rocks and was never heard of afterward.

Malcolm MacGregor kept a Memorandum Book during the years 185[illegible]. There is a recipe for a cold taken from [illegible]: One pint honey, one pint white wine vinegar, one ounce elecampane, one ounce ground ginger. Boiled down. Another household remedy for [illegible] and sickness was black currants. If the fruit was not available in the sufferer's home, neighbours and friends saw to it that a supply was provided from their own store.

THE MacGREGOR FARM
(by William MacGregor)

My great grandfather, Peter MacGregor, came to Canada from the Island of Mull, Scotland, in 18[illegible]. He, with his family, Donald, John, Peter and Euphemia, lived in a log house about fifty yards east of our present home. As the boys became of age they obtained more





sons, John and Euphemia, who had never married, got Lot [illegible], Concession B, Sydenham, known later as the "[illegible]" farm. John, who was the father of P. C. MacGregor, moved to the opposite side of Concession B. My grandfather, Peter MacGregor, remained on W. [illegible] Lot [illegible], Concession B, Sydenham, which was the original holding of [illegible] acres. We have in our possession the original Crown deed, dated [illegible], written on sheepskin parchment and bearing the seal of Queen Victoria.

The Campbells came from Scotland about the same time as the MacGregors and settled on Lot [illegible], Concession B, Sydenham, which is just west of the Ed. Moore [illegible].

In [illegible] my grandfather married Mary Campbell and they lived in a log house a little way north of our house. Here they raised a family of seven boys and two girls and kept the old family names: Dougald, Archie, William, Peter, John, Alex, Donald, Jessie and Euphemia.

The Campbells also had a large family of four boys and three girls [illegible] where they could get more land for the family and finally settled near Kemble in Keppel Township. When they moved my grandmother got Lot [illegible], their first holding, and this was the first addition to the MacGregor land.

The [illegible] family settled on Lot [illegible], Concession B, next west of the MacGregor Lot. When they moved, Peter MacGregor bought their lot and so added another [illegible] acres to his holding.

My father, Dougald, being the eldest, thought he should travel first, so he got a job with a cousin, another Dougald MacGregor, as fireman on the railroad. In those days they did not fire the locomotives with coal, but with four-foot cordwood, which was quite often green. It was a great problem to keep up steam on these old locomotives between the Soo and Fort William. However, his mother did not want him to continue on the railroad and finally persuaded him to return home.

Shortly afterwards, Arthur, Peter and John decided to go west and finally reached the State of Washington. They liked the climate and the land, so decided to stay, obtaining jobs herding sheep and finally getting into the sheep business themselves. They settled about [illegible] miles southwest of Spokane in the Palouse River district. Their descendants still have large holdings in the same place where their fathers settled.

Another brother, Alex, became a druggist in Chicago after teaching school at [illegible] and then joined his brothers in Washington. Jessie became a nurse and Euphemia a teacher, and taught at [illegible] School from [illegible] to [illegible]. While there she boarded at the [illegible] home. Jessie and Euphemia then moved to Spokane where they continued in their professions. Euphemia taught in the same school for [illegible] years. Jessie married [illegible], who before going West owned the lots [illegible] and [illegible] which were next to the MacGregor Lots.

Thomas, after teaching school for six years at [illegible] and [illegible], entered medicine in Toronto. His life story appears later in this farm history.

William died while still a young man. Dougald, my father, remained on the home farm. He married Elizabeth Morrison. I was the first-born, followed by two girls, Jean and Elizabeth. Both girls went to University and became high school teachers. My father and mother [illegible] here until [illegible], when he and his [illegible] moved to the little [illegible] on the [illegible] where his brothers lived. During his absence the farm was rented.

[illegible]

After the War [illegible] Margaret and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the hydro was added.

[illegible] Livingstone farm.

[illegible]

pump soft water through the house and from a cistern in the basement.

During all the years, mixed farming has been practised on this farm and at the present time we keep Holstein cattle and a commercial flock of sheep.

There are about 25 acres of hardwood bush which was cut about 20 years ago, and today a new stand of timber is well established with maple, beech and elm. As this bushland has never been pastured for 40 years, a large number of the young trees are 15 to 20 feet in height and because of the thick stand they are very straight.

So, over the last 125 years and through almost four generations, the farm has grown from the original 50 acres to the present 508. We, in Canada today, must never forget the hardships which our forefathers had to bear in order to lay the solid foundations of the life which we have inherited.

THE JOHN ALEXANDER MacLEAN FARM

Mr. and Mrs. John MacLean (Mary MacArthur) came to Canada from Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1863 and after staying with Mrs. MacLean's brothers, who were well established near Guelph, Ontario, came in 1864 or 1865 to E½ of Lot 3, Concession 6, Sydenham Township.

Mr. MacLean worked off his farm for some seven years during the summer, returning to chop the forest away in the winter. The first crop of wheat was grown in 1867.

Seven boys and one girl were born to John and Mary MacLean: James, John, Peter, Dougald, Alex., Donald, Allan and Jessie. Peter and Donald became Presbyterian ministers. The other brothers acquired some 300 acres close by and this became known as the MacLean settlement. John Alexander now resides on this farm with his sister.

THE JAMES MAYNARD FARM

As far as is known, the James Maynard farm was first owned by James Dickson in 1864, he living there until his death in 1896. His son, James A. Dickson, came into possession then. He married Nellie Armstrong in 1893. They had two children and lived there until 1900 when they moved to a farm at Annan. The Dickson farm then went back to Mr. Dickson's sister, Mrs. James Maynard and her husband. At the time of Mr. Maynard's death in 1902, it went to James Dickson Maynard.

The first house was a log house in an orchard at the bottom of the hill. The present house was built by James Maynard in 1918, when he and his sister were living there.

In September [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Margaret Ann [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of that area. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] daughter [illegible] on the farm.

THE AR[illegible] McARTHUR FARM

Alexander McArthur born in [illegible] Scotland [illegible] [illegible] place before King George IV [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Alexander [illegible] eighteen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] McKenzie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Yonge Street [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] were granted [illegible] from the Crown [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] township [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Thomas [illegible] [illegible] Peter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] daughters [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Campbell [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. M[illegible] of [illegible] and Mrs. McLean, of U.S.A.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Alexander McArthur was the [illegible] [illegible] of the farm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Captain [illegible] McArthur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Great Lakes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Annie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] deceased.

Arthur was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the farm. He [illegible] Isabella McKenzie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] three children [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Alexander [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. McArthur died in August [illegible] in her 90th year.

Mrs. Arthur McArthur, the former Isabella McKerroll Bothwell, daughter of John Bothwell and Mary McKerroll Bothwell, born in Sydenham Township, October 9, 1871

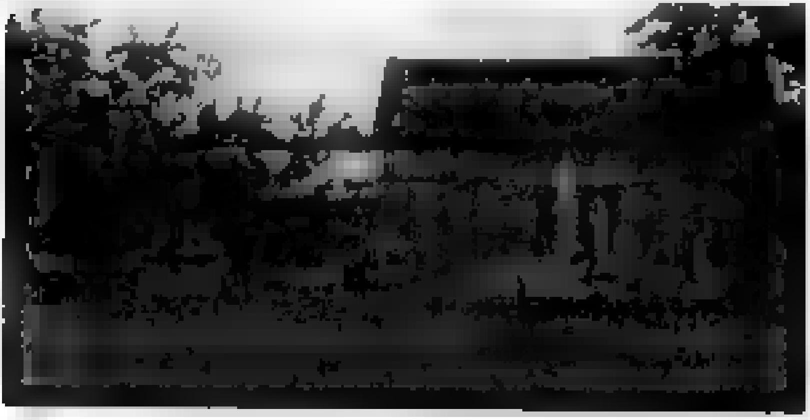
Mr. McArthur died in 1948 at the age of 85. During his life, he saw a great change in the mode of travel, he rode behind the oxen, the horses, cars, and flew in a plane.

Archie A. McArthur married Mae Foster, of R.R. No. 1, Owen Sound, in 1930. They have two daughters, both Home Economic teachers, Isobel, Mrs. L. Watson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Laura, Mrs. Arthur Shannon, of Espanola, Ontario, and one son, Donald, who is the fifth generation on the farm.

A second log house was built on the site of the present brick house, of which the kitchen still remains. The present house was built

in 19[illegible]1, the bathroom installed at that time, a sun porch and side veranda were added in 1948.

The barn frame was built in 1889, size 40' x 60', with straw shed 38' x 40', the horse stable was built in 1909, size 26' x 46', as many as 9 horses were kept.



In the early days on the 200 acres six wells were dug. Now with pressure systems hot and cold water are on tap. An orchard was planted in [illegible]887 by Arthur McArthur and sisters. The telephone was installed in 19[illegible]2 and the hydro in [illegible]947.

A house, barn, milkhouse and hen house, a garage below the house and one at the road comprise the buildings on this farm. The name "The Elms" was chosen because of the beautiful row of elms spaced and left standing along the front of the farm. Lot 17, Concession [illegible].

Cherished historical relics are Great Grandmother's Spinning Wheel, large Wooden Cradle, Dog Churn upon which all the grandchildren down through the years have ridden, Grain Cradle, Oxen Yokes, and other articles.

McCUTCHEON FARMS

In 1848, Lots 22 and 23 Sydenham Township, which were comprised of 400 acres of bush were taken out by the Earlys, of Brampton, from the Crown. This land was homesteaded by a son-in-law, Robert McCutcheon, Ann Early and he having been married Apr. 14, 1847. Robert trekked into the bush that year and built a log cabin on a site west of the present house on Russ McCutcheon's farm. It was reported he walked from Brampton carrying on his back 40 pounds of nails for construction of his buildings. When he moved his wife and family, their eldest son, James, was a toddler then, so on March [illegible], 1850, there was not a neighbour for five miles to the east. In the move two cows were driven up from Brampton by the way of the Garafraxa Road.

As work progressed on the clearing of the land a log barn was built north of the log house. Robert apparently took a keen interest in community affairs, being an early reeve of the township and serving in some capacity concerned with council for [illegible] years. He was unable to hold the whole 400 acres so he kept the part he deemed best and sold the portion now owned by [illegible] Spence and seventy acres south of a dwelling on the [illegible] line and the [illegible]. The land he kept was the west halves of lot [illegible] and [illegible]. This was divided into two strip hundreds running north and south with frontage on the side road.

In the [illegible] buildings were built on both farms, the last one being the house on Russ's farm in [illegible]. Both houses were of rough [illegible] construction and large bank barns were built. [illegible] Alexander [illegible] the barn on Russ's farm for $[illegible].

The [illegible] farm was taken by a son [illegible] who had married Marion Long. Their family of seven sons and two daughters were raised here with son [illegible] staying on the home farm. Alvin Mc Cutcheon purchased this in [illegible]955.

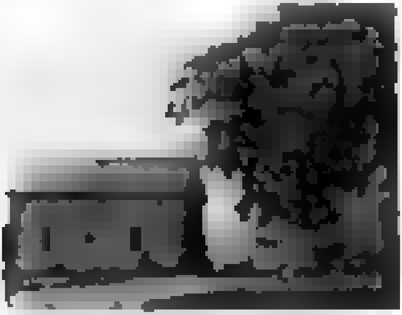
The other farm, the one on which the big buildings had been built, was taken by Robert's son William John in [illegible]. William settled down with his bride Annie [illegible], who had been the local school teacher at [illegible]. Their marriage was blessed with three children: John, [illegible] and [illegible], who died when a young man.

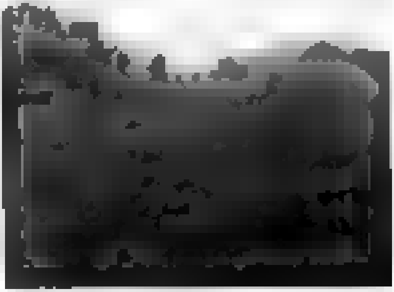
Robert had purchased the [illegible] acres directly across the road (lot [illegible]) and a house was built on it in which he and his wife retired. They were accompanied by an unmarried daughter, Rachel. Here in [illegible], Robert and Ann celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. The following year both his wife and daughter died and Robert returned to the house across the road to live out the last few years of his life, [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] of his son and daughter-in-law.

The new house on lot [illegible] was not used again and [illegible] year. The back kitchen from it was moved to the house across the road in the early [illegible]. The house on lot [illegible] was demolished and burned in 1965.

In [illegible] water was piped from a spring in the bush on lot [illegible] by gravity into William's house. This is still in use and is believed to be the first gravity system in the [illegible] area. Previous to this water had come from a dug well east of the house. Since the first log cabin had been built on the bank of a spring creek it is felt that this has been the only water supply [illegible] the early [illegible] a cold house for cream, etc., was maintained across the road at the spring here used as water supply.

William died in late 19[illegible] and John McCutcheon bought the farm owned by his father. Here he brought his bride, Grace Duncan, in April [illegible]. They had three children, Russell, Alice and Margaret. Mrs. John McCutcheon died in [illegible]. John introduced quite a few changes, notably the building of a garage in [illegible]45, putting in hydro in [illegible], replacing the roughcast with grey insulbrick siding in [illegible]46, and building a concrete silo in 1950.





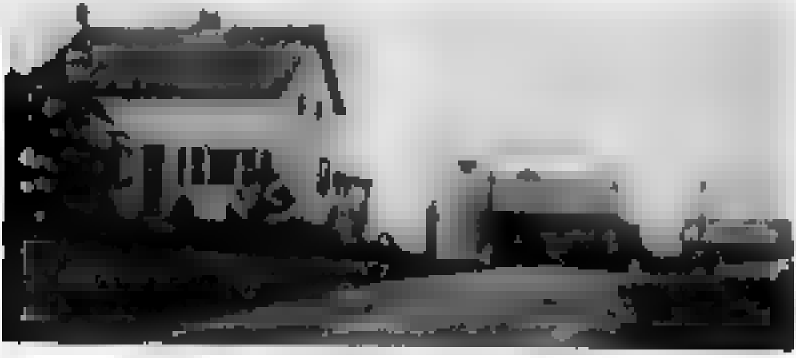
On September [illegible], 1954, fire of unknown cause destroyed the barn, driving shed and machinery. That fall the present plank truss, steel sided barn was raised. Russell purchased this farm from his father in [illegible], both families having lived there since Russell's marriage to Helen Christie in [illegible]. They have worked at modernizing the house with the installation of a forced air furnace in [illegible] to replace the wood stoves, kitchen cupboards built in [illegible] and a bathroom was installed in [illegible] and closets and storage space installed throughout.

In order to use more land a small creek was rerouted along a fence line on its meandering through a back field, similarly the little spring creek near the buildings has been straightened.

Through the years the way of farming this land has changed considerably not only from man power to horse power to tractor and machinery, but in livestock too. John's registered Shorthorns have

been replaced by Russell's Holsteins for milk and western Hereford calves for a beef operation.

Russell's brother Alvin, who had married Maribelle Sheets, purchased Henry's farm next door. They have completely renovated their house, built in about 1875, including putting in hydro, making the woodshed into a kitchen area, adding a sun porch and putting white asbestos siding on the house. Both families have added lawns from house to road and bulldozed out the old orchards that graced each back yard.

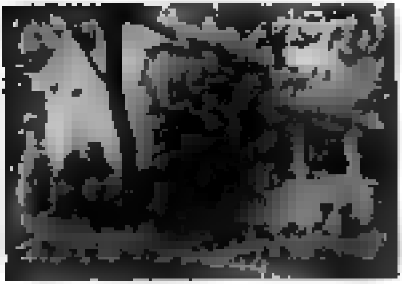


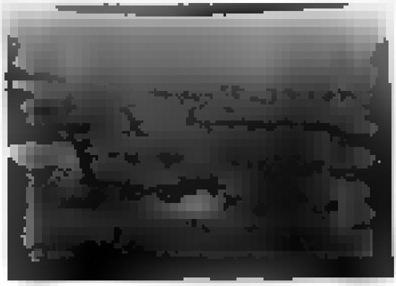
Robert and Ann McCutcheon eloped in 1837; they were each about 25 years old. Ann's people were apparently quite prominent and were not enthusiastic about her marrying the hired man. Two grandchildren were raised by Robert and Ann with the help of the unmarried daughter, Rachael. They were Robert Bray and [illegible] Murray. Both their mothers, the former Mary Ann and Eliza Ann McCutcheon, had died as a result of childbirth, which in our day is an almost unbelievable happening.

The McCutcheons attended the Woodford Baptist Church with Robert having the chore of taking up the offering. Once Bob Bray, as a mischievous young lad, placed a carefully cut coin-sized piece of tin on the offering plate only to have his fun foiled by his grandfather quickly pocketing the bogus coin and carrying on as if nothing were out of place.

This family always tried to keep up with the times in farming ideas. In about 1908-1910 William planted the first alfalfa in the immediate area on the top of the hill west of his house. It was Grimms alfalfa seed purchased from Adam Brown (now Master Feeds) at a cost of $90 a bushel, really expensive in those days.

ANGUS McKAY FARM





This farm comprises 100 acres of the north quarter of Lot 8 plus the south quarter of Lot 9, Concession 11.

The north quarter of Lot 8 was a government grant in 1842 to Angus McKay who had nine children — Alexander, James, Barbara, Mary, David, Katherine, George, Janet and John.

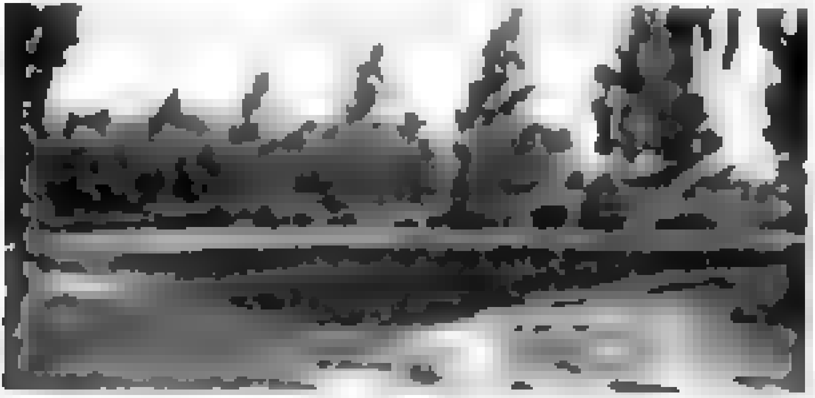
The south quarter of Lot 9 was bought by Angus McKay from Wm. McKay in 1852.

Angus McKay farmed here until his death in 1879, when the farm was then operated by David McKay until 1943 and is now operated by David's son Angus McKay since that time.

THE McKEEN-CEASER FARM

[illegible]

[illegible]



Beauty Surrounds Barker Bower

James McKeen bought this farm in [illegible] and settled on it in [illegible]. His son John McKeen then owned it, followed by his son, James McKeen, a grandson of the original owner. Mrs. Harold Lester, a great granddaughter of the first owner and her husband now live here, making it the fifth generation to occupy the farm, Lot 37, Concession A, Sydenham Township.

THE McKEEN FARM

William Lang McKeen was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and came to Canada in [illegible], eventually settling in Toronto where he and his father had a shoe store on Yonge Street. Later on, coming to Owen Sound, in partnership with his brother-in-law, he had a general store on the corner of [illegible] Street and 2nd Avenue East.

On January [illegible], 1864, he purchased from Robinson and Boulton Lot 36, B.F., Concession A, Sydenham Township, half a mile from the village of Leith. This land was designated B.F. (Broken Front) owing to the waters of the Bay extending into the land forming what is known as Paynter's Bay. The deed of this property was registered on January 18, 1864.

Mr. McKeen had a five room frame house built and he and his family moved to Sunnyside, the name given to the farm, in [illegible]. This house was destroyed by fire in [illegible] and the same year an eight room brick house was built. This solid brick building [illegible] x 40 feet with the interior trimming made by hand was erected at the cost of $[illegible] but a wood burning furnace being installed raised the price to $[illegible]. The price of this building would no doubt have been higher but the timber was supplied by the trees on the farm. The furnace was the first in Sydenham Township. In later years this wood burning furnace which took a cordwood stick was replaced by one burning coal. At the present time the house is heated by an oil burning furnace.

Built in [illegible] of timber grown on farm

Through the years barns were built and many years ago water was installed in the house and barn, supplied by a wind mill pumping the water from the spring creek which crosses the farm. There is now a spring tank at the house which can be used from the windmill if the water supply should get low. In [illegible] a [illegible] addition was added to the house.

Some time after Mr. McKeen acquired the farm, the [illegible] road was opened. Before that the only road to [illegible] was [illegible] Lang's corner. This newly opened road cut off some of the land extending to the Bay. The shore property was later sold in lots for cottages.

John Henderson McKeen was left the farm on the death of his father. He purchased the adjoining farm, Lot [illegible]. Some years later he sold that land containing [illegible] acres which made the [illegible] the hospital [illegible] a part of the farm. He also sold a number of lots off the back of Lot 36.

Frank Henderson McKeen is now the owner of [illegible]. His family are the fourth generation to reside there.

THE NORMAN [illegible] FARM

[illegible]

[illegible]
Mrs. Jack Dunlop.

[illegible]

[illegible]

byterian Church in Chatsworth. Their father kept the horses at a walk, at which the boys complained rather loudly one Sunday. They were promptly told to get out and walk the remainder of the way, some five miles. As George said, "We learned to keep our mouths shut after that."

Mr. McKessock died in 1897 and the eldest son, John A., became owner of the farm. He married Margaret Morrison and they had a family of two sons and two daughters: John Alexander, Norman Dobie, Isabel (Mrs. W. J. Laird), Jessie (Mrs. W. T. Henry). They had a five room brick house built by a Mr. Ballantyne with William Martin, of Bognor, being the brick layer, in the year 1902. This house was also built attached to the previous frame and log building, and they are all in use today. The present stabling was put in to replace the plank stabling in 1938.

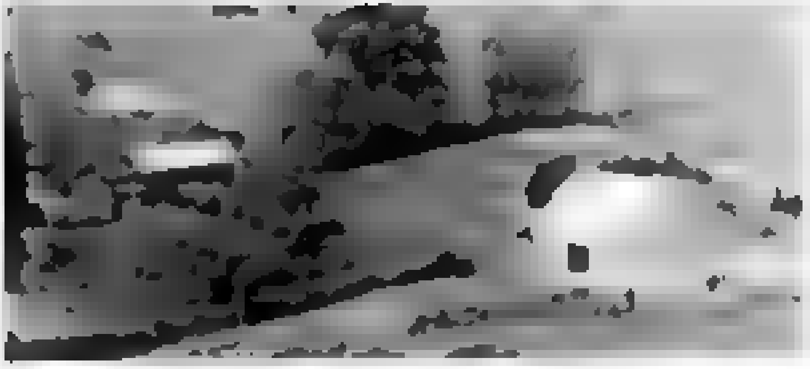
At the death of John A. McKessock in 1949, his younger son, Norman Dobie, became the owner of the family farm. He married Mary Bowes and they have two sons and three daughters: Paul Norman, John Carson, Karen (Mrs. K. W. Murray), Ruth Ann Dawn, and Margaret Jane.

Hydro was installed in the farm buildings in 1949 and the following year the water was piped into the farm buildings. In 1954 they had new brick siding put on the frame construction part of the house.

THE WILLIAM J. MILLER FARM

On December 5, 1853, a deed was issued in Quebec City in the name of John Miller for a 200 acre parcel of land, Lot 9, Concession 2, Sydenham Township. The purchase price was 100 pounds.

John Miller was born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1827. When 20 years of age he sailed from Londonderry for Canada. He settled near Georgetown, Ontario, at first. In 1850 he walked to the village of Sydenham, now Owen Sound, where he purchased several building lots and chopped the timber off, ready to



[illegible] town, where he remained for some time

[illegible] March

[illegible] yoke of oxen

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] returned to the house of the [illegible] and found him, who had remained on guard with a lighted fire to keep the wolves away. They arrived at [illegible] about midnight.

The following morning the journey was resumed. When nearing the [illegible] of Woodford it was found necessary to leave the [illegible] behind. [illegible] brought it that evening with a [illegible] and oxen and was paid two dollars by the [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and two children, Martha Jane and John, aged two years and three months respectively, arrived that day, [illegible], at what are [illegible] the present farm, [illegible], Sydenham.

The first night was spent under the hospitable roof of the [illegible]. The following month was spent in a log [illegible] where [illegible] stands. [illegible] no doors had been put in place and the openings were barricaded with boxes and a pork barrel. The wolves, attracted by the pork, came one night. The barrel was removed and the wolves [illegible].

A little log shanty was built on the lot occupied by [illegible] barn, where the family spent the winter. A [illegible] was built at the edge of the shanty and roofed with evergreens, [illegible] as a shelter for the cow that [illegible] from Georgetown by George [illegible]. The journey [illegible] weeks.

A [illegible] log house was built in [illegible] and was followed by the brick house in 1876.

John and Eliza Jane [illegible] had a family of [illegible]. Mary, the [illegible], born at Georgetown, married John [illegible]. John Jr., also born at Georgetown, married [illegible] of Sydenham Township [illegible] daughter of [illegible] married Margaret [illegible], farmed on the [illegible]. They had a family of [illegible] age. Angus Alexander [illegible] son Samuel Miller, farmer, deceased; George Graham Miller, bank clerk, deceased; Fanny, married Peter McArthur; Sarah Helen, died in early womanhood; Richard, died when eight years of age; Eliza, a teacher, married Fred Currie of [illegible]; Margaret, a teacher, died at age [illegible] at [illegible]; George, married Eliza Russell; they lived for many years in Vancouver, B.C., where George was an expert and [illegible]. Both died in Vancouver. With the exception of the two older brothers, all were born on the homestead.

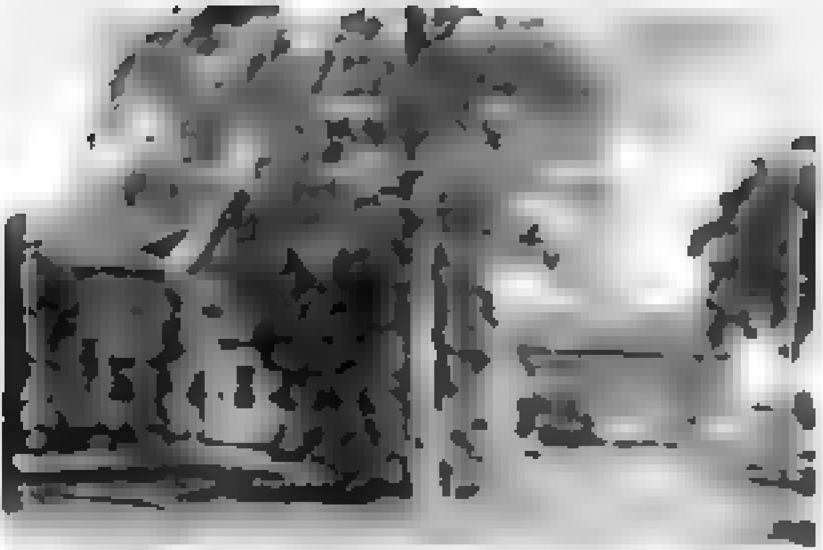
Prior to his marriage, John, Jr., took over the farm and built a frame house. This house was burned [illegible] years later in a disastrous fire which originated when a spark from a neighbouring barn caught fire during threshing and ignited the Miller buildings.

John and Hannah Graham Miller had one son and four daughters. William John married Margaret A. McInnes and their children were John Samuel; Margaret Ann (Mrs. Thomas Gray), [illegible]; Kathleen Harriet (Mrs. Thomas F. R. [illegible], deceased); the three Miller children were all married in [illegible]. John Samuel married Grace Mildred Smith and they have two daughters, Eleanor Ann and Marion. They live [illegible] of the West [illegible]. Mildred Catherine, who was her aunt Margaret Miller, a teacher and [illegible] who at the age of twelve was awarded the Dr. [illegible] medal for obtaining the highest standing at the Entrance Examinations in [illegible] County, deceased; Sarah Florence, married Oliver [illegible], and had two sons and a daughter, Kenneth and [illegible], Margaret and John Morley, killed overseas in August [illegible] while serving with the R.C.A.F.

Today the farm is still in the Miller family, being operated by William John and his son John Samuel Miller, grandson and great-grandson of the original settler.

GEORGE MOFFATT FARM

Robert Moffatt was the youngest of a family of the five children of James Moffatt and Ann [illegible], who came to Canada from Ireland on a [illegible] in [illegible]. The trip took six weeks on the wa-



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

frame barn and the present stone house. They prospered and had a family of seven children.

The children of Robert Moffatt and his wife, Mary Ann Frizzell were: Annie, married William McKibbon; Eliza, married (1) William Scott, (2) [illegible] McEachern; Isabella, married George Gardner; James, married Jennie Hamburg; William Thomas, married Margaret Eliza Hart; Hannah, never married; Robert Wesley, married Margaret [illegible]

William Thomas Moffatt took over the home farm N½ Lot 5 Concession 2 in 1882. He married Margaret Eliza Hart in the same year. They had four children: Robert Hart, [illegible]; William Harold, [illegible]; Annie Margaret, [illegible]; George Alban, [illegible].

George Alban Moffatt took over the home farm in [illegible]. He married Dorothy Alice Patterson. They had four daughters and raised a fifth girl. Shirley Dorothy, married Earl Hough and they adopted three children, Timothy, Donna and Danny. Wanda Ann, married Alex McLachlan, their children Jennifer Lynn and Scott Alexander. Ruby Sharon. Margaret Marcella, married Jerry Leppart. Donna Mary, adopted.

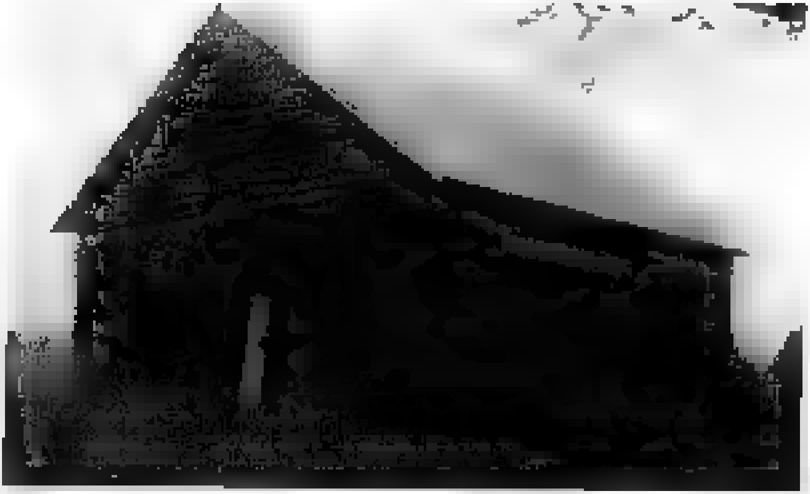
Four generations of the Moffatt family have lived on this farm.

Mixed farming has been carried on throughout the years.

ALEX MORRISON FARM

Neil Morrison ([illegible] June [illegible], [illegible]) a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, married Christina Morrison (1838-June [illegible], [illegible]) of the Western Highlands, also a native of Scotland, on November [illegible], [illegible], at which time they came to N½ Lot 5 Concession 2, Sydenham Township to make their home on these one hundred acres which they cleared and where they carried on mixed farming. The farm was taken out from the Crown on April 1, [illegible].

Mr. Morrison erected a one and one half storey log house 22' x 28'6" and later in 1881 built the present fine brick house and the frame barn, the foundation for the latter being built by George Myers, in 1899.



First Home Erected By Neil Morrison When He Brought His Bride To Their Forest Farm Lot In 1858

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Morrison were the parents of eleven children, namely: Donald, April 11, 1860-February, 1931, married Sarah McArthur on April 9, 1884; James, August 31, 1862-June 1924, married Annie Gillies; Alexander, January 13, 1865-September 20, 1904, married Jennie Williamson; Annie, born April 16, 1867, married James R. Reid on March 27, 1889; Duncan, April 4, 1869-January 15, 1886; Jessie, April 12, 1871-July 20, 1936, married Robert Thomas Moffatt; Neil, October 10, 1873-August 28, 1945, married Margaret McPherson on June 25, 1901; William, born January 15, 1876, married Maggie Gillies on April 26, 1905; Christina Margaret, born November 5, 1877, married Joe W. Long in 1898; Mary, born January 15, 1880, married E. W. Foster on July 25, 1900; John Gilbert, July 26, 1883-December 31, 1908.

Son Neil Morrison and his wife, Margaret McPherson, 1876-1927, took over the farm in 1900. Their family: Maizie, married Elwood Cook; Neil H., married Islay Gillies; Alex., married Verna

Farm Home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison.
Built in 1881 By Grandfather Neil Morrison

Marshall. The present owner, Alex. Morrison, born on October 1, 1905, took over the farm from his father on May 15, 1940. He married Verna Marshall, born May [illegible] 19[illegible]6 at North Keppel on June 19, 1954.

Above is pictured the frame barn built by Neil Morrison in 1888. George Myers built the stone foundation under it in [illegible]. The original log house has been repaired and now serves as a driving shed to house the family car and the farm trailer.

THE BEATON MORRISON FARM

Duncan Morrison and his wife Euphemia were born on the Isle of Islay, Scotland. They came to Canada and settled in Sydenham Township. Through this marriage they had a family of six: Neil, Jessie, Catherine, Annie, Phemia and Duncan. His first wife died and he married Janet McInnis of the Lake Shore Line and they had the following family: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Bella, James and Donald.

Donald married Jane Wilkinson whose parents came from Scotland and they settled on the home farm.

On January 27, 1855, Duncan Morrison purchased 55 acres from John Wood. The first house was built in 1855 and was a frame and log structure. This house was burned in 1914 and the brick house now on the farm was built in [illegible] by Neil Morrison, John Currie and a Mr. Malcolm. Electricity was installed in 1954, telephone in 1910, the bathroom in 1955. The first barn was built in

[illegible]

Brick Dwelling Built in 1915

Mixed farming [illegible]

[illegible] and is being developed

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE EDWARD MORRISON FARM

Malcolm Morrison, originally from Scotland, came first to Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and then to Canada, arriving on Lot 4, Concession 4, Sydenham Township. He married Mary Campbell from the Fourth Line of Sydenham and they lived in a log house and cleared the land. Four children were born to them: John C., Malcolm, Christina and Annie. When Mrs. Morrison was left a widow with the four young children, she moved back to a [illegible] and [illegible] up the Fourth line of Sydenham to be closer to her own people.

John C. recalled moving back to the original land on Lot 4, Concession 4, where he was still quite young, after the father's death. The two boys obtained the Crown deed for the land in [illegible] and John C. took the S.E. ½ and Malcolm the S.W. ½ of Lot 4, Concession 4. John built a frame house and barn. Malcolm built a frame house and frame barn and lived here with his two sisters until he died at his residence. He never married. John was a farmer and carpenter and built many barns and houses in the district. He helped others to make square timbers from rock elm and these were shipped to the Old Country to be used for ship building.

John C. married Grace Campbell in [illegible] and they had five children: Mary (Mrs. Wm. Morrison), Mae, Flora (Mrs. [illegible] Mc Girr,) Eddy and Albert.

After Malcolm and Annie died, John and his family moved up to the S.W. ½ farm. This was in [illegible]. In [illegible] a shed was built to

the barn. On November 16,1930, John C. Morrison died and the boys carried on the farming operations.

Albert married Freda Young on June 28, 1934, and Mac married Gladys McKee on June 24, 1939. Mrs. J. C. Morrison died on September 18, 1956.

In 1945 Eddy took over the farm and installed the hydro and water in both the house and the barn. Mrs. Neil (Mary) Morrison now resides with her brother on the homestead.

THE JAMES MORRISON FARM

In the year 1847 Gilbert Morrison, living in the Highlands of Scotland, heard of a wonderful land across the sea, where there were great opportunities for those who would come to make their home in this vast land — Canada. Some of his kinfolk had already come to Canada and settled in South Sydenham in the vicinity of Bognor and Strathaven. Neil Morrison was the older son and readily found much to do in clearing the land and in building the log dwellings and stables for the early settlers.

Catherine Morrison whose home in Scotland was in Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, was persuaded by her brothers, already in Canada and also settled in South Sydenham, to come to share their life in this wonderful land. After a very perilous and stormy journey in a sailing vessel, she and her sister landed in Toronto, then called Little York. Accompanied by several relatives they walked all the way from Toronto to Strathaven.

These two young people, both Morrisons, but from different parts of Scotland fell in love and were married September 27, 1849. They did not immediately take up land, for Neil was an expert man with an axe and was greatly in demand for building and clearing land. He also helped to build the first dock in Owen Sound.

In 1863 they came with their two sons, Duncan and Peter, to North Sydenham, to receive from the Crown one hundred acres des-

[illegible] the land

[illegible]

[illegible] years sheep and cattle were added

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

covered with beautiful bloom this spring after being in our place nearly one hundred years.

Thomas Morrison, Senior, [illegible] married Elizabeth Marshall, who lived across the road [illegible]. To them were born four sons and two daughters. In [illegible] he and [illegible] purchased the adjoining fifty acres from John Robinson. Thomas remained on the home farm.

Mrs. Morrison was an expert in the making of maple syrup and sugar and in the early days made her own spiles from wood and also wooden sap containers, to be replaced later by hundreds of tin sap buckets and metal spiles. He [illegible] the sap to the boiling pans himself and never seemed to tire. The folk around called him "Big [illegible]," big by name and big by nature. I remember a fair held in Woodford, the home village, where Grandmother received first prize for her maple syrup and sugar.

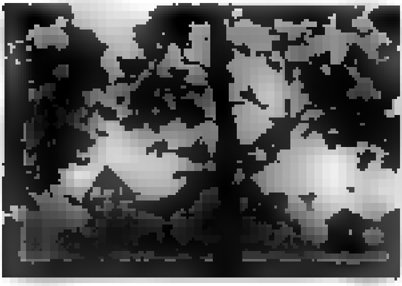
On the fifty acres purchased from John Robinson there is a beautiful spring coming out of the solid rock and flowing across the road to assume quite large proportions on the farm owned by Alvin McCutcheon. The crops on this farm have been mixed and some years back wonderful crops of peas were grown but had to be discontinued on account of the pea weevil.

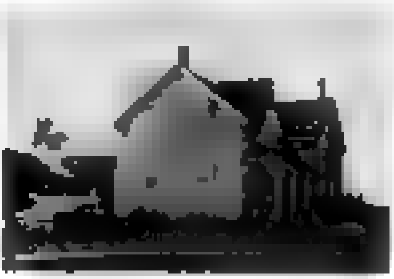
In [illegible] Thomas Morrison purchased from William Carnahan an adjoining forty-four acres for $[illegible], so now the farm contains one hundred and ninety-four acres.

One feature of this farm was [illegible] known [illegible] on the Morrison farm by the spotted dog and cream horses.

Like his father, Thomas loved the bush and at a very early age was able to use a broad axe and made ready the square timbers used in erecting the frame barns. Most of the barns in the surrounding district were framed and erected by him and it was a great day in the neighbourhood when the farmers from far and near gathered to lift the huge timbers and put them in their place. [illegible] and as Thomas called "[illegible]," they [illegible] every timber and up they went. The folk [illegible] about one young person being so well [illegible] by physical training, but he [illegible] strength and [illegible] big limbs, these men really excelled and the rafter race on top of the skeleton barn was a breath-taking spectacle, but there were no accidents.

In 1890, the barn now standing on this farm was built with splendid stone stables for stock and in 1907 an addition was made which enlarged the barn to ninety by sixty feet and it is in splendid condition.





In 1900, the house now occupied by Duncan's youngest son, James, was built. It is of dressed white limestone and measures forty-seven by fifty-two feet, containing six bedrooms, large rooms at the head of the stairs, a kitchen, dining room, living room, pantry and wash room.

In 1912 the Bell Telephone extended a line to supply this part of Sydenham. It was rural line but now is the regular Bell Telephone system.

In 1935 the taxes for this farm were $75.00.

In 1927 James married Vivian Greenfield. This marriage was blessed by three children, Murray who married June McElhenny, Caroline (Mrs. George Rush, St. Catharines) and Vivian (Mrs. Glen Parkinson, Shilo, Manitoba). But it was saddened by the death of Mrs. Morrison in 1935.

In 1944 James married again, his wife being Louise Kirkwood and they still occupy the farm today. To this marriage they have three sons and one daughter, Wayne, Douglas, Ross and Lorraine (Mrs. John McCurdy) of Paisley, Ontario.

In 1946, electricity was installed in the house and the barn, and in 1949 the water system was overhauled and water was brought from the spring into the house and bathroom fixtures also adding greatly to the comfort of the house.

In religion the Morrisons were staunch Presbyterians, but Duncan was a strong advocate for church union and supported the movement which brought about the United Church.

Most Morrisons were Liberal in politics, but a much esteemed and wonderful neighbour, Robert McCutcheon, converted them to the Conservative party and for three generations, they have supported and voted Conservative.

Looking back over the years, they were good years, maybe with just enough shadow to temper the glare of the sun. I like to remember the spirit of true friendship, all good neighbours, each ready to extend a helping hand and when Neil died, three Catholic and three Protestant Neighbours carried him to his last resting place in Annan Cemetery.

These pioneers gave to us a great heritage [illegible] work and good social relations. These have made life on the Morrison farm a happy and memorable century. —James Morrison.

THE MAC MORRISON FARM

The farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mac Morrison at Lot 2, Concession 1, N.C.R., comprising one hundred acres was taken out from the Crown by Mrs. Morrison's grandfather, Daniel Lamont in 1847. Mr. Lamont, who cleared this land, was a native of Scotland; he married Mary Thompson and they had eight daughters and one son.

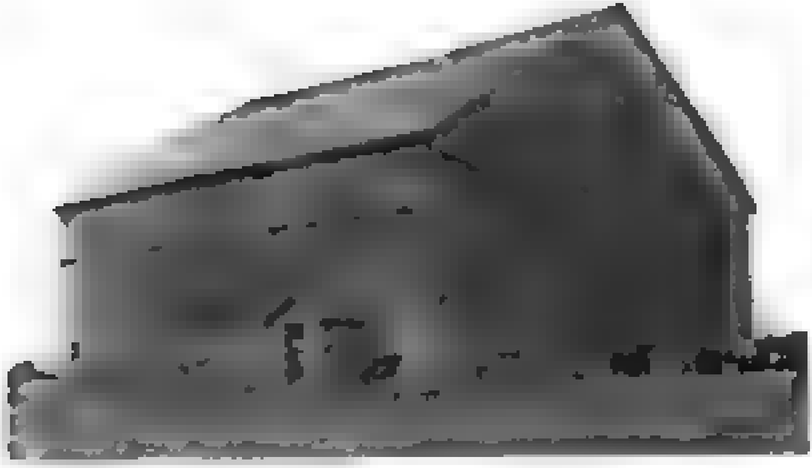
In 1896, this parcel of land was taken over by Benjamin McKee, who married Mr. and Mrs. Lamont's daughter, Annie, who was born and reared on the farm. Mrs. Lamont lived with her daughter and son-in-law until she died suddenly in 1908, when she was in her eighties. Mr. and Mrs. Ben McKee had three sons and three daugh-

[illegible]

[illegible]

N C B

[illegible]



[illegible] water system and a three piece bath have been installed and a new drying shed built.

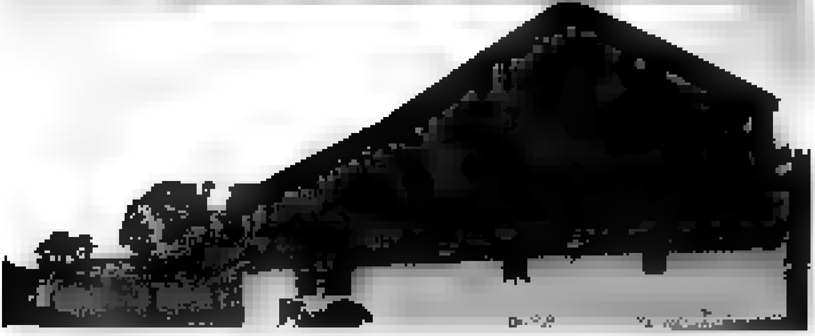
Mrs. Morrison is of the third generation to live on [illegible] Farm since it was deeded from the Crown in [illegible].

THE ROY MORRISON FARM

Alexander Morrison, the present owner's grandfather, was the first to live on this farm. He married Catherine Anderson and their children were [illegible]bert, Duncan, Maggie, Mary, Jessie, Kate, Annie, [illegible].

It was Gilbert Morrison who carried on with the work on the same farm after he married Elizabeth Ross. Their family was composed of Edith (Mrs. James Leckie, deceased), Alexander, Sarah, Ross, Mabel (Mrs. McAree), Hazel (Mrs. Robert Parker), Marie (Mrs. Harvey Carter), and Leonard, deceased.

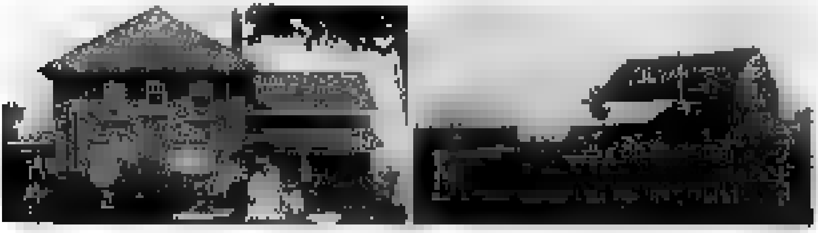
Roy Morrison took over the homestead from his father around [illegible]. He married Blanche [illegible] and they had one son and two daughters: Ken, who married [illegible] Beattie; Janice (Mrs. Harold Wood); and Shirley.



Roy's brother, Sandy, who lives across the road from the homestead, married Villa McNally.

The telephone was installed in 1912 and a Delco plant was used from 1920 until the hydro was installed in 1949.

THE O'REILLY FARM



Brick from the late Dr. Wm. McDonald's Home At Annan was Used in the Building of This Farm House

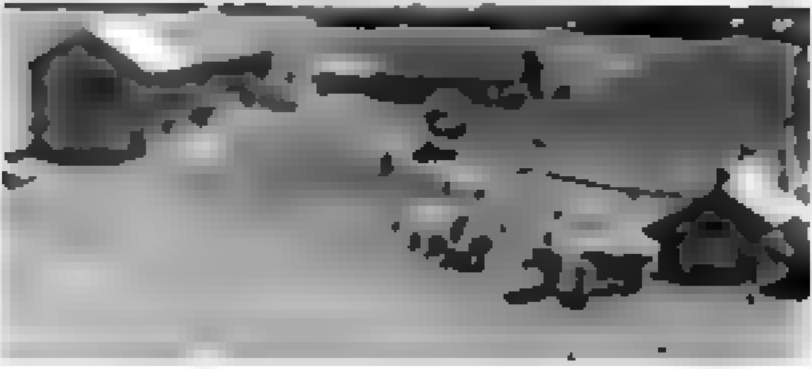
John O'Reilly was born near Dawson City, British Columbia and had been a miner. He came to this area to farm because it was a Gaelic Settlement. He took up land on Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], Sydenham Township in [illegible]. John O'Reilly married Catherine [illegible] on February [illegible], [illegible], and they later moved to Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible] and raised a family of seventeen, there being two sets of twins.

Their son, Simon, took over the farm and married Catherine Mulholland on June [illegible]. They had three sons. Alfonso married Bernice McArthur of Owen Sound, where he is in business. John and Clement farm the land now. Clement married Laura McArthur of Annan.

Above is shown the residence of the late Dr. Wm. McDonald of Annan. The picture was taken about [illegible]. Brick from this spacious building was used in the building of the present new brick house on the O'Reilly farm.

THE WALTER REID FARM

(by Walter S. Reid)



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] water system was a spring and well.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

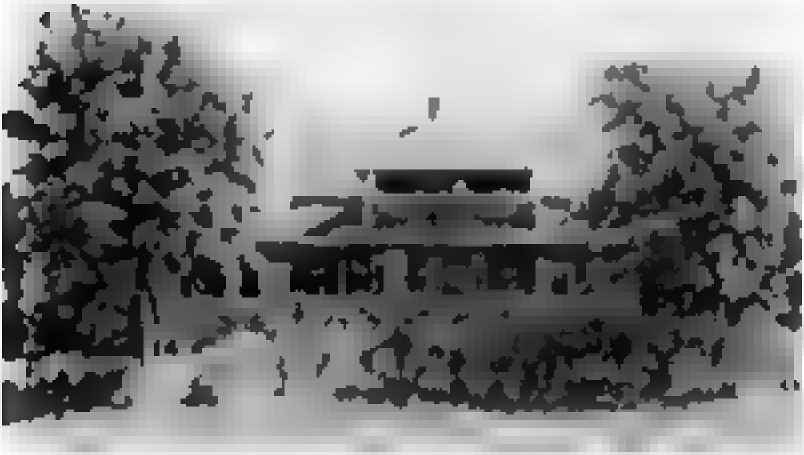
[illegible] and again the house in [illegible] garage built [illegible] The [illegible] water system installed in [illegible] used in the barn in 1964.

The electrical system was installed in [illegible] and the water system in [illegible] The telephone system was installed in [illegible] with a party line of twelve on a line, changing to four on a line.

This [illegible] acre farm is located on [illegible] shaped [illegible] It is called [illegible] Farm, the name being chosen because [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Rose [illegible] George Rose, the father, was [illegible] and the mother, [illegible] McArthur Rose, was born [illegible]

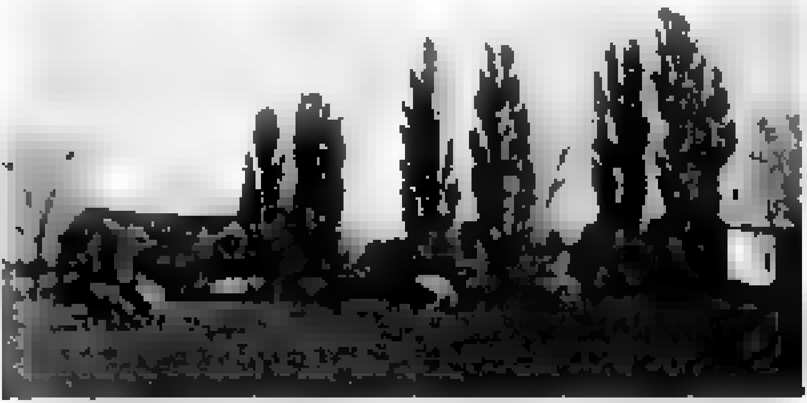
Taxes through the years have [illegible] In [illegible] they were $[illegible] to $[illegible] [illegible] and in 1964, $187.00.

THE RUTHERFORD FARM



Pictured above is the Rutherford home which has stood for a century [illegible] Township [illegible] which is known as Bayside Farm.

This land was acquired from the Crown by Thomas Rutherford in 1847. Mr. Rutherford emigrated from Scotland and was a second cousin of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Rutherford paid 45 pounds for the lot of 100 acres. He felled the first tree when he moved in and took possession.



Beautiful Farm Scene At Rutherford Homestead

Thomas Rutherford, in poor health for some time, died in 1879. He was succeeded to the ownership of the farm by his son, Malcolm, then his grandson, Thomas, and now Jaffray Rutherford and his family are the fourth and fifth generation to reside there.

THE HAROLD SCOTT FARM

Alexander Scott and his young bride, Isabella, immigrated to Canada on a sailboat from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It was their wedding trip. They settled on the shores of Georgian Bay.

Since there were no roads all provisions had to be transported by boat. Sometimes if the water were rough and the rowing heavy it was necessary to spend the night camping on the shore. On such an occasion Alexander Scott died during the night and was found by his two sons the following day. According to a tombstone in the possession of

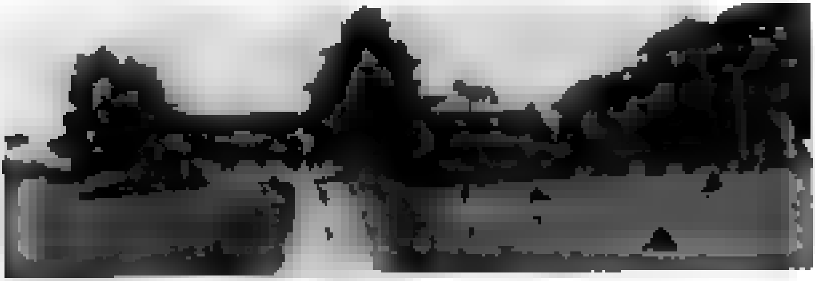
Harold Scott, great grandson of Isabella and Alexander, this tragedy took place on February [illegible] 1847. Alexander was then in his 36th year. The same tombstone bears an in memoriam for an eleven year old son who died February 25, 1853.

Isabella returned to Scotland but later came back to this area. On May [illegible] 1862 for the sum of $[illegible] Isabella Scott, widow of Alexander Scott was granted from the Crown a parcel of land known as the South-West half of Lot 10 in Concession B in the Township of Sydenham.

A house and barn were built on this property. This barn is still in use today. An Assessment notice of 18[illegible] states that the owner of this property, John Scott (Isabella's son) possessed 3 cattle, 20 sheep, 4 hogs, 3 horses. He was assessed for $600.00. In 1868 this same fifty acres was assessed for $1[illegible].

The fifty acre property, on which the main buildings stand, was taken from the Crown by Wm. Harza in December 1856. On April 26, 1860, this property was sold to John and Mary Scott for the sum of $700.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

A log house erected on this property was home to three generations of Scotts until 1933. With a few alterations and a new basement this structure now serves as a garage for the present owners. Its upstair part still houses an old cradle used by the pioneers, an antique



Above are the main buildings of the farm taken [illegible]. In the right background [illegible]

A modern McKee Harvester [illegible] the original barn built on the parcel of land [illegible] Alexander Scott. [illegible] Paul Scott, a member of the fifth generation.

foldup bunk bed and two [illegible] boxed pictures fashioned from feathers.

In addition to the two fifty acre farms already mentioned, the following pieces of adjacent property were bought and added to the Scott holdings.

July [illegible], John Scott, son of Alexander Scott, purchased [illegible] acres known as Lot [illegible] Concession A, for $[illegible] from two speculators.

In [illegible] George Scott, grandson of Alexander Scott, acquired 69 acres known as Lot [illegible] Concession A. In [illegible] acres of this property were sold to Russel Foster.

In 1963 Harold Scott, great grandson of Alexander Scott, purchased an adjoining fifty acres of land known as Lot 1, Concession A, from Edgar Lemon, thus making the present acreage as of [illegible] 314 acres.

The present brick house was erected in [illegible] with W. B. Campbell as contractor. The house was wired for electricity and a bathroom installed when it was built. The present barn was framed by [illegible] Spence. It was raised on May 24, [illegible]. The timber in it came from the home bush.

STEWART AND OSBORNE SHORTT FARM

It was in the spring of [illegible] that James Jack and his wife, Barbara McBeath, natives of Wick, in the County of Caithness, left and sailed with their two young sons, Donald, born in [illegible], and John, born in [illegible], from Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, for Canada, on a sailing vessel which took six weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. A daughter, Barbara, was born on the vessel during the crossing.

The family landed in Lower Canada and proceeded to Upper Canada by Little York, now Toronto. They purchased a home in the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, at Brown's Corners, on the Danforth Road near Agincourt. Here three more daughters were born, Isabella, Georgina and Margaret Ann.

In the year 1848 James Jack came north into the Queen's Bush in search of a Crown Grant and purchased the South half of Lot Eleven in the First Concession of Sydenham Township in the District of Wellington, for which he paid forty pounds for one hundred acres. He then returned home to Brown's Corners, where he remained for fifteen years.

Donald Jack was 26 years of age when he came north to his lot, chosen by his father in 1848, in 1863, and erected a log cabin. He married Jane Murdoch and began clearing his land of the huge timber, mainly maple, elm, beech, and in the lower parts cedar. These trees were felled by hand with the axe and drawn by oxen into large piles for the burning.

When he had a little land cleared he planted wheat for the making of bread, scattering the seed broadcast by hand among the stumps. It took years for the stumps to decay so they could be taken out.

Rails for fences were split from the trunks of cedar and elm trees and laid in zigzag fashion, one upon the other, to build a "snake rail" fence, many of which are still seen in this district.

At the southwest corner of this farm was left a very large elm tree. A hole was chopped in the trunk and used as a mail box [illegible] travelers [illegible] at hand [illegible] brought from the Woodford Post Office, before the days of rural mail delivery.

In the early days Donald Jack and his wife Jane, [illegible], kept a store in a part of their log home. This store was called the "grange" and some of the merchandise sold included flour, sugar and [illegible].

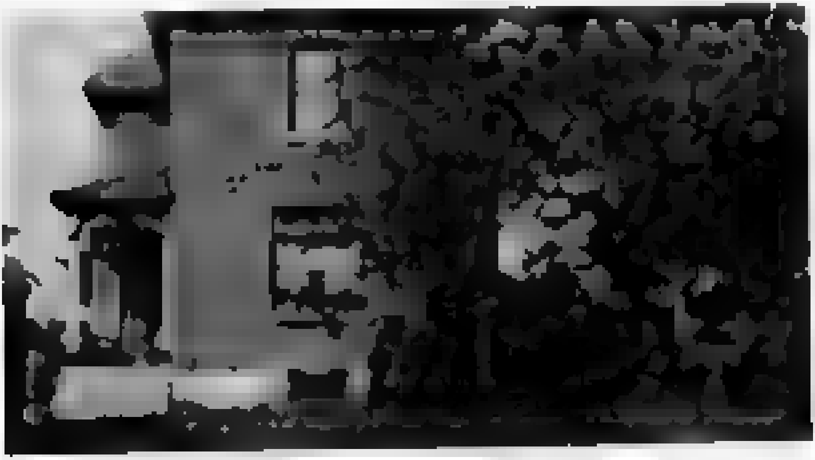
The large elm spoken of earlier measured [illegible] feet from the stump to the lowest limb and [illegible] feet on the stump. It was felled in the summer of [illegible] by Sherman Rogers and Norman Moore, the latter being a grandson of James Jack.

This homestead was transferred from Donald Jack to his sister Margaret Ann Jack in [illegible]. Margaret Ann Jack had married William Moore and in [illegible] the farm was transferred to their sons Norman and Osborne Moore, the present owners.

Mixed farming is carried on, the farm being watered by a spring creek flowing through it. The frame barn still stands but the house has disappeared. The farm has not been lived on since Donald Jack retired to his home in Bognor.

This Moore lot, [illegible] Lot [illegible], Concession 2, Sydenham Township was taken from the Crown in [illegible] by James Jack, who [illegible] Jack in November [illegible].

James Jack and his wife, Barbara McBeath, were natives of Wick, Caithness, Scotland, and had come to [illegible] Corners. Near [illegible] Township [illegible] where they settled and remained until they came to this locality in 1863.

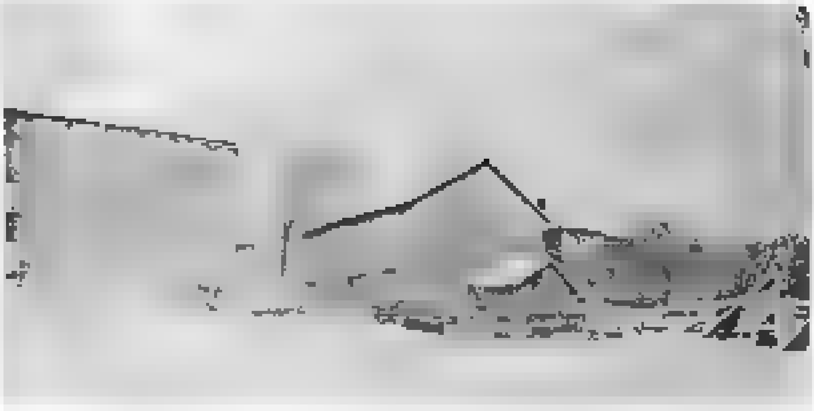


There were two log houses on this property along the [illegible] Line [illegible] Township. James and his wife and family lived in one situated on the hill and a short distance to the northwest of the present brick house built in [illegible] by James Jack, for which Robert [illegible] was the carpenter and George Moore the stone Mason, who erected the foundation.

The family of James Jack and Barbara McBeath were [illegible] who married Jane Murdoch; John married [illegible]; Barbara Isabella married John [illegible]; George married Jane [illegible]; Margaret Ann married William Moore.

James Jack planted three acres of apple orchard on his homestead. Varieties in which [illegible] were Northern Spy, Snow, Russet, [illegible], St. Lawrence, Talman Sweet, King, [illegible], [illegible] Pippin and [illegible] Russet. Some of these trees are still standing and bear fruit. Many of the original trees were killed in the winter of [illegible] due to abnormally severe frosts.

In [illegible] Margaret Ann Jack, the youngest daughter of James Jack and the wife of William Moore, became the owner of her father's farm homestead. The family of William Moore and Margaret



Farm Building Erected by James Jack [illegible] Picture Taken About 1915

Ann Jack were [illegible] Osborne, Stewart, married Jennie McDonald, Annie, died as a young woman.

In 1921 Stewart and Osborne Short became the owners. Stewart and Jennie Short had one son, Donald, who at the present time operates the farm along with his father and Uncle Osborne.

Many wild animals roamed the forest in the early days. Timber wolves, black bears and Virginia deer were the largest. Tom Bannon, a hunter, was charged by a black bear on this farm. He was able to kill the beast when he managed to place the barrel of his musket in its mouth and fire.

THE SPENCE FARM

This [illegible] acre farm on the N[illegible] Lot 2[illegible], Concession 10, Sydenham Township was taken up from the Crown by Dougall Spence in 1846. Dougall Spence was one of five brothers coming to Canada from the Isle of Islay to the north of Scotland. Three of the brothers came to Grey County and two remained in the vicinity of Lindsay.

Dougald Spence originally possessed one hundred acres between the Tenth and [illegible] of Sydenham and [illegible]. [illegible] acres is now occupied by the Arthur McMillan farms and the one hundred acres [illegible] on the north which he turned over to his son John [illegible] is occupied by Mr. [illegible] Fraser. The next two hundred acres in this same block to the south were possessed by Dougald's brother, Peter Spence. These two farms of one hundred acres each are now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Fraser and Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and family.

After arriving in Canada, Dougald Spence married the former Sarah Campbell. They had a family of ten, six girls and four boys, namely: Alexander, John, Sarah, Anne, Katherine, Janet, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and Dougald. Elizabeth (Mrs. J. [illegible] of Owen Sound), now deceased, was the last surviving member of her family.

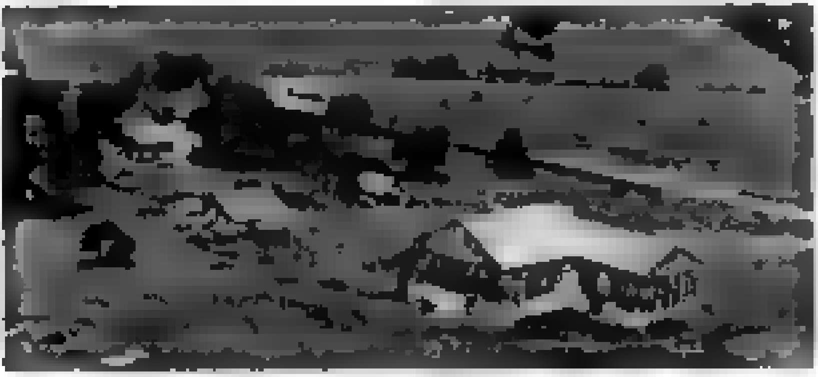
When Dougald Spence first arrived in this community, he erected a shanty near the [illegible] Creek on the south portion of his one hundred acres, on the property now occupied by Mr. [illegible] Fraser. He later erected a log and brick house [illegible] the bank of the creek but on the north portion of his two hundred acres, on the property now occupied by the McMillans. The brick used in the erection of this house was manufactured in a brickyard located on this same farm. All that remains of the house is the foundation.

Robert Campbell Spence, Dougall's son, erected the present house in 18[illegible]. In 18[illegible] he married Isabella Euphemia McLeod and they had a family of four daughters and one son: Gertrude (Mrs. Geo. McDonald), Isabel, Muriel (Mrs. Leslie Noble), Dorothy (Mrs. D. Kirk) and Lorne. Isabel and Muriel are deceased.

A new barn was erected on this property in 1915. The present house is equipped with hydro and water. Two never failing creeks provide an abundant supply of water. The larger of the two creeks was originally known as Telfer's Creek and empties into Georgian Bay at Leith.

This farm after being in the Spence name for [illegible] years was sold after Mrs. Robert Spence's death in August 1959, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McMillan, who now reside here.

PATRICK TRAYNOR FARM



The Traynor Homestead as Seen from the Air

The original Traynor family emigrated from Armagh County, Ireland, to Albion, York County, in Ontario. About 1846, when land in the newly formed township of Sydenham was made available for settlers, Michael Traynor, his wife, Anna Horan, and their family of six sons and four daughters came north. They came by easy stages

taking four days to make the trip because they brought their stock with them. A number of Irish settlers came to the same locality and the block of land taken up was afterwards called the Irish Block.

The Crown Lands Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] consisted of [illegible] acres and was deeded to Michael Travers and his heirs forever with the exception of any mines of gold and silver found thereon or any navigable waters flowing through. They cleared the land by degrees, building a house and two barns of logs. Oxen were used for work in the fields.

On the retirement of Michael Travers his son Patrick took over the management of the farm. Patrick Travers married Johanna McKenna and they had a family of five sons and seven daughters. More land was cleared and horses took over the work of oxen. Patrick Travers built the new brick house on the location about the year [illegible]. He also built and afterward enlarged the frame barns to the present [illegible] and [illegible]. This was the first farm in the district to have a telephone and people came long distances to make calls. This rural line was later taken over by the Bell Telephone Company.

In [illegible] Patrick Travers added to the original farm by purchasing an adjoining farm from Mr. Robert Hogg. In [illegible] he retired to Owen Sound and his son Michael X. took over the home farm and another son Maurice took the later purchased from Mr. Hogg.

Michael X. Travers married Agnes Mulholland of Arran and they had a family of two sons and two daughters, Patrick, Howard, Loretta and Irene. Michael X. was one of the first owners of a tractor in the district and during his tenure tractors were introduced on the farm partially replacing horses.

When Michael X. Travers retired from active farming in [illegible] his son Patrick took over the home farm and Howard bought the adjoining farm which had been in the Travers name since [illegible]. In [illegible] electricity came to the farm and in [illegible] the pressure system which had been operated by a windmill and supplied water to the house and barn, became automatic.

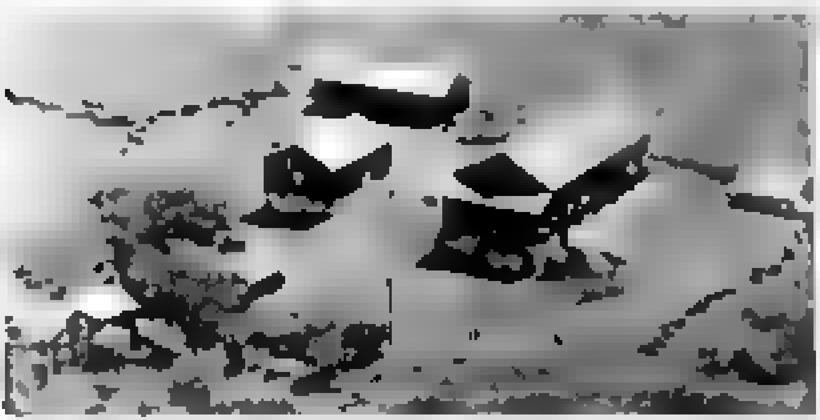
Michael X. Traynor died in [illegible]. Mrs. Traynor now makes her home with her daughter Loretta in Kitchener. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] John [illegible] lives in Owen Sound. When his house was destroyed by fire in [illegible], Howard moved to Owen Sound and Patrick now farms the [illegible] farm of [illegible] acres. With the disappearance of horses the farm has become completely mechanized. The family has always had an active interest in municipal affairs. Michael X. Traynor served in the Township Council as Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Patrick is now Deputy Reeve of Sydenham.

Patrick and his wife, the former Dolores [illegible], have two sons and one daughter. Michael is a pupil at the Owen Sound Collegiate and David and Ann Marie are at St. Mary's Separate School in Owen Sound.

It is not unlikely that in the course of time another Michael will farm the land acquired by his great great grandfather so long ago, but the setting will be different. Instead of slow moving oxen filling the air and the ring of the axes in the forest there will be the sound of the tractor drawn machinery and the whirr of aeroplanes overhead.

Thus [illegible] the old order changeth yielding place to new.

THE VEITCH FARM



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ways full of splendid spring water.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

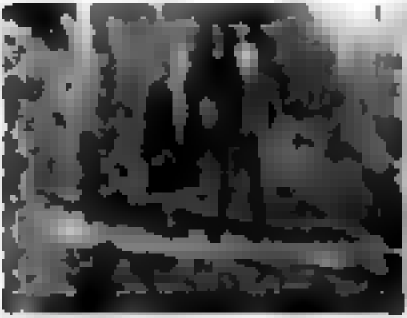
Thomas Veitch by three friends when they left Ayr in [illegible]. Many pieces of furniture were made by Thomas Veitch for his first home. Among them is a chest of drawers and a glass cupboard in splendid condition which are prized today in the Veitch family.

In early [illegible] telephone communication was established and electricity in 1952.

When Thomas Veitch retired from farming his youngest son, Walter, carried on on his father's homestead. Upon Walter's retirement in [illegible] he was replaced by his only son, William, who was keenly interested in good cattle and horses.

Thomas Veitch was married in Roxburghshire, Scotland, to Margaret [illegible], also a native of that place. They had a family of three sons and four daughters: William, Thomas, Walter, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. James Reid, Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible], who never married and spent her life at home with her family.

Walter Veitch, who succeeded his father, Thomas Veitch, on the farm in [illegible], married Annie [illegible] of [illegible]. Of this union two children were born, William, June [illegible], and Frances, [illegible]. William married [illegible] of [illegible], December [illegible]. In that year he took over his father's farm. Frances married James [illegible] of [illegible]. She now resides in [illegible]. William Veitch passed away May [illegible] after



MR. AND MRS. [illegible]

MR. AND MRS. [illegible]

a very brief illness. He had spent his entire life on this farm where he was born. This farm which was in the Veitch name since 1856 was sold in 1966.

Thomas Veitch born 8.5 died 901. Margaret T lee Veitch born 18 9 died 900. Walter Veitch born 1857 died 943. Fanny Warrilow Veitch born 857 died in 946.

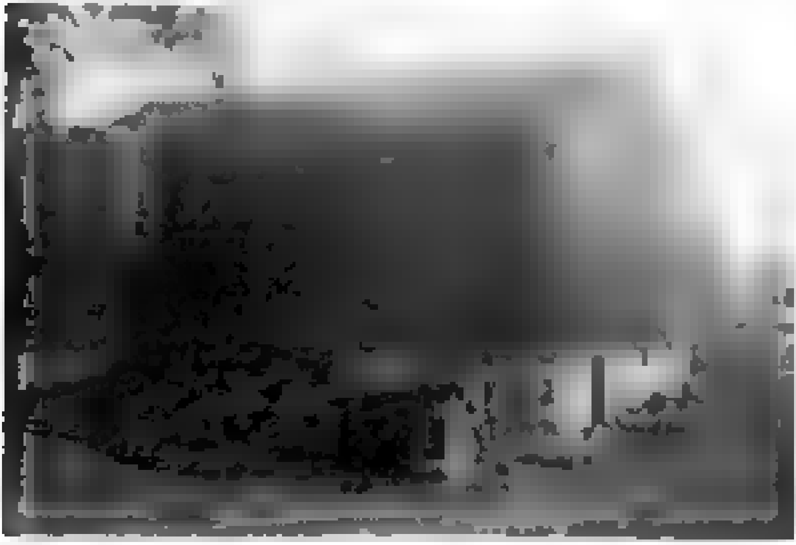
THE TED WHALEN FARM

In June 849 Matthew Trotter took two hundred acres of land from the Crown. This two hundred acres consists of seventy-five acres owned by the Jack Wilkinson Estate, twenty-five acres owned by Mr. James H. Keeling, fifty acres owned by Mr. Rennie Keeling, and fifty acres known as N ½ Lot 24, Concession I, S.C.R. and owned and occupied by Ted and Bertha Whalen.

On December [illegible], 1854, Mr. Charles Keeling, Ted Whalen's grandfather, bought the two hundred acres from Mr. [illegible]. On December [illegible], [illegible] Wm. Frazer, Bertha Whalen's grandfather, bought the fifty acres known as N [illegible] Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible]. Wm. Frazer died in [illegible] and his sons Charles and Joseph Frazer took over the land.

On April [illegible], Joseph Frazer, Bertha Whalen's father, bought his brother Charles's share. Joseph married Margaret [illegible] [illegible] and they had three daughters: Bertha (Mrs. Ted Whalen), Florence (Mrs. Percy McKee) of Owen Sound, and Olive (Mrs. Thomas R. [illegible]) of Wiarton.

In November [illegible], Ted and Bertha Whalen, the present occupants, obtained the farm. They have one daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Bert King), who lives at R.R. [illegible] Wiarton. The Kings have two children, Barbara and Brian.



In 1898 the present barn was built. In 1915 the house was [illegible], which at that time consisted of the part now used as a kitchen. [illegible] was enlarged and [illegible] was brick[illegible].

A cement block silo was built in 19[illegible]1. The telephone was installed in 1912.

In 1927 water was installed in house and barn. This water is piped from a spring below the rock, a distance of over a mile, and is pumped by hydraulic pressure. The spring supplies water to two other neighbouring farm buildings. A driving shed was built in 1949. The buildings all have asphalt roofs. A modern bath room with hot and cold water was installed in 1950.

THE JOHN WILSON FARM

Thomas Wilson, who had been a stone mason in Scotland before coming to Canada, married Margaret Reoch, who was also Scottish born. In 1866, Thomas obtained the property consisting of 175 acres at Lot 10, Concession 5, from the Crown.

There was a family of eight: Margaret (Mrs. J. W[illegible]) who lived in Derby Township, Elizabeth (Mrs. Jack Silverthorne) of Owen Sound, Jane (Mrs. Angus D. Morrison) of Bognor, Marie (Mrs. Jack Pentland) of Winnipeg, Ellen (Mrs. Bob Crannie) of Owen Sound, John, who settled on the home farm, Jim, of Owen Sound, and Annie (Mrs. Victor N[illegible]lan) of London.

John was only 14 years of age when his father died, but with the help of Angus Morrison, his uncle, he carried on the farm. He

married Kathryn Crannie, who died in 1918, and they had one son, John J., and one daughter, Marguerite, who is Mrs. Carl Pentland of Chatham.

John, Sr. (John J.) and his wife, the former Leona Gunn, now reside on the family farm. They have two daughters, Linda and Marie.

The house was first a log one and is now insul. brick covered. The back part of the house was built, as written on a corner stone, in 1907 by M. Boyd, the mason for the building of the foundation.

The barn, 150 yards away from its present location was moved in 1897 on to its present foundation. The second stable built to accommodate the farm horses in 1915.

It is recalled that when drilling the well on this farm, the driller went to a depth of 30', then went through 2 feet of shell rock and then dropped to 82 feet. This has proven to be a wonderful source of water supply and has been most helpful to many neighbours in dry weather periods.

This property is now adjacent to a conservation area site and due to a Beaver Dam much former fertile acreage is now unusable.

A cooper, a Mr. Walker, lived in a log dwelling on the corner of the Wilson farm and Mr. W. J. Miller remembers his father taking a barrel to Mr. Walker to be repaired. Wooden wash tubs, sap buckets and dash churns were also made and repaired by the cooper.

CHAPTER 5 WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

The idea of a women's group was conceived by Mrs. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless and in 1897 a Women's Institute organization was first established at Stoney Creek, Ontario. The idea of a rural women's organization rapidly spread and the year 1910 saw a group founded at Kemble in Grey County. By 1914 there were eight branches in Grey North District. Two of these Grey branches were in Sydenham Township, one at Annan and the other at Bognor. Both are still active in 1967.

Through the years branch members in the township have given freely of their time and talents to further the work at other levels of the organization. Branches have sent representatives to District, County and Area meetings, also to Provincial Officers' Conferences, National and International gatherings.

The individual groups have given charitable donations to numerous organizations, supported Women's Institute projects, not only in their own local groups, but at district, county, area, provincial, national and international levels.

In early years branches gave support to such district projects as locating a doctor at Tobermory in [illegible], placing First Aid kits in schools, supporting the Y.W.C.A., the Children's Shelter (now Grey Home), the upkeep of a ward in the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital for 50 years and the establishing and maintenance for more than 20 years of a city rest room in Owen Sound.

As the organization has spread around the world to embrace six million members in over forty countries its support to projects has also widened.

International and local scholarships are supported and these help worthy students to further their education in chosen fields. Support is given by the national body through the United Nations to the Northern Canadian Indians where Women's Institutes are now being established.

Many branches will recall the "Jam for Britain" project, Canned Milk for Britain, the Tractor for Greece and other Red Cross projects of the war years.

Many branches have Tweedsmuir History Books telling the history of their own locality in detail. They support the local Museum, the County Women's Institute C.F.O.S. Radio program, are members of the County Historical Society and give volunteer service at the local Ontario Mental Hospital. The branches helped to organize the Township School Reunions in 1966.

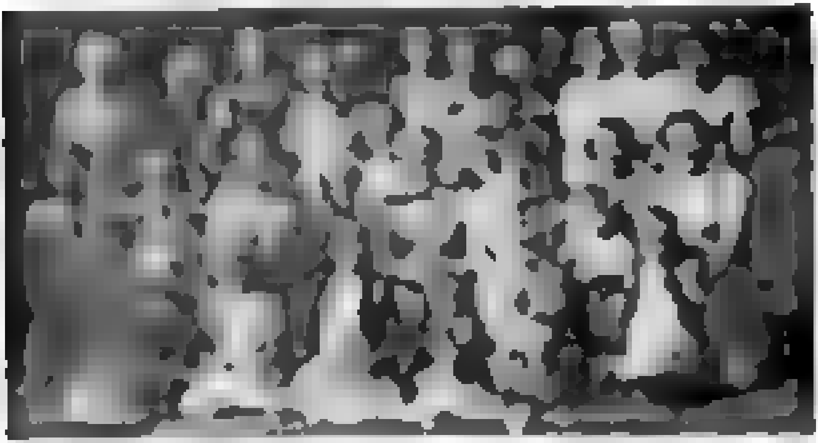
In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Food, the branches enjoy short courses and training schools in a variety of topics on food, clothing, decorating and home management under the direction of professional help. The branches also supply the leaders for the 4-H Homemaking Clubs.

The groups often entertain their families at a special meeting, share visits with neighbouring branches and work on such money raising endeavors as catering to banquets, having bake sales, concerts, etc.

It is always foremost in the minds of our leaders that it is the local branch and its members who have built the worldwide Women's Institute organization of today.

ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

[illegible] to this date



[illegible]

[illegible]

One of the outstanding contributions of this branch was the adoption of a Veteran in 1946. Bob Reilly was a patient of the Sunnybrook Hospital. Either a letter or treat was sent to him monthly. All of the members had corresponded with him and some had visited him. He passed away in March, 1959, and at the May meeting an impressive Memorial Service was held.

ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE 1967

Back Row L. to R.: Mrs. Harold [illegible], Mrs. James Rye, Mrs. Stanley Hutchinson, Mrs. Donald McQueen, Mrs. Wesley McKay, Mrs. Kenneth Spence.

Middle Row L. to R.: Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. Everett Johnston, Mrs. Allan Wilson, president, Mrs. Cecil Holman, secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.

Front Row L. to R.: Mrs. Robert Hewitson, Mrs. Carl [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible].

Missing: Mrs. Arthur Alexander and Mrs. Elgin Knight.

The suggestion for a Tom Thomson Memorial Plaque originated from this branch and the plaque was erected at Leith in [illegible]. Through a resolution a Conservation Park, Ainslie Wood, was established. The suggestion for this conservation area came from the Leith Farm Forum to the Institute.

Mrs. Arthur McArthur died in August [illegible]. Mrs. Michael Robertson, Mrs. Ross [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] McKay hold life memberships.

BALACLAVA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

On June the [illegible], 1926, seventeen ladies, situated on the Balaclava mail route and surrounding vicinity, met in Mission Baptist Church, also on the Balaclava mail route, for the purpose of organizing a Women's Institute. A number of these ladies had formerly been united as a Red Cross Society during World War I. At the conclusion of the war this group decided to be organized into some other charitable work. Later on the date mentioned, Mrs. James Gardner, who organized the third Women's Institute in the world at her home village of Kemble, came from Owen Sound, where she was then residing, to organize a new branch to be known as the Balaclava Women's Institute. The first president was Mrs. David Robertson Sr. and the first secretary-treasurer was Mrs. Roy G. [illegible].

During the forty years of growth several projects have been carried out; a two weeks' course in both sewing and cooking was held, also short courses in glove making, vegetable cookery and sewing.

In [illegible] a resolution submitted by this branch to the Grey North District Women's Institute for its approval re the destruction of the Warble Fly was forwarded to the Toronto Central Area Women's Institute Convention. The outstanding feature of this was the start of a campaign of spraying for warble fly control in various municipalities.

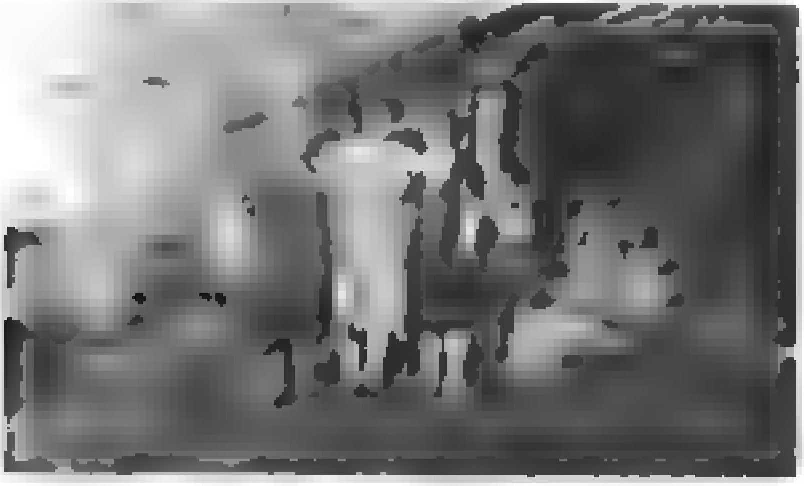
Included in shipments for overseas relief during World War II were 298 quilts.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] anniversary was commemorated.

[illegible]



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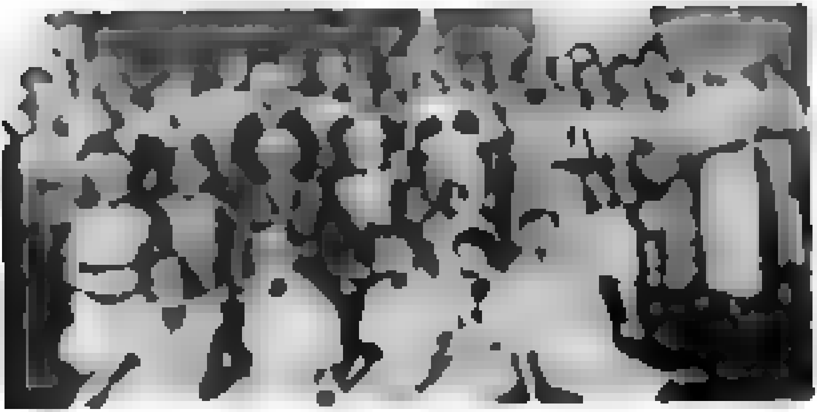


[illegible]

Johnson and Merton [illegible]

[illegible]

concert funds and donated the fruits of their efforts to the Owen Sound Women's Patriotic League.

[illegible] the Balaclava Women's Institute celebrated the [illegible] anniversary of organization [illegible] during the war. [illegible] left to right are [illegible] the former presidents Mrs. Joseph Be[illegible] [illegible] and M[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] president M[illegible] [illegible] and charter members Mrs. R. [illegible] and Mrs. George Sutherland.

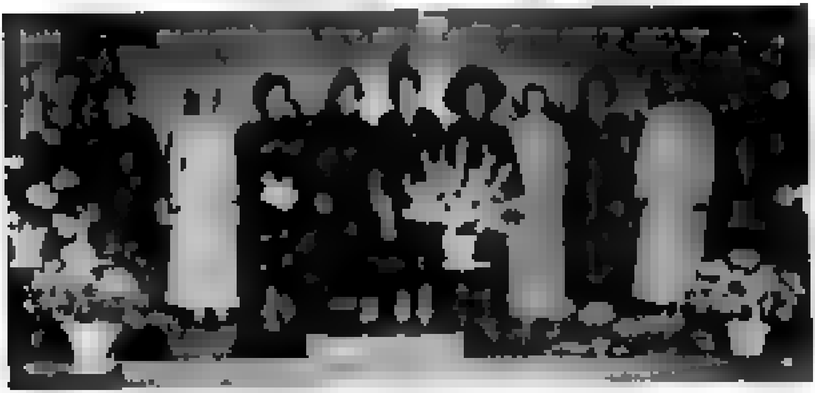
Morley Red Cross was formed in [illegible]. Mrs. Robert Hill was president and Mrs. Arthur Leman secretary. Members were Morley and Balaclava women. Money was raised by concerts and box socials, the girls of the neighbourhood helping with these.

A great deal of work was done for the boys overseas, knitting socks, making pyjamas, surgical shirts and bandages.

The group held a farewell party and presentation for each local boy going overseas and a reception when they returned. Christmas boxes were filled and sent to the boys.

The proceeds left after the war were used to frame pictures of local boys to hang in each of the schools and also a plaque bearing their names was mounted on Morley Church. When the A.F.V. Range took over this plaque was mounted in [illegible] School yard.

BOGNOR WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

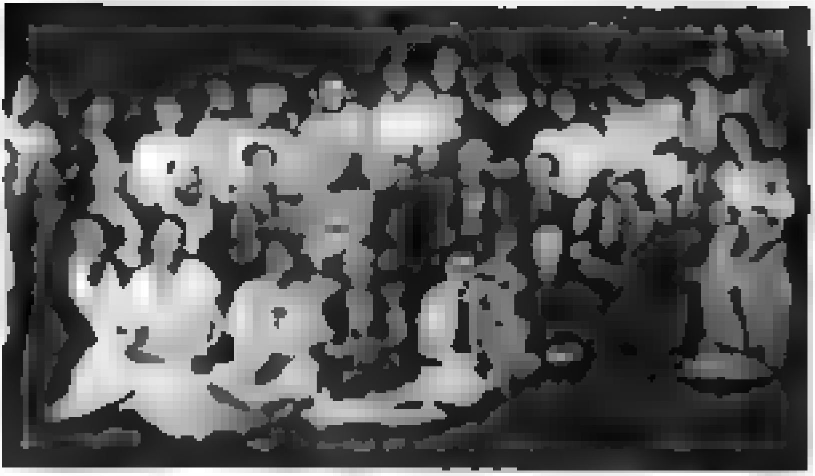


Bognor Women's Institute members who sang a group of old-time songs at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the program.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. George Mellor, Mrs. Wm. Marsh, Mrs. Eugene [illegible], Mrs. He[illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Martin, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Wm. [illegible] Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

The Bognor Women's Institute was organized by Mrs. Parsons of Mount Forest on January 2[illegible], [illegible]. This meeting was held in the Methodist Church. The first president was Miss Belle [illegible] and the first secretary Mrs. Robert Beaumont, Bognor. Eighteen women joined at this first meeting.

In February, [illegible], this branch planned the planting of trees in the village of Bognor to commemorate Coronation Day, May [illegible], [illegible]. Two plays of outstanding merit by home talent were presented, "The Temple of Fame" ([illegible]) using seventy-five characters and "Pirates Come to Late" with forty-two persons, making the plays truly worthwhile.



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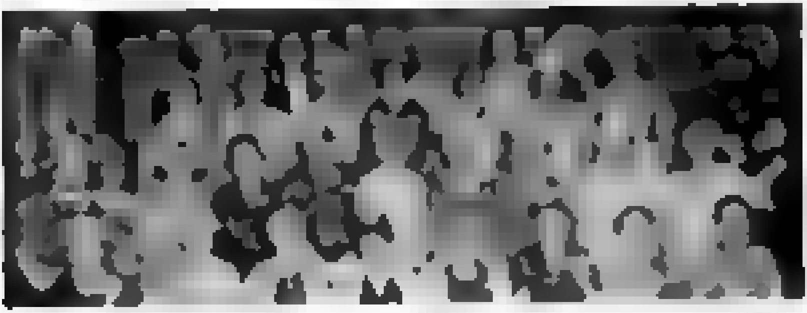


[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] each year since 1912

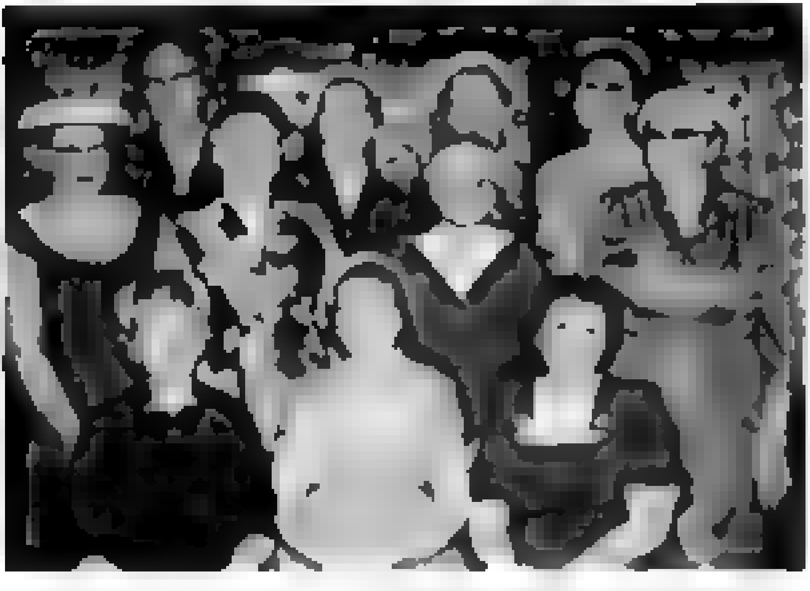
[illegible] program in 1935

BOTHWELL'S CORNER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute was organized on March 4, [illegible] at the home of Mrs. Allan Johnson by Mrs. John Anderson, President of Grey North District, assisted by Mrs. Lawrence Fulford, a vice-president.

Mrs. Fraser Lamont and Mrs. Gordon MacPherson, now deceased, are the branch's two Life Members, the latter being the first Grey North District Life Member.

A special project of this branch has been the sending of food parcels since [illegible] to Miss Harriet [illegible] of Walsall, Staffordshire, England, who is 98 years old now.

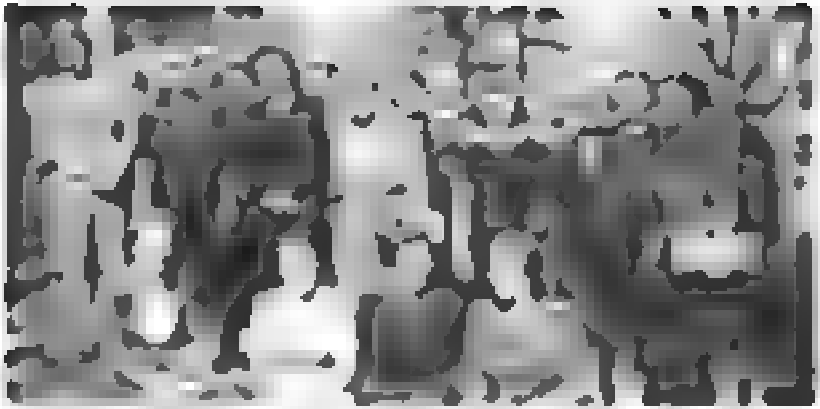


Some members present when the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute was hosted [illegible]

Seated, left to right: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Fraser Lamont, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Frank [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Wright, [illegible]

Back row, left to right: Mr. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible]

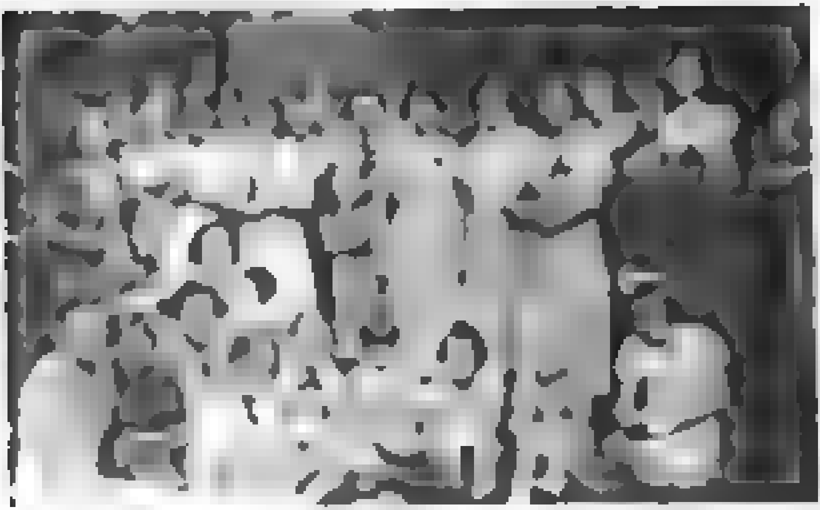


[illegible] in Knaggs, Jr., Mrs. William McLean

[illegible]

[illegible] branch

[illegible]



[illegible]
JUNE 1937

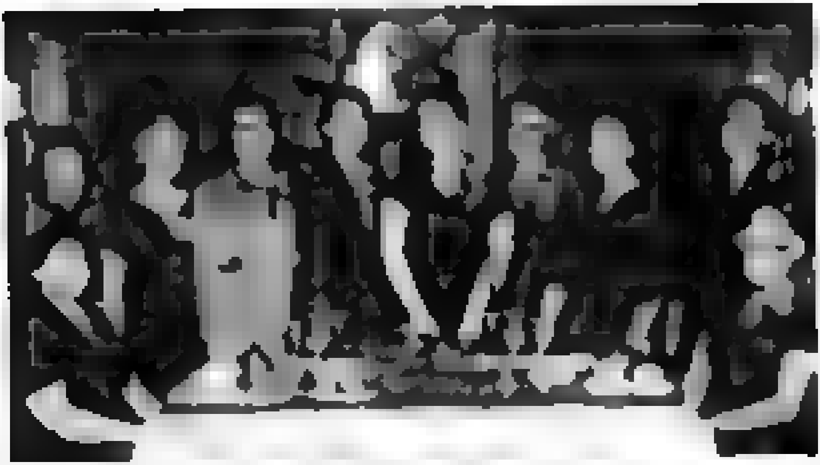
[illegible]

Mrs. Jack Long [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



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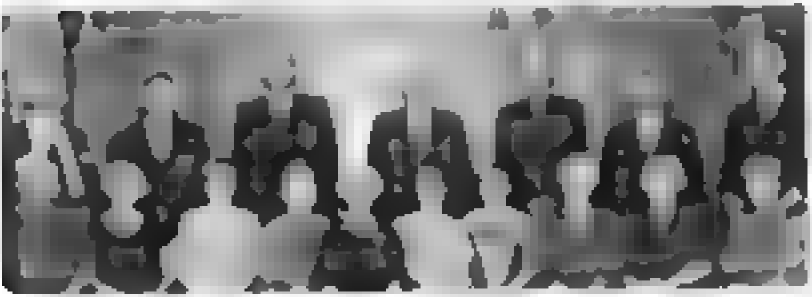

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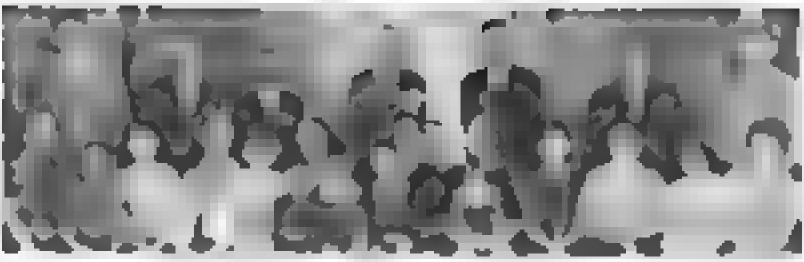

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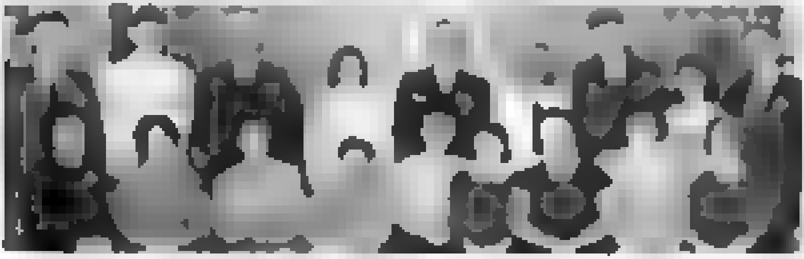


[illegible] Bishop and Mrs. Ollie [illegible] Sheila Johnson and Mr [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] 12th Street East in Owen Sound.

[illegible] cream and sugar.

[illegible] and gold.

[illegible]

[illegible] take part in Institute work.

[illegible]

[illegible] Donald Lemon the Secretary.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A MILLINERY COURSE SPONSORED BY
BEAR [illegible] WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Seated: Mrs. Albert Laycock, Instructress Miss Vera [illegible], Mrs. George Fraser.

Standing: Mrs. William McInnes, Mrs. Don [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] King, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Walter Reid, Mrs. Lorne [illegible].

Money was raised by box socials, euchre parties and catering to banquets.

The branch decided to wire the school for hydro in 195[illegible] and an agreement was made with the school board for reimbursement if the school should be reopened.

Meetings and socials were held at the school until it reopened in September 1954. It was decided to hold future meetings in Johnstone Church Sunday School.

A scrap book was started at the first month's meeting and has been kept up to date by the program conveners.

A school fair award to Sydenham Agricultural Society was started in 1954 and a donation is made to this yearly.

A member is named at the monthly meeting to write our adopted War Veteran in London Westminster Hospital, and a gift is sent to him at Christmas.

In 1963, a child was sponsored under the Foster Child Care plan, Hong Kong, sharing with Annan and Bothwell's Corner. The branch continued this support until 1967.

Briar Hill School was closed for the second time in 1965 and permission was given to the branch by the school board to use the school for payment of hydro and oil.

A successful reunion of schools, S.S. No. 4, Briar Hill, S.S. No. 8 Balaclava and S.S. No. 5 Morley, was held at the Briar Hill School September 5, 1966. This event was sponsored by the Institute and three hundred and eighty five former pupils, teachers and friends attended. Mrs. Russel Hill and Mrs. Walter Read were conveners.

Although membership has dropped from twenty-eight in 1949 to fourteen in 1966, members continue to give support to many worthwhile projects, to enjoy some very interesting programs and also the opportunity the Institute gives to meet with friends and neighbours.

DINNA WEARY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The DinnaWeary Women's Institute was organized on November 18, 1948 by the Grey County Vice-President, Mrs. Gordon McPhater at the home of Mrs. John Barr. The name chosen was a Scotch saying meaning "to never grow weary".

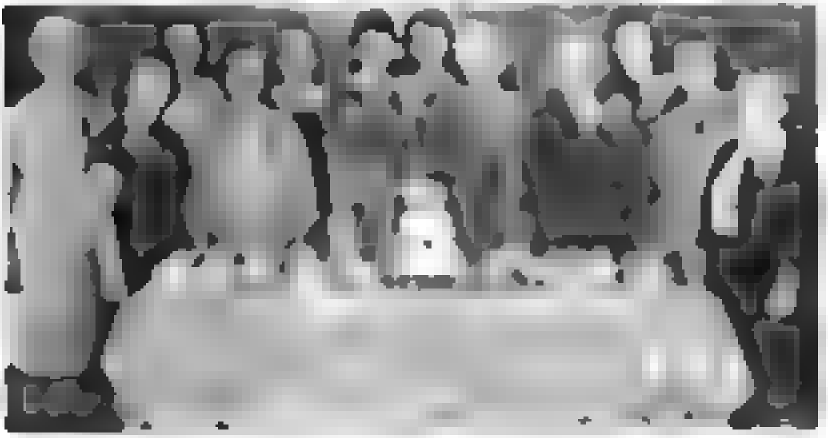
The first president was Mrs. Leonard Boyd and the first secretary-treasurer was Mrs. Percy Williams.

A project of this branch was the building of cupboards in the local school, S.S. No. 6 South Sydenham, and the purchasing of folding chairs for community use.

This branch found it necessary to disband in 1966 due to many of the former members working outside the home.

[illegible]

[illegible]



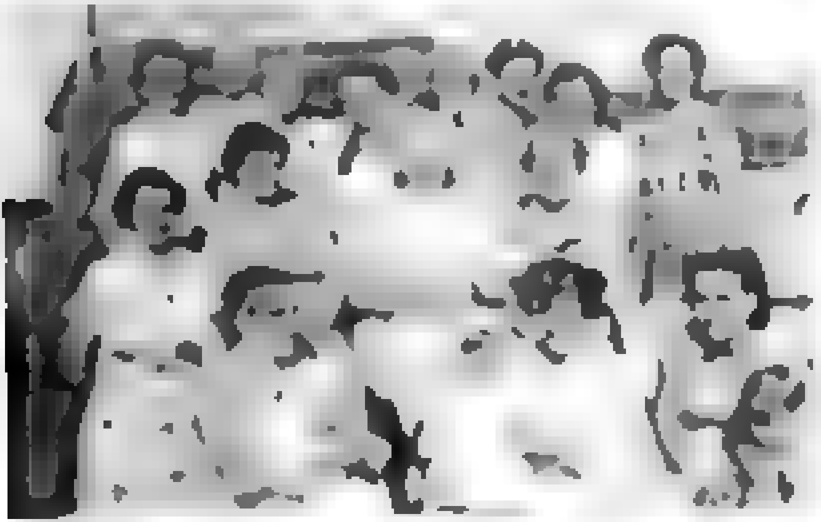
[illegible] Boyes, Mrs. Robert Tuck, Mrs. Garth Brown, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] equipment for most

[illegible]

[illegible] have been celebrated



[illegible]

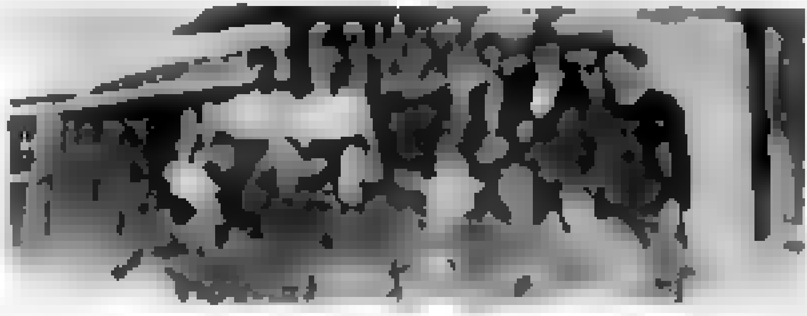
[illegible]

[illegible] meetings [illegible] [illegible]. These members were [illegible] and there has been an average membership of twenty.

[illegible] HEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

On a fine winter day, the third of December, [illegible] a group of women met at the home of Mrs. [illegible] to consider forming a women's organization. Mrs. W. T. Moffatt of [illegible] was present and outlined the aims of the Women's Institute of which she was a valued member. A branch was organized then and there with Mrs. F. [illegible] as president and Miss Mary [illegible] MacDonald as secretary-treasurer. The branch was to be called [illegible]. The name was chosen as the members came from the districts which had been served by the [illegible] Head and [illegible] post offices. Later the name was changed to Heath Head as most of the members were then from the Heath Head district.

The early activities were varied: [illegible] speakers and short courses bringing added knowledge and skills to the members and



[illegible]

[illegible]

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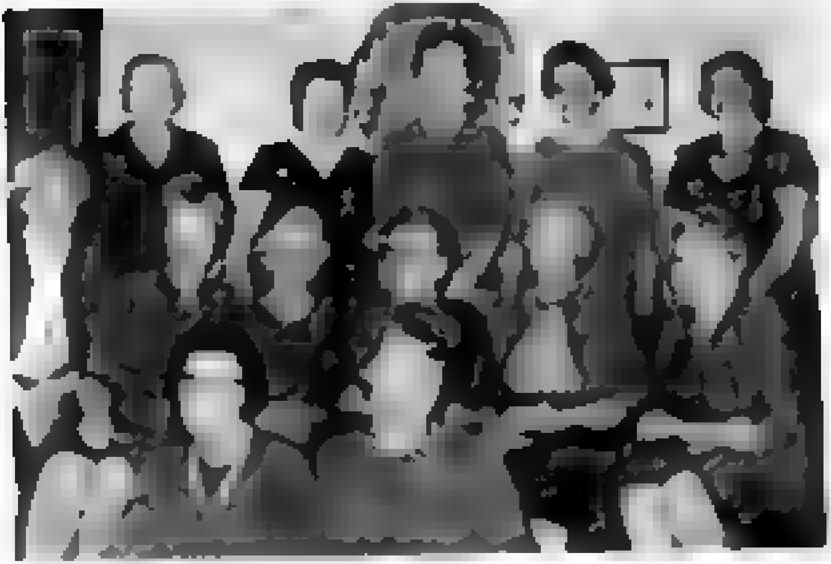


[illegible]

many good books were enjoyed. Often a travelling library was obtained for the use of the community. The major accomplishment over the years was the purchasing and renovation of the Methodist Church on the eighth line which had been closed for years. This was made into a community hall. A piano and other equipment was purchased and hydro was installed and maintained.

Special celebrations were held to mark the twenty-fifth and fiftieth anniversaries of the branch.

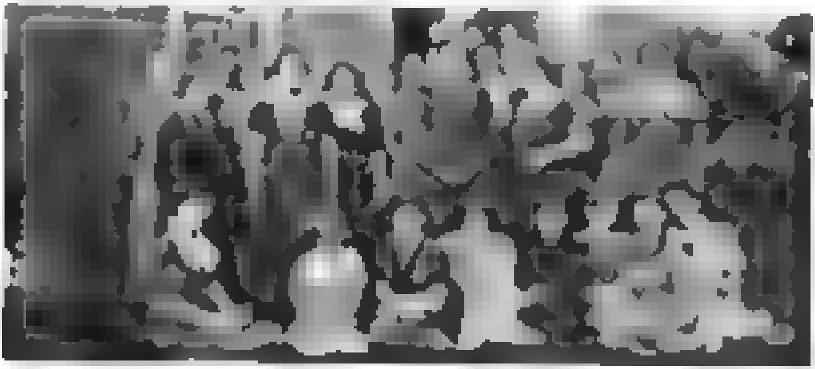
In [illegible] the Women's Institute bought cooking equipment and dishes for the S.S. No. [illegible] School and hot lunches were served to the pupils from November to April for several years.

[illegible] Mrs. Thomas Young [illegible] meeting [illegible] member [illegible]

[illegible] membership [illegible] the last meeting of the [illegible] Branch [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Thomas Young [illegible] Township [illegible] Township



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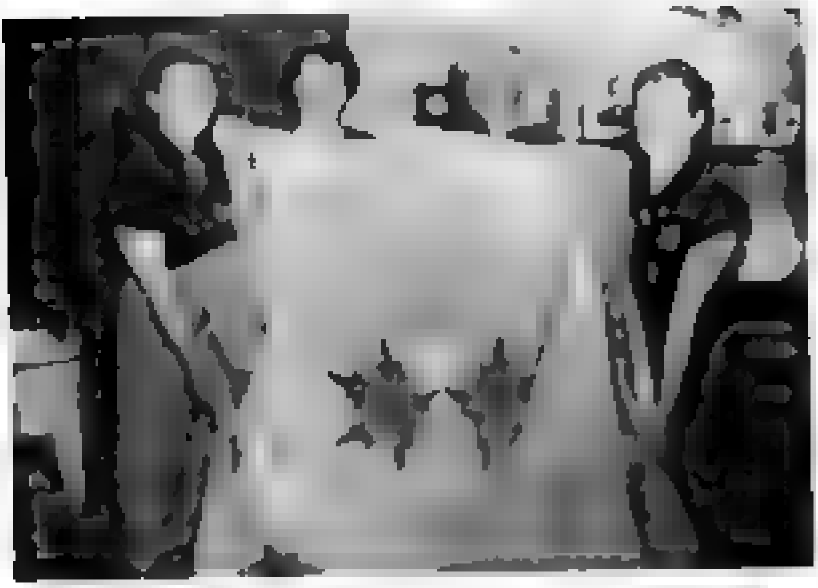


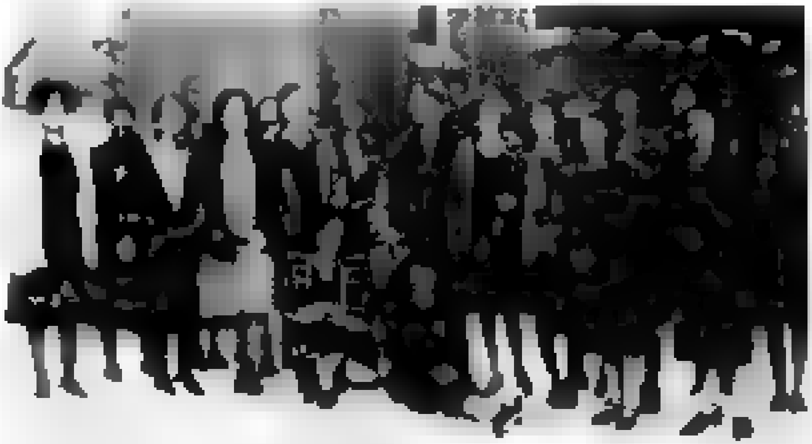
[illegible]

[illegible] planned, stitched and quilted.

[illegible] shipped to England.

[illegible]

On January 31, 1928, in compliance with the wishes of the women of the community, Mrs. L. B. Danard, the County President, assisted by Miss V. Currie, the District of Grey North President, organized the Woodford Branch of the Women's Institute. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Best and Mrs. Sam Doran was elected president with the late Mrs. James Morrison, 1st Vice President and Mrs. George Best as Secretary-Treasurer. The first year there were forty members on the roll.



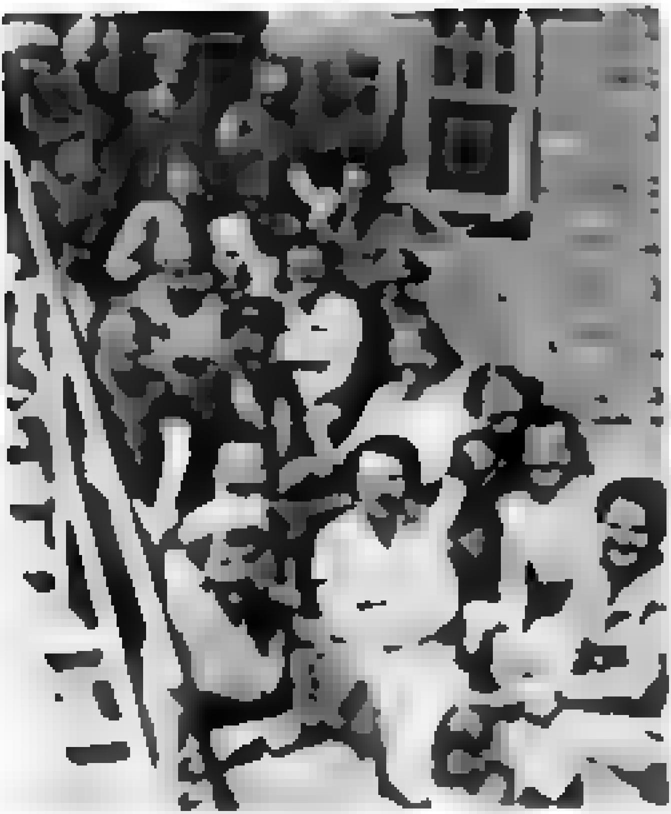
Sewing class sponsored by the Woodford Women's Institute at the home of Mrs. Wm. Best in the winter of [illegible] with Miss Phillips as the teacher.

The ladies attending the course were standing left to right: Mrs. Wm. Best, Mrs. Sam Doran, Miss Phillips, Mi[illegible] Spence, Miss Margaret Best, Mrs. Ed. [illegible], Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Robt. [illegible], Mrs. M. W. [illegible], Miss [illegible] Baker, Miss Vivian [illegible], Mrs. Wellington Snyder, Miss [illegible] Silverthorn, Mrs. [illegible] Snyder, Miss Helen Spence, Mrs. [illegible] Baker, Miss [illegible].

In the foreground are Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Robert Elliott, Mrs. Stuart [illegible].

In October, 1928, Woodford Women's Institute helped to furnish a ward in the new wing of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital. In 1929 a Baby Clinic was sponsored by this institute in the community.

Many competitions have been entered and this branch won the first prize of $20.00 in a Sun Times recipe contest, third prize for a



[illegible]

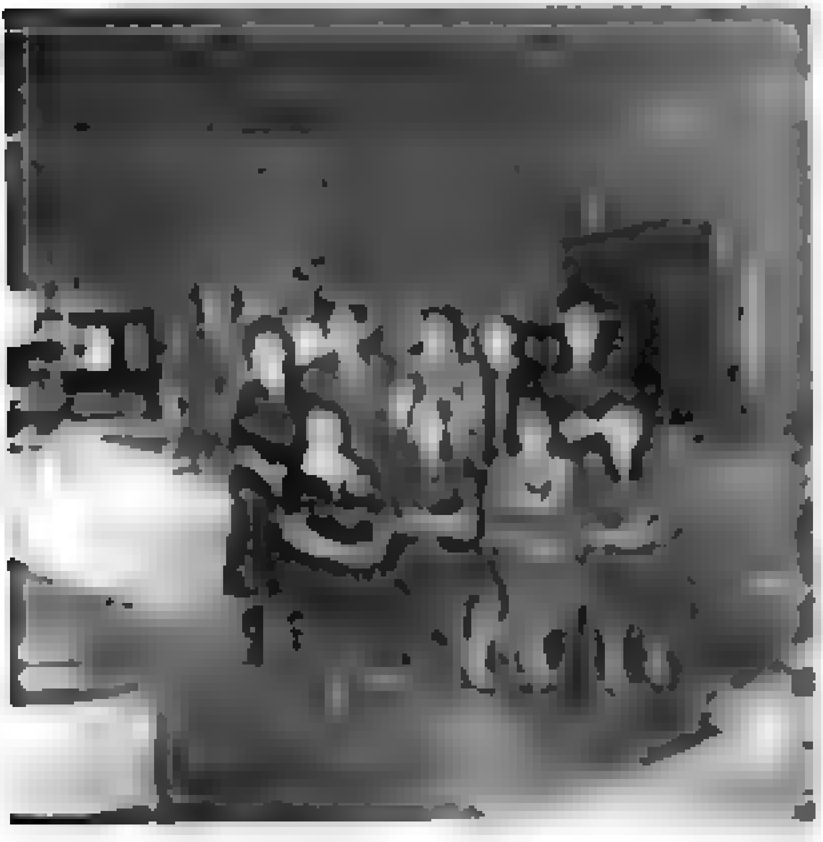
[illegible]

Child's Work-day at the [illegible] Fall Fair and [illegible] part in the [illegible] South District [illegible] Flower Show [illegible]

The [illegible] Women's [illegible] friendship [illegible] correspondent from [illegible] England. Mrs. [illegible] visited this branch in July of 1954, when she was visiting in Canada.

The members of the Women's Institute were responsible for the [illegible] of the Community Centre and since it was built they have purchased dishes for the kitchen, a piano for the auditorium, curtains for the stage and, as their centennial project, flower beds were planted at the front of the hall.

Some of the ways in which the ladies have made the money needed for these worthwhile projects are [illegible] banquets, catering



[illegible] the Winchester Women's Institute [illegible] meeting [illegible] at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Norman [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. F. [illegible] Knight, then [illegible] president of Winchester [illegible] Major Knight and Mrs. Knight [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Stephen [illegible] here [illegible] Mr. Stephen, Mrs. Stephen, Major [illegible] Knight and Mrs. Knight.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE COLORS

Blue and Gold

The origin of the Women's Institute colors, as related by Laura Rose Stephen, first lecturer and organizer for the Women's Institute appointed by the Department of Agriculture [illegible] a few dozen delegates to the Women's Institute Convention at Guelph in the early days of the organization gathered in a classroom at the Ontario Agricultural College to discuss the matter of colors for the Women's Institute.

The Conventions were held at Guelph, known as the Royal City because Guelph was the family name of Queen Victoria. For this reason, purple and gold, the royal colors, symbolizing loyalty and royalty, were chosen for the Women's Institute.

Through the years, it was found that the purple color was difficult to obtain in ribbon or paper, so often blue had to be substituted and the purple was gradually replaced by blue, and now blue and gold are accepted as the official colors of the Women's Institutes in Ontario. The dark blue of the cornflower is considered the nearest shade in blue.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MOTTO

For Home and Country

At a convention held at Guelph, the subject of a motto was discussed and several members were asked to submit a suitable one. Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless and Miss Urie Watson, Dean of Macdonald Institute, were chosen to be the judges.

Laura Rose Stephen relates that, as she sat in the back of the parlor of her mother's home at 29 Glasgow St., Guelph, that evening, she penned four words, "For Home and Country." Later it was the decision of the judges that these four words be our motto. This was in 1902. Since then, our motto has been universally adopted.

Speaking at a later time, Mrs. Stephen said, "Do not stray too far from the first phrase of our motto 'For Home' and devote too much time to the second phrase 'and Country.' The first is the foundation on which the second is built."

Our motto has furnished the inspiration under which we work and under which we have achieved remarkable results. We have worked faithfully and unselfishly as members of the Women's Institute and we must continue in this way. Our organization now holds a high position in the world, due in part to the worthy aims and objectives which were laid down for us in the beginning. If we continue to live up to the ideals embodied in our motto we must always keep it before us. It is for this that we were organized and for this we must carry on. It is not what we get but what we give, not how we pray but how we live that is important. Our actions in our home, in our home community, in our Canadian community and in our world community are a vital force in the shaping of our future destiny.

THE INSTITUTE ODE

The author and origin of the Ode are not known. It has been reported that it was used by the "Sons of Temperance" Lodge in Stroud, Simcoe County, in the Late '70's. The correct form is one stanza of eight lines. It is sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

A goodly thing it is to meet
In friendship's circle bright,
Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet
Or dims the radiant light.
No unkind word our lips shall pass,
No envy sour the mind,
But each shall seek the common weal,
The good of all mankind.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE PIN OR BADGE

In February, 1903, a committee was appointed to arrange for an emblematic pin for Institute members. Again, Laura Rose Stephen provided the idea. She related that a small group gathered in the wing of the old Town Hall in Guelph to discuss the design for a pin. She drew a sketch from a signet ring which she wore and said, "If we could have the initials of our Institute, O.W.I., in the centre it would be fine." The maple leaves were not included. This sketch was sent to Ryrie's, who made two or three designs. From these our badge was selected and so we have our Institute pin, a small oval in blue and gold with a small maple leaf at each end and the words of our motto engraved on the oval banding, hence the Women's Institute Crest. This little pin was the first or forerunner of the other Women's Institute pins and should be worn above them.

INSTITUTE GRACE

We thank Thee, Father, for Thy care
Food, friends and kindliness we share
May we forever mindful be
Of Home and Country and of Thee

This was composed by Mrs. Clara Lintel, of City View and Merivale Institute. The tune is "Old Hundred". It was submitted to the Provincial Board by the Ottawa Area for consideration at the annual meeting, November, 1990. The Board recommended that this Grace be used at Women's Institute functions.

LIVING IN THE PRESENT

Only the present belongs to us. Of all the vast eternities only the moment we enjoy is assured to us. The past is an accomplished history that cannot be altered, the future is a prospective record that cannot be presaged. The influence of today's activity may touch the very shores of eternity, but it is to the individual only a momentary opportunity. The burdens that rest heavily on tired shoulders may be entirely removed by tomorrow's dawn. It is only the duties of the day that demand performance, and the evils of the hour that need to be borne. The attempt to bear tomorrow's load results in failure, both for the present and the future.

CHAPTER 6
FLOURMILLS AND SAWMILLS

SAWMILLS — BALACLAVA COMMUNITY

Mr. George Scott, Sr., built a sawmill on Lot 8, Concession A, on the No. 9, or Waterton's Creek, near Balaclava. This mill was operating in the early 1850's.

A steam powered sawmill was operated on Lot No. 36, Concession 11, in St. Vincent. Although this mill was situated just over the town line, the lumber sawn contributed much to the buildings in the Balaclava area. The earliest known of it, was that it was owned and operated by a Mr. McGallivray and later by Mr. Alex. Reid, in the 1880's.

In 1913, a steam powered sawmill was set up at the north end of the townline between Sydenham and St. Vincent at Vail's Point. The mill was operated by Grier & Creighton to saw timber for the Government Dock built at Vail's Point at that time. The mill was later operated by Mr. Jos. Frizzell from 1918 to 1926, when he moved away.

BOGNOR MILLS
SYDENHAM MILLS — FLOUR MILLS AND SAWMILL

James Trotter, a native of Ireland, and his wife, a Highland Lassie, came to this area in the late 1840's and erected an exceptionally well built log house on the western bank of the spring creek flowing northward through the west quarter of Lot 6, Concession 2

Sydenham Township and not far distant from the 6 and 7 sideroad. The house still stands and is said to be the oldest pioneer structure remaining in the area. Here Mr. and Mrs. Trotter lived and cleared part of the 200 acre Lot 6, Concession 2, which was deeded to them in 1861 and 1862. Mr. Trotter farmed for a time to make a living. A dam was constructed on the creek near the house, creating a pond, and a sawmill and a flour mill three stories in height were erected by James Trotter and James Haig. Mill stones were used to grind wheat grown in the area, into flour.

Grist mill in background was burned in 1950. Sawmill in the foreground was owned by Sydenham Township.

The mill properties were sold to Peter Quance in 1873. He built a new flour mill a short distance to the south of the Haig mill. Some years later Peter sold to his son, Frank, who built a fine brick house on what is now the north-west corner of Main Street and Second Avenue in the village of Bognor, where he and his wife resided until he sold out to George Toms in 1910 or 1911, who operated the sawmill and the grist mill for a number of years.

Subsequent owners have been Neil Morrison, Simon Johnson and son, Russell, the latter operating a basket and broom factory and a shingle mill for a time in the sawmill. Howard Weaver became the owner in 1945. He built two large concrete grain storage bins. He sold to partners Morrison and Edgeworth. Then followed Duncan Miller, C. Walker in 1948 and William Dewar in 1949.

In the summer of [illegible] the grist mill, which by this time was doing a thriving business, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It was not rebuilt, but the storage barn still stands, marking the location.

William Dewar sold the sawmill equipment and it was removed to Euphrasia Township, where a small mill was set up in a bush. A short time afterward the mill dam was washed out by flooding caused by the torrential rains of Hurricane Hazel, but Mr. Dewar, assisted by his son, Earl, and Bill Murdoch, rebuilt it in [illegible] and the pond was restocked with brown trout and bass.

DUNN'S SAWMILL

When the first settlers came to Grey County there were no sawmills to make lumber for their use. The first lumber was either hewn or cut by hand with a ripsaw similar to the saws used at present, only it had square teeth like a hand ripsaw.

A huge sawpit was built in a knoll and the logs were skidded from the knoll on to the skidway. There was room for one or two men to stand upright underneath the log and pull the saw down while one or two men stood on top of the log and pushed the saw up. The down stroke was the one which did the cutting. In one recorded instance, a large pine stump remains of a tree which had been felled on to a high trestle work of timber like horses and the entire tree cut in this manner into lumber where it fell.

The first known sawmill to be built in the vicinity of Eugenia was on part of Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], Artemesia Township, on the stream which drains the Woodland Beaver Meadow and flows south. In the 1850's or early 1860's, James Dunn built a sawmill below a waterfall on that stream where the water falls about twenty feet over solid rock. The banks of the stream are very high, both above and below the falls. The saw was an upright one.

Many of the farm buildings for miles around contain timber sawn at this mill. Traces of the old upright saw can be seen on the timber.

Owing to an unsteady supply of water, the mill operated day and night during the spring thaws when there was an abundance of water, working by light from kerosene lanterns after darkness fell.

This mill was dismantled about the year 1890. The water wheel was taken to Meaford, but was never used again.

TROTTER'S SAWMILL

In about 1859 or 1860 Matthew Trotter erected a sawmill with an upright saw on the spring creek flowing through the east half of Lot 1, Concession 2 (Dobson place) Sydenham Township. He appears to have operated this mill until the year 1873, when he disappeared and the mill ceased to operate. The location of the mill is still discernible to those who know the exact site. The lumber for pioneer William Reid's barn, Lot 2, Concession 2, Sydenham, was sawn at this mill.

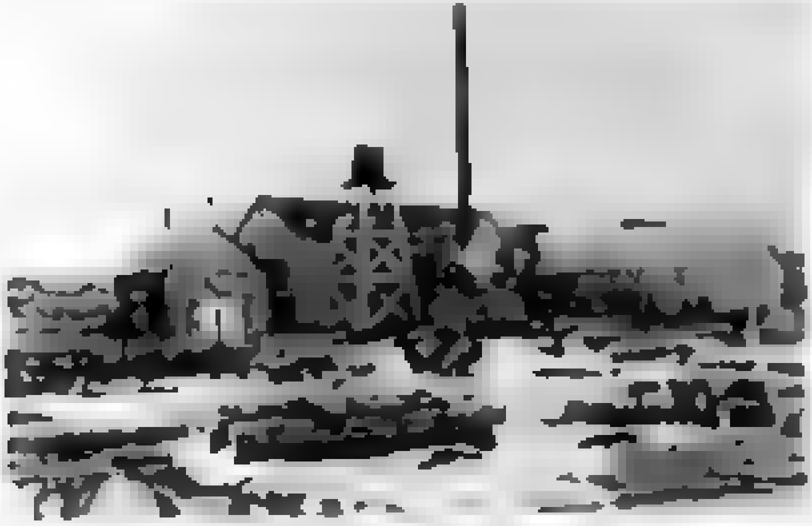
NELSON'S SAWMILL

In 1863 Robert Frizzell exchanged ten acres at the west end of his lot, the north half of Lot 9, Concession 5, Sydenham Township, with Johnson K. Nelson, who in turn was to erect a sawmill on the stream which was of considerable volume in those days, then to supply all the timber, lumber and supplies for the building of a large frame barn, 36 feet by 56 feet, and a frame stable on the Frizzell farm. These buildings are still in service. Nelson, who supervised the framing of the barn, about 1869, soon went to British Columbia.

The mill changed hands several times until 1878, when William Flummerfelt was the operator and built a steam shingle mill near the road in order to operate in the summer months. This enterprise was short lived, the mill being destroyed by fire because of faulty mason work in the fireplace. Simon Johnson also cut lumber and shingles for several years, until Sydney Leonard took the timbers from the old mill to St. Vincent Township where it was converted into a barn.

[illegible] CORNER COMMUNITY
FINDLAY'S SAWMILL

John Findlay and his brother had a sawmill at [illegible] near [illegible] until the [illegible] around [illegible]. John dismantled the old mill and moved it to [illegible] Township on the North-west corner of the Tenth Line and St. Vincent Road [illegible] Road on the east side of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) track. He started this mill himself and his main object was to cut such mangle rollers, lumber about 8" square and never smaller, of the choicest maple logs. Other trees such as rock elm, soft elm, hemlock, beech and basswood were cut into logs and hauled to this mill by the farmers with their teams of horses of which there were so [illegible] to be sawed and [illegible] and used for different purposes. When the logs were unloaded they would usually pile them all to the east



FINDLAY'S SAWMILL [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the mill, [illegible] in the millpond. The logs were [illegible] with a heavy hammer [illegible] and each [illegible] in the logs with the number of [illegible]

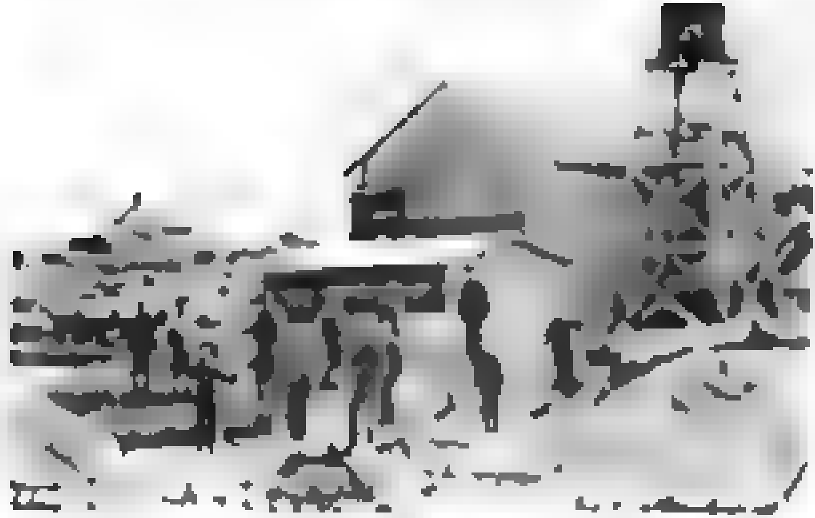
When [illegible] the [illegible] going to [illegible] and a [illegible] on the [illegible] side of the [illegible] the [illegible] and the road. [illegible]

There [illegible] and [illegible] load. [illegible]

[illegible] 25c a load.

The [illegible] There [illegible] and [illegible] the paper. When there was a [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] depending on how much [illegible]

[illegible] the mill manager [illegible] different grades of [illegible] purposes and [illegible] The [illegible] logs [illegible] the mill [illegible] about [illegible] per thousand [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] and at the store at [illegible]. In the beginning the lumber had to be teamed to [illegible] Sound and [illegible] on the [illegible] to be shipped. But after the mill was running a few years a switch was put in and the lumber was loaded for shipping on the C. P. R. main right at the mill.

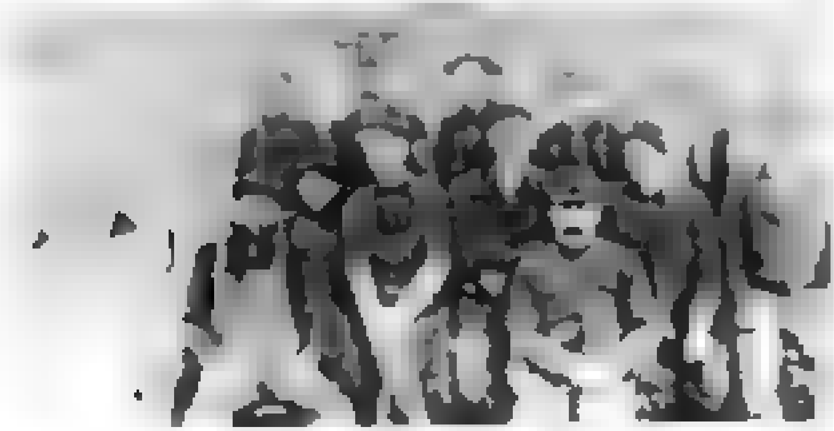
A lot of [illegible] elm was cut [illegible] feet long and [illegible] which was cut in [illegible] foot lengths to make [illegible]. There was a good market for this lumber and a lot of it was shipped to a [illegible] at Toronto. [illegible] was used mainly for [illegible]. Flooring was made of basswood and maple.

As business increased the operator bought a planer and put it in the east end of the [illegible] shed and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] he built [illegible] of the other buildings and [illegible] a factory for making flooring. About [illegible] he quit the [illegible] and built a [illegible] on the same location. About [illegible] after the mill was shut down he sold the [illegible], having [illegible] by Alex [illegible].

The upper end of the well was [illegible] a [illegible] way for [illegible] four [illegible] and was held by a [illegible]. This was to keep a supply of [illegible] for the [illegible] which caused the [illegible] to [illegible] be [illegible]. There was also a supply of water held in the water tank in [illegible] of [illegible].

Many of the men hired by Mr. [illegible] were experienced and [illegible] in more than one job. [illegible] found [illegible] all [illegible] round [illegible] the [illegible] only [illegible] found [illegible] in the [illegible] and the men came to [illegible] well in the winter. [illegible] of [illegible] experienced help and [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] at [illegible] there were [illegible] work for [illegible] per [illegible] a [illegible] with [illegible] in the [illegible].

There were three killed while working at the well. Thomas Campbell was struck by a beam which came back from the [illegible]. Pete [illegible] was [illegible] up around the well and was [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Such as the use by a worker while working near the saw. Another man [illegible] came from Collingwood to work and a belt or pulley broke and struck and killed him the first day he was on the job.

HUTCHINSON SAW MILL — [illegible] CORNER

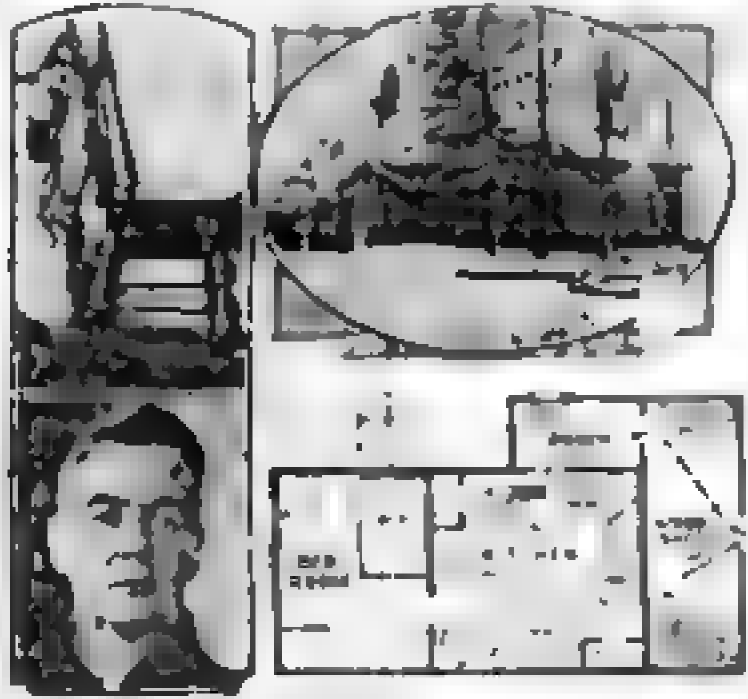
A sawmill was operated by two brothers, Augustus and Johnson Hutchison who lived in separate houses on their property, north half of Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible]. The mill was located on the eastern end and driven by means of a stream. During high water in the spring it was operated night and day. The timber was cut by an upright saw for unlike the present system the logs were not squared but sawn out of the round log while the saw 5 or 6 inches of sawdust was [illegible]. The boards were used for flooring and are seen in many neighbouring barns. A washed out dam and an old saw grown into a tree are the only remnants of this pioneer venture.

The years the mill operated are not known but the Hutchison family purchased the property in 18[illegible]. Augustus, the last remaining member of the family, was the victim of an unsolved murder on [illegible] on the same property.

The building of the narrow gauge Grey and Bruce railroad from Toronto was of great importance in opening up this district and in providing transportation of farm products. Pine and rock elm were in great demand, the former as masts for naval and merchant ships, the latter as square timber for building purposes overseas as well as locally.

The rock elm was squared in the bush by expert axemen who with their broadaxes would make perfect timbers, many of them up to 60 feet in length and as smooth as if they were planed. This long timber was loaded on a single bob and drawn to the railway right of way there to be loaded on flat cars. One or two of these sticks would make a good sleigh load and required a road fairly straight with long curves where necessary and also one that avoided steep grades or [illegible]. Consequently many of these winter roads were used and [illegible] traced and abandoned [illegible] can still be clearly followed.

Scenes of Last Tragedy [illegible] Robbery [illegible]



[illegible]

SAW MILLS — FLATHEAD COMMUNITY

In pioneer days there was great need for building material. There were many sawmills, some quite small, supplying local needs, operating only for a short time, while others were larger, shipping lumber out of the district. The following mills cut lumber: Brennan's Mill, located on Lot 8 Concession 11; a mill operated by Brown and

Patterson [illegible] Concession [illegible] operated by Russell and Nesbitt on Lot [illegible] Concession 6. A Mr. McDonald, for a short time, had a mill on Lot [illegible] Concession 6 and along [illegible] Mr. M[illegible] had a mill situated [illegible] from [illegible] Concession 8.

The largest mill in the district was owned by John and [illegible] Henning [illegible] was built [illegible] on [illegible] Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] of the [illegible] Lot [illegible] Concession 8 and started operation in [illegible]. The lumber [illegible] was practically all hard wood and was sold to the Massey Harris Co. in Toronto. Hemlock was [illegible] for barn [illegible] for buildings in Owen Sound. Later shingle making machinery was purchased and shingles made for the local trade. Also for several years during the summer months, barrel staves and hoops were also made from [illegible] elm and basswood. Four houses were built near the [illegible] for the owners and the others for the families of the men who worked in the mill. The mill was sold in [illegible] and the machinery moved away.

Mr. Wm. T[illegible] owned and operated a sawmill on Lot [illegible] Concession 8 from [illegible]. In [illegible] he operated a mill on Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] from [illegible]. He had a sawmill, shingle mill and grist mill on Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] and [illegible] shop [illegible] loads of lumber from Rockford station. In [illegible] he built and operated a sawmill on Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible]. Later his son Wm. T[illegible] took over the mill and it is the only one in the district still in operation [illegible].

LEITH SAW MILLS

David Burchart built a sawmill east of Squaw Point some time in the early 1850s, possibly even earlier. An engine supplied the power. The logs came in by water and the lumber left the same way as there were no roads to the mill. Mr. Burchart had a tannery [illegible] and then moved to Manitoba in [illegible].

Another sawmill was built by Mr. Adam Ainslie and was still operating about [illegible]. It was located on what is now the Golf Course.

[illegible] SAWMILL [illegible]

James [illegible] John McMillan and his sons, John James and William came from [illegible] county for the purpose of [illegible] land [illegible] the fourth day of October [illegible] they purchased the north half of Lot [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Concession of [illegible] Township for the sum of [illegible]. This land was owned at that time by James [illegible] and Thomas Alexander McDonald.

[illegible] they had their log houses built along the [illegible] These houses were [illegible] which was [illegible] the mill. This land was known as the [illegible] With the mill [illegible] the people for miles around had the opportunity of obtaining lumber for their houses.

The [illegible] consisting of [illegible] acres [illegible] on the north side of the line fence between [illegible] William McMillan [illegible] the John McMillan farm [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] the line [illegible] the William McMillan farm [illegible] The greater part of the mill pond was on the John McMillan farm [illegible] The first sawmill was [illegible] when the [illegible] was built [illegible] to the north [illegible] on the William McMillan farm [illegible]

After a time James McMillan [illegible] to his home [illegible] John James [illegible] moved away, leaving William and his son Allan to operate the mill.

[illegible] a high [illegible] from the [illegible] of the mill and [illegible] another [illegible] a more [illegible] the mill which [illegible] the [illegible] of William [illegible] hand [illegible]

After Allan's marriage his father [illegible] By that time the [illegible] had been exhausted and the mill was operated only by [illegible] springs [illegible] by Allan [illegible]

SAWMILLS — WOODFORD COMMUNITY

ARTLEY BROTHERS SAWMILL

In 1923 the Artley Brothers, Fred, Robert and Albert, built a sawmill on Lot 13, Concession 6, Sydenham Township. This was situated on the Blind line road at the Stone school, the farm now being owned by Howard Gunn. It was at this mill that the Artley Brothers sawed the lumber to erect most of the buildings on their farm. In 1950 they tore the mill down and sold the material before disposing of the farm to Howard Gunn in 195

LOGAN'S SAWMILL

Logan's mill was situated on Lot 15, Concession 4, Sydenham Township. Mr. Harry Logan bought the land timber in 1918 and built the mill in 1919. It was run by a stationary steam engine. He used the mill to saw the lumber from the bush, and also made shingles and railway ties. Besides the mill there was a house, barn and a shanty for the wood cutters who were hired to cut cord wood. In 1918, 500 cords of wood were sold to Davis, Smith and Malone Fuel Co. in Owen Sound. The next year they had a contract for 600 cords. In those days, Mr. Logan received around $5.00 and $6.00 a cord for the wood. Mr. Logan tore the mill down in 1925 when he sold the land and the remainder of the timber to Mr. James Lemon. Now at this time some ruins are all that is left to tell where the mill had been.

MALLORY'S SAWMILL

In the years between 1873 and 1889, William Mallory owned and operated a sawmill situated on the South half of Lot 10, Concession 4, half way back the 100 acre farm, on a creek at that time called "Mill Creek". This 100 acre farm is now owned by Lorne Shute.

About the year [illegible] the same Mr. Malloy built a sawmill on Lot 10, Concession [illegible] S. C. R., Sydenham Township. This mill was situated in the field just east of George Sutherland's barn, the farm since 1953 has been owned by Lorne and Lyle Sauder. Mr. Malloy operated the mill for several years then sold it to Mr. David Seaman. Around 1900 the mill burned. Mr. Seaman then built a mill on part of Lot 5, Concession 1, N. C. R., on the James Lemon farm in Woodford. This farm now belongs to Orton Sley. After several years Mr. Seaman sold the mill to Mr. Ben Alexander who operated it for a number of years before closing down. Mr. Fred Williams was the last sawyer. In 19[illegible] over half a million board feet of lumber were sawn here from trees blown down in the district after the tornado. Mr. Cecil Long helped to haul the lumber to Meaford. Mr. Alexander lived in the house now owned by Mr. F. Weppler in Woodford, and it was in this house that Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and their seven children lived. The sawmill was later moved to Durham. The mill pond is all that remains to mark the place where the sawmill was located.

THE BENNETT - BURNS SAWMILL

On Lot 16, Concession [illegible] S. C. R., about 1860 there was a sawmill erected on the farm now owned by Albert Eben. It was situated south west of the barn and power to run this mill was supplied by the creek near by. It was first owned by a Mr. Bennett who sold it to Charles Burns of Meaford. Miss Burns and her mother and sister lived in a house which was close to the mill. Prayer meetings which were sponsored by a Bible Society were held regularly in the Burns home. A few lilac bushes remain to mark the location of this early home. Miss Burns later bought the farm formerly owned by Walter Clarke and now owned by Ray and David Stevens.

CHAPTER 7 AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY 1853-1967

Because a need was felt for the competitive features displayed by Agricultural Societies in various places in Ontario in the early 1850's, Sydenham Township decided to organize a society of this nature.

The organizational meeting was held at the Stone School, S.S. No. 6 (later S.S. No. [illegible]) on the Tenth Line of Sydenham on December [illegible], 1853 (Gordon School). At this meeting Mr. George Fleming acted as chairman and Mr. Robert Campbell as secretary for the gathering. After the decision to organize an Agricultural Society was reached, the following officers were elected: President, Robert Gordon; Vice President, Malcolm Campbell; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Campbell; Directors, Robert Heath, George Fleming, George McKay, William Spencer, John Munro, Angus McArthur, Jacob Murdoch, Donald McKay and John Gordon.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft the laws for the government of the Society. This was done in the capable manner of the early pioneers. The committee consisted of Charles Gordon, Donald Sutherland, Angus McArthur, Angus McKay and Charles McKay.

On January 24, 1854, the Board met and passed the by-laws presented by the committee. At this meeting a motion was passed by which the Sydenham Township Agricultural Society became incorporated by Law. So, actually, the Society did not begin its existence until this date, January 24, 1854.

The Board again met at the house of George Fleming [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] This [illegible] [illegible] bearing a [illegible] [illegible] and was signed by Andrew Smith, Wm. Tower and Robert Burns, which is a point of interest when we learn that the first Fair was held on Mr. Fleming's farm on October [illegible] 18[illegible]. Judges were Angus Gunn and Samuel Fleming.

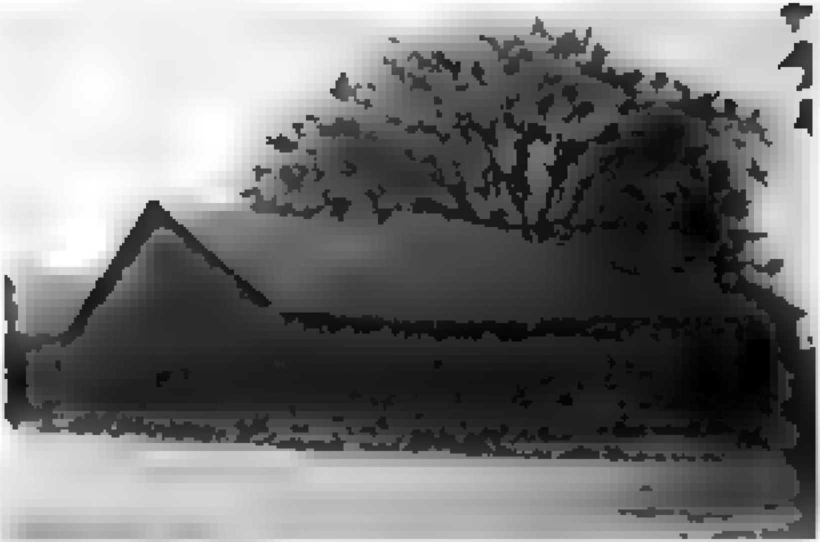
At this fall meeting a list of premiums was made out to be [illegible] and judges were appointed.

It is a matter of deep regret to be able to present the [illegible] wording of the notice of that first Fair. It read:

The [illegible] Agricultural Society of the Township of [illegible] will hold its first exhibition at [illegible] in the said Township on [illegible] the seventh day of October, [illegible], when premiums will be awarded for the undermentioned articles: [illegible] best span of work horses, best [illegible], best yoke of working oxen, best pair of [illegible], best [illegible], best [illegible], fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, peas, oats, beans, timothy seed, clover seed, [illegible] and potatoes, Swedish turnips, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pounds of butter, [illegible] quarts of [illegible], [illegible] pounds of butter and cheese, four pounds of maple sugar, pair of [illegible] blankets, [illegible] yards of [illegible] cloth, [illegible] [illegible] quilt, [illegible] pair of boots and [illegible], [illegible] made in [illegible] Township, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wagon, cart, and plough.

The secretary-treasurer's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about $[illegible] then, and the balance on hand at the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In [illegible] the Fair was held at the home of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In [illegible] it was held at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], as was evidently the [illegible] for the [illegible] few years.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Fair was held at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was held [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Fair was held alternately at [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] found a permanent home at the [illegible] place where the present Fall Fair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Fair grounds [illegible] [illegible]. It had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



quarter of a mile north of this location. Older residents remember the building when it was at Woodford and used as a rink for skating. When the building was placed on its present location a hardwood floor was laid in three-quarters of the south half in order that it might be used as a council chamber and for entertainment purposes as well. That year, which saw James Thompson as president, George [illegible] as vice president and Hugh Reid as secretary treasurer, another improvement was made when a board fence was erected around the fair grounds.

Spring Fairs had been held at intervals during these years also. In the spring of [illegible] a show for stallions was held in Owen Sound on April [illegible]. In [illegible], another spring show was held, this time at [illegible] Corners on April 25th, when $20 was the first prize for agricultural horses and $15 for roadsters. In [illegible], hackneys were added to the spring horse show.

Crop competitions were recorded in the annals of the Fair as early as [illegible] when the prizes awarded for one acre of turnips was first $4, second $3. Some later projects which were carried on were log sawing and wood splitting contests, a tractor rodeo.

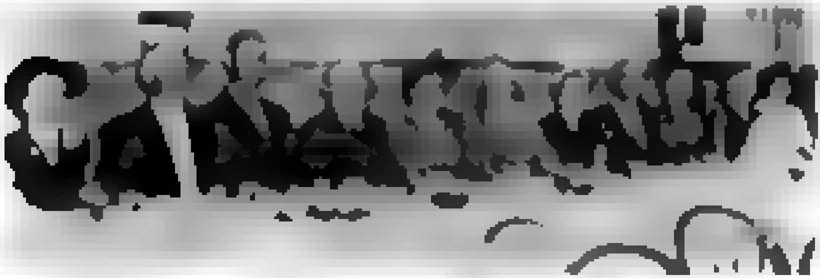
The Fair was usually a two-day event, but changed into a one day fair in [illegible], when the School Fair was taken over by the Society. It has developed into one of the best school fairs in Grey and Bruce Counties. Singing and public speaking competitions have been a part of the School Fair program.

Seven year old Blair Bell defeated twelve other contestants to win the [illegible] Township Public Speaking [illegible]. This [illegible] being presented with the [illegible] Agricultural Society [illegible] by Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], President.

The Society reached its centenary in 1953. On October [illegible], 1953, a Centennial Celebration of the Society was held in the form of a banquet in St. Thomas Church Hall, Owen Sound, with ninety-five guests present. A three decker cake made by Mrs. S. [illegible] and Mrs. Mac Morrison and iced by Mrs. John McCutcheon was a feature of the hundredth anniversary banquet. George Searle, past president

Cutting the centennial cake: Mrs. Mac Morrison left, and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] right.

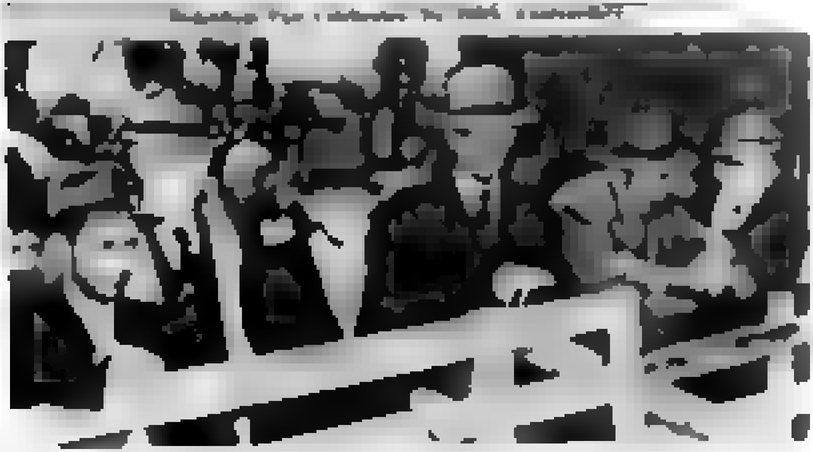
presented in place of the president, Andrew Beatty, who was ill at the time. Robert Lossock, secretary, outlined the history of the Society during the past century.

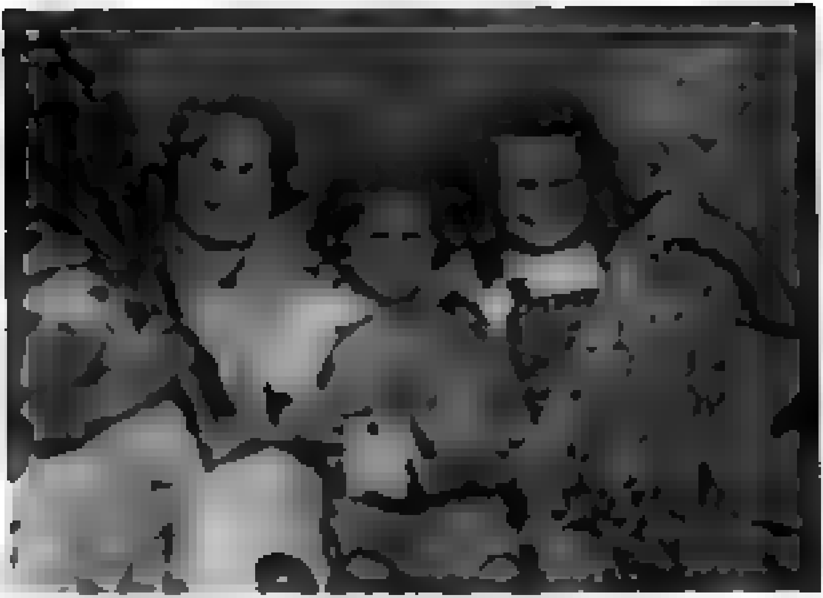


[illegible]

In [illegible] a picture was erected at [illegible] Cemetery and was dedicated September [illegible], on the day of the [illegible] upon the banners which has been prepared by Miss [illegible] Miss

[illegible]





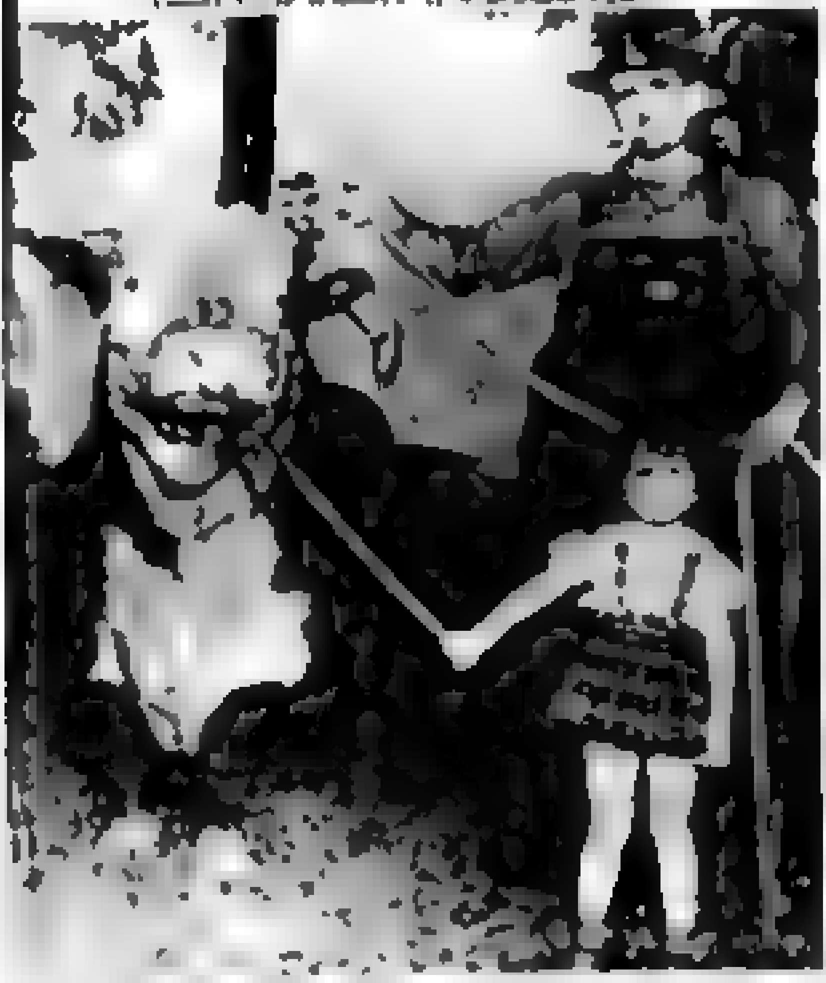
[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. A. Thompson, Annan.

[illegible]

[illegible]

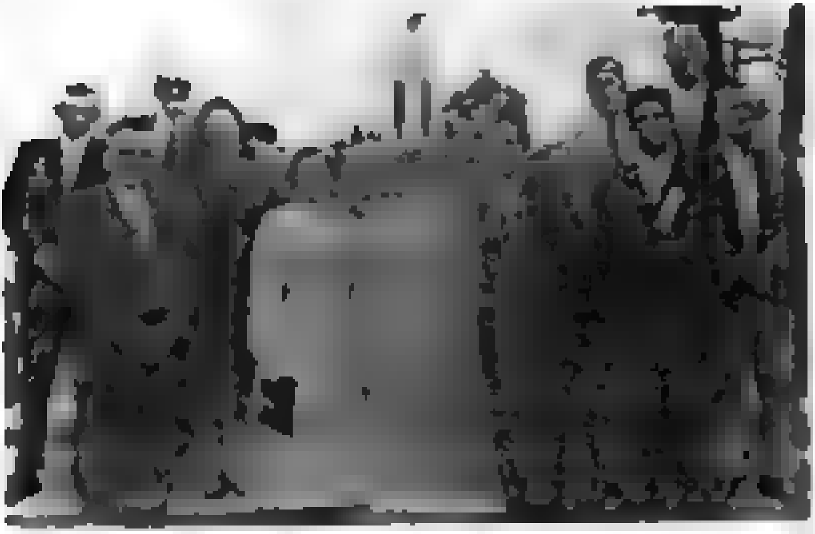
[illegible]



[illegible] and is actually [illegible] in recent years. The Betterment of [illegible] has been the purpose of the Agricultural Society and will be

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

Due to the deterioration of the present show building it has been decided to hold the [illegible] Fall Fair in the Woodford Community Centre. The building was sold on [illegible] to [illegible] a Sydenham Township farmer.

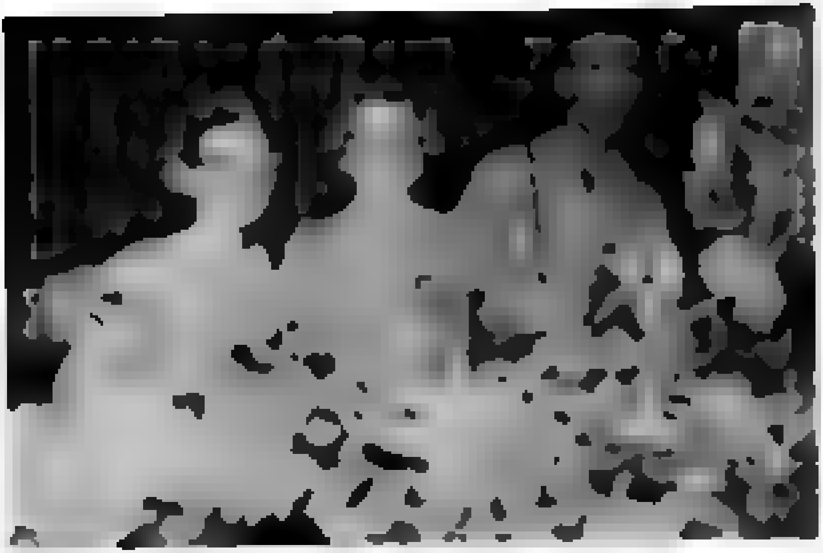
Presidents since 1854 have included: 1854-56 Robert Gordon; 185[illegible] James Ross; 185[illegible] Hugh Ross; 18[illegible] D. Armstrong; 18[illegible] Wm. Thomson; 18[illegible] M[illegible]; [illegible] Andrew Harkness; 18[illegible] James Rae; 18[illegible] James Cannon; 18[illegible] Heather; 18[illegible] Wm. McKay; 18[illegible] John Harkness; 18[illegible] M. [illegible]; 18[illegible] Cowan; 18[illegible] John [illegible]; 18[illegible] Robert Johnston; 18[illegible] John Harkness; 18[illegible] D. Armstrong; 18[illegible] James [illegible]; 18[illegible] James [illegible]; 18[illegible] James Dickson; 18[illegible] [illegible]; 18[illegible] Robert Sibbald; 18[illegible] James Thomson; 18[illegible] J. W. [illegible]; 18[illegible] Daniel [illegible]; 18[illegible] Alex. M[illegible]; 18[illegible] W. J. [illegible]; [illegible] Wm. M[illegible]; 18[illegible] James M[illegible]; 18[illegible] John [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] Arthur

[illegible]

[illegible]

Spence

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] first appointed in 19[illegible]5

CHAPTER 8 SPORTS

THE ANNAN SOCCER TEAM

The Annan Soccer Team was organized about the same time as the Excelsior Club in 19[illegible]. Fields were given to the team to use for games and practice by Jno. Gardner and John Wesley VanWyck. The latter field was an ideal place as it was beside the Annan Hall.

Many games were played at garden parties, field days and fall fairs. At that time soccer was the most popular game in the district, almost every town or village had its team.

The Soccer team played in Sydenham Township Soccer League, Owen Sound and District League. Also for a number of years they played with the W.F.A. One year the Soccer team played a game with the Indians at Cape Croker. This was the first game the Indians had played. A prize of money was given and the Indians thought it was a great joke to get paid for losing the game.

CRICKET IN ANNAN

The game of cricket was played in Annan in the late 1850's and was so popular that it excluded every other form of sport. From a diary of 18[illegible] there were accounts of practice and games played. Other communities which had teams were [illegible] and Balaclava. The rivalry between [illegible] Hill and Annan was very high. In an account of a match in 1864 which Annan won were listed innings were aroused. The return [illegible] was never finished and [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] Mr. Jones, who was a [illegible] was played [illegible] at the Artillery Field.

[illegible] Annan [illegible] Annan players were [illegible] Andrew Armstrong, Robert Dewar, [illegible] Alexander [illegible] Couper and John Clark.

The [illegible] players were the MacNeil brothers, Malcolm, Neil and Walter; Robertson, Joseph [illegible] and Robert [illegible], John [illegible] Marshall and [illegible] McKeen. The other [illegible] the Henderson [illegible] and Ross.

[illegible] the [illegible] 1885 [illegible] and Annan [illegible] a team against Owen Sound [illegible] played on [illegible] the Queen's birthday [illegible] Owen Sound [illegible] the two teams were [illegible] the [illegible] Walter MacNeil and Robert [illegible] as these two men's names appear in the list of the first and last games and MacNeil played in every game.

[illegible] AND [illegible] CRICKET TEAMS

[illegible] teams were organized [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] from the beginning of June [illegible] end of August [illegible] practices were held and games played.

[illegible] here [illegible] Annan [illegible] [illegible] played with [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible]

The championship match was played at [illegible]. The Annan team won but some bitter feelings were stirred up and the return match was never finished.

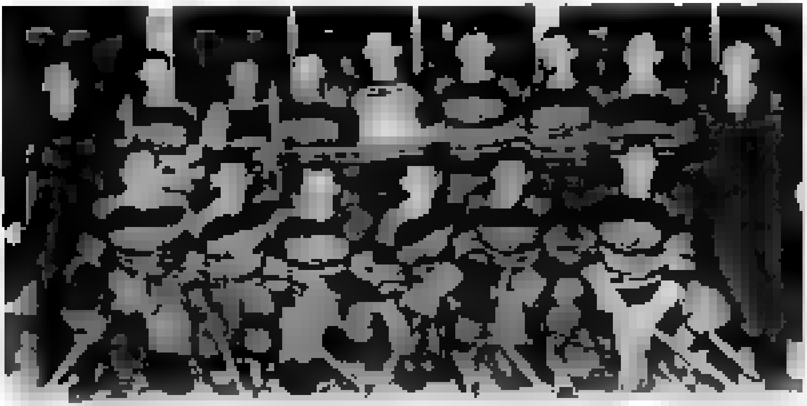
It is unfortunate that very little is known of the cricket team as those who could remember have passed on and apparently there are no records.

BALACLAVA FOOTBALL TEAM

Balaclava has had its share of sport through the years — cricket, football, baseball, soft ball and hockey. The teams were in demand for garden parties and sport days — not always winning, but good community sport.

A football team in the early 1920's played at a good number of garden parties with neighbouring teams and also took part in two field days at Kemble. The players were Walter Scott, Duncan Moulton, Luther Clark, Norm Waterton, Ben Johnstone, Robert Lourie, George Fraser, Wm. Moulton, Robert Watson, Albert Laycock and Mike Robertson.

BALACLAVA HOCKEY CLUB 1946-47



Back Row — [illegible] R. [illegible] C. Abbott, coach; W. Spence, [illegible] Scott, [illegible] Bell, R. [illegible], E. Spence, R. Farquharson, [illegible], Manager.

Front Row — [illegible] L. Spence, [illegible] Scott, [illegible], N. Bell, R. Spence, T. Johnson.

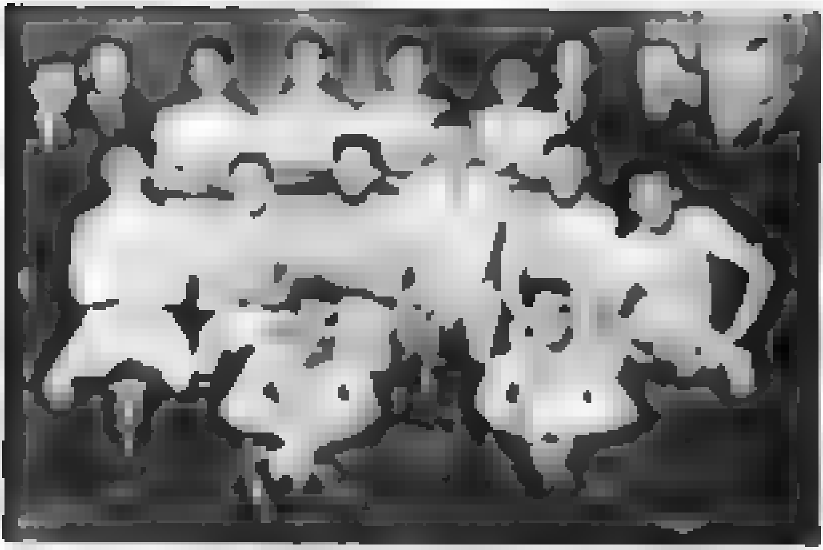
During the [illegible] season of [illegible] Balaclava [illegible] team entered in the [illegible] Hockey League. It was made up of [illegible] from Balaclava and [illegible] Arthur [illegible] was manager. A[illegible] playing with [illegible] and A[illegible] the members of the team were [illegible] of the league. At the end of the season the team was [illegible] a banquet at the [illegible] House in [illegible] South [illegible] of [illegible] the plaque was made possible [illegible] the efforts of [illegible] Art [illegible] Lemon. Mr. A[illegible] Keith [illegible] Annan and [illegible] of the [illegible] Mayor [illegible] were speakers following the banquet and a dance was held at [illegible] Hall.

Members of the team were [illegible] Lemon, [illegible] Spence, [illegible] Spence, [illegible] Rose [illegible] Scott, Lloyd Spence and Jim Lemon.

BALACLAVA SOCCER TEAM

After [illegible] Balaclava [illegible] in the spring of [illegible] entered [illegible] Soccer League. The league [illegible] of a team from [illegible] Annan, one from [illegible] and one from Balaclava [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] game and [illegible] As the season progressed [illegible] the [illegible] together and gave [illegible] determination to [illegible] through to the end no matter what the [illegible] 37 Annan won the Championship.

All [illegible] of the league [illegible] the [illegible] Again the interest was [illegible] the [illegible] passed and the [illegible] response [illegible] the [illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] ship of the Sydenham league

[illegible] score of one to nothing

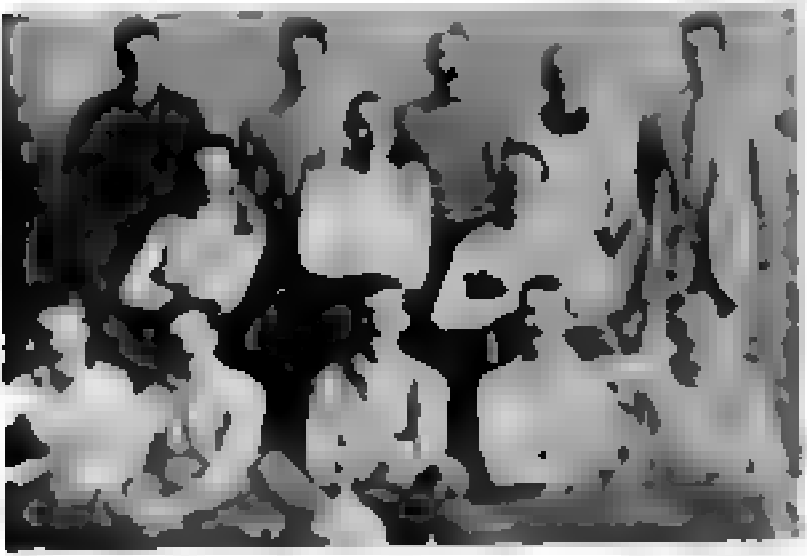
BOGNOR SPORTS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] red, white and blue.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

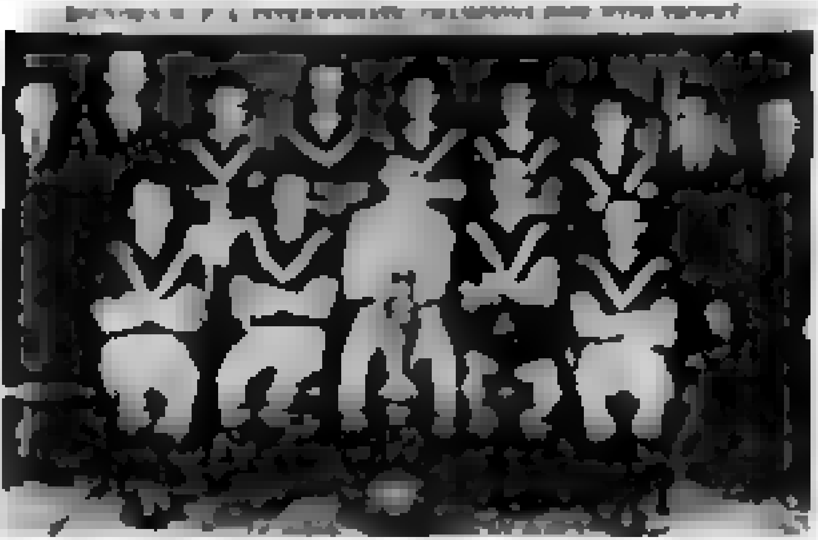
[illegible]

[illegible] $50.00 cash prize

In the following [illegible] Earl Cranose, the extra player.

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]



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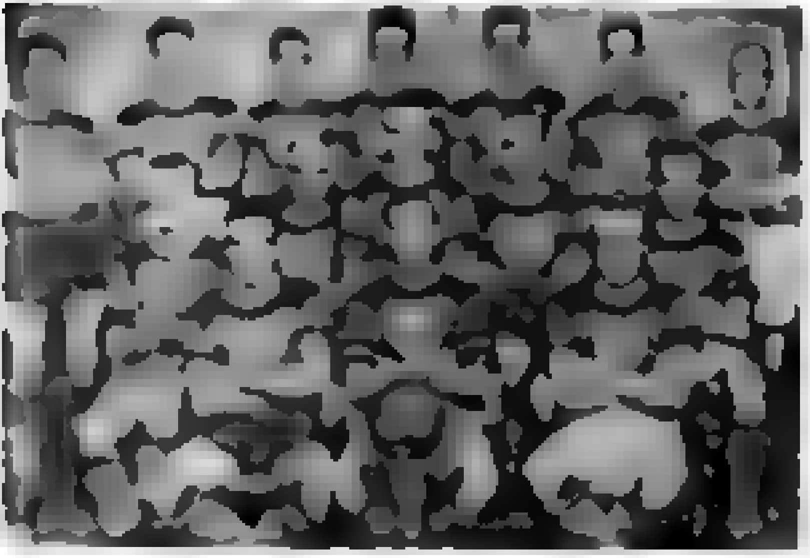


[illegible]

[illegible] for the Sydenham Soccer [illegible] a year ago by Balaclava [illegible] through in the club [illegible]

[illegible]

Railway shops. The team also won the two games over Roseville to receive the W.F.A. cup from James Black. In recognition the Bognor community tendered the team a banquet and a dance in the village hall.

In 1938 Bognor won second place in the Sydenham League with the teams of Strathaven, Balaclava, Annan and Bothwell's Corner.

The Bognor team lost out in all of the 1938 W.F.A. League games. The Kinsmen Club sponsored a game on Field Day. Balaclava defeated Bognor, but both teams enjoyed a moonlight excursion on Georgian Bay.

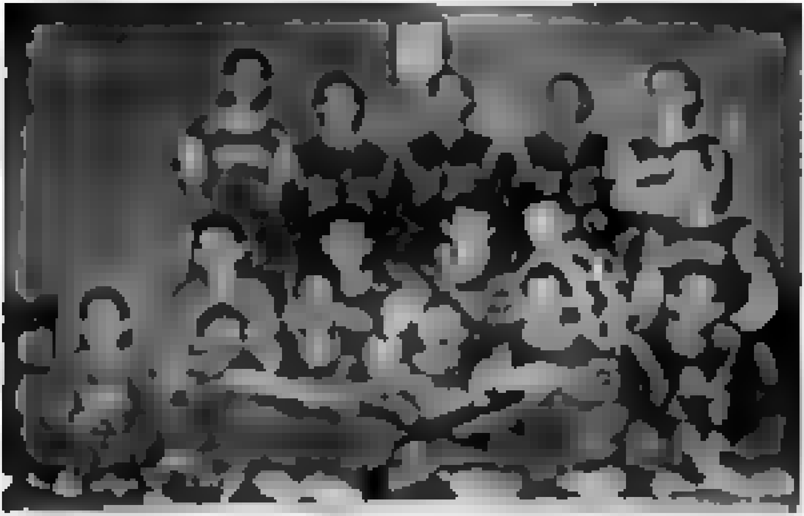
In 1939 Bognor won second place in the Sydenham League games with the Irish Block and Strathaven teams. In the same year Bognor played four games with Tavistock in the W.F.A. League, one being played in a blinding snow storm in near zero weather. Bognor won the cup.

SOFTBALL

Beginning in 196 and largely through the efforts and leadership of Richard Murdoch, boys softball teams have been organized for the various age groups.

In 1961 a Junior League was formed between Massie, Walters Falls and Bognor, called the Holland-Sydenham Softball League. The league continued for four years with Massie winning in 1961 and Bognor winning in 1962, 63 and 64. The players in the Bognor team: Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bert McDougall, Bill Murdoch, Tom Quinton, Eldon McMillan, Barry Jack, Wilfred Shute, Wayne Sword, Ron Sword, Laverne Shute, Morrison Reid, John G[illegible]ies, Jim Reid, Jack Goodwin, Jim Martin, Stan Cathrae and Lorne Johnson. Coaches of the team were Harry Doherty, Alan Anderson and Richard Murdoch.

In 1963, 1964 and 1965 Bognor entered a Junior team in O.A.S.A. Junior playdowns. In 1963 and 1964 they were defeated



BOGNOR JUNIOR SOFTBALL TEAM (96)

[illegible]

by [illegible] but in [illegible] Bognor [illegible] was [illegible] to defeat. The players on the [illegible] team were Jim Thomson, [illegible] Murdoch, Bob Lindsay, Ted Anderson, [illegible] Murdoch, [illegible] Charlie Schultz, Dave Schultz, Murray [illegible] and Jim W[illegible]ck.

In [illegible] Bognor entered a newly formed league called the Meaford [illegible] League. Bognor won the league [illegible] one year [illegible] dropped out of the league because a number of the players had moved away. The players were Jim Thomson, [illegible] Murdoch, Bob Lindsay, Ted Anderson, [illegible] McGregor, [illegible] Murdoch, [illegible] [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] [illegible] Bob Campbell, [illegible] Rogers, Ken

Rogers, Dave Schultz, Charlie Schultz, Murray [illegible], Jim [illegible] and John [illegible]. The coaches were Harry Doherty, Allan Anderson, Richard Murdoch.

[illegible]

CHAMPIONS [illegible]

[illegible]

Back Row (l. to r.) — Jason McMillan, Ted Anderson, [illegible], Jack [illegible], [illegible] Murdoch.

Front Row (l. to r.) — John Murdoch, John [illegible].

In 19[illegible] a new league was formed, called the [illegible] Midget Softball League. It lasted for three years with from 6 to [illegible] teams being entered. Bognor had a midget team for all of the three years but were unable to capture the title. In 19[illegible] Bognor entered a juvenile team in the North [illegible] Intermediate League. They were put out in the playoffs by Hepworth at the end of the season. They then entered the O.A.S.A. Juvenile playdowns but lost out to Wiarton. The players on the 19[illegible] team are John [illegible]

1962 MEAFORD TOWN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

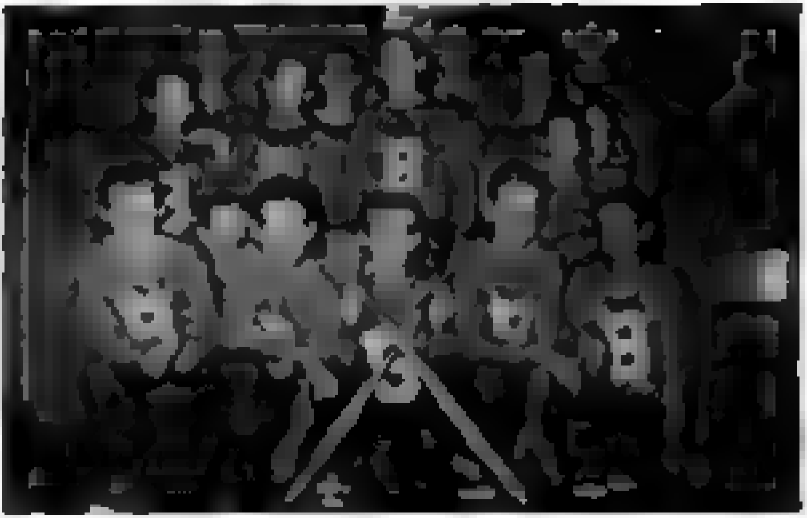
Front Row (L. to R.): John Murdoch, Jim Thomson, Bill Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Bert McDougall

Second Row (L. to R.): Tom Johnson, Eldon McMillan, Barry Teck, Ted Anderson, Bill Norton

Back Row (L. to R.): Allan Anderson, coach, Dick Murdoch, manager and coach, Harry Doherty, coach

Absent: Wilfred Stone, Wayne Sword, John Gillies, bat boy

Brian Saunders, Gary Howey, Brian Bumstead, Bev Morrison, Jim Conner, Morrison Reid, Doug McMullen, Ken McMullen, Doug Morrison, Steward [illegible], Bill Woods, Darwin Reid, Allan Connel and Brian Young. The coaches of this 1967 team are John Murdoch, Bill Murdoch and Bruce Saunders.



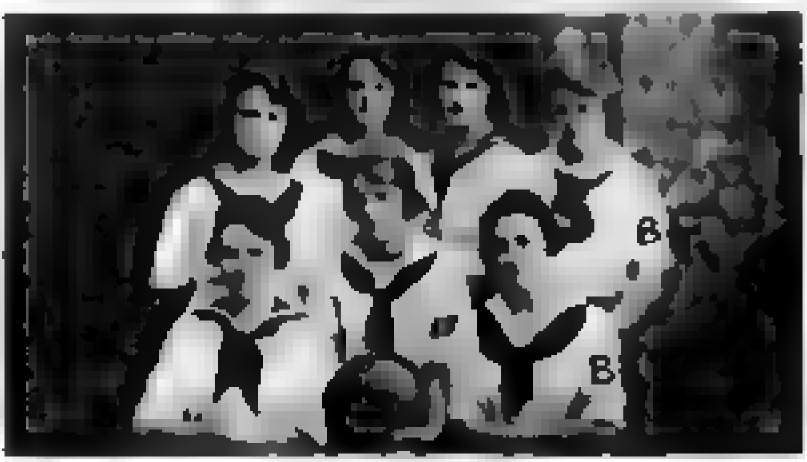
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

HOCKEY

A number of the younger boys of Bognor have in recent years played some hockey. John Murdoch shows promise of becoming a player of note, having played on one of Owen Sound's regular team.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER BASKETBALL TEAM

One of the athletic groups which brought fame to Bothwell's Corner was the girls' basketball team organized by the late Mrs. W. J. McKerroll.

This team provided keen competition with other area teams at many of the surrounding garden parties. Playing in a Girls' Basketball Tournament at a Labour Day celebration in Victoria Park, Owen Sound, the final game between Bognor and Bothwell's Corner provided one of the most exciting events of the afternoon, with Bothwell's Corner emerging victorious.

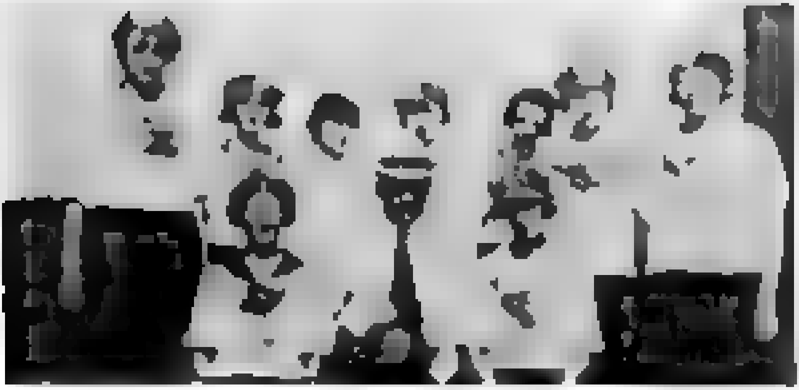
In their final year, 1924, they won the Provincial trophy donated by the United Farmers' Co-operatives of Ontario and were presented with the award at Massey Hall, Toronto, at the annual meeting.

BASKETBALL TEAM [illegible]

Back Row [illegible] substitute; [illegible] McKernell, Agatha [illegible] [illegible] McKee [illegible]

Middle Row [illegible] Smith, wing; [illegible] McKee, centre; [illegible] Frazer, wing.

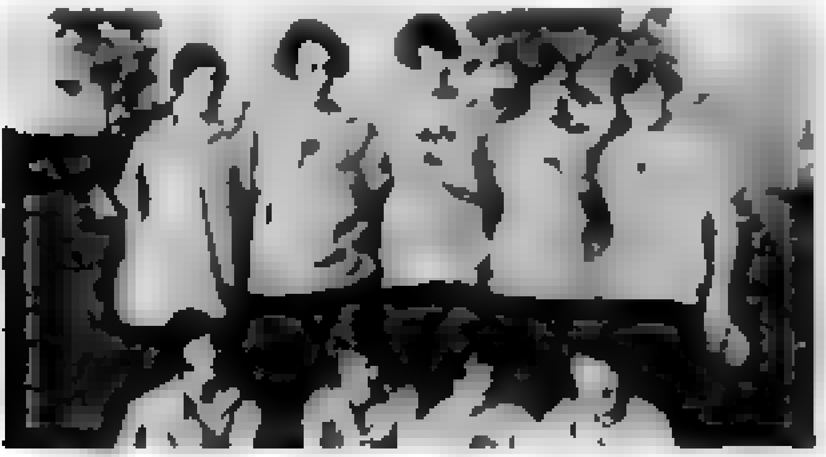
Front Row [illegible] Alma McKernell, Marion Anderson, forwards; [illegible] colours—purple and gold.



[illegible]

[illegible] CORNER GIRLS' SOFTBALL TEAM

Another sport popular among the young people was softball. The picture below was taken at [illegible] Corner with the present Agricultural building appearing in the background. Gold and purple were the colours chosen by this team.



[illegible]

BOTHWELL'S CORNER "NIGHT HAWKS" BASEBALL TEAM

Left to right: Tracy Iredale, Stan McKee, Albert Fenwick, George Carr, Walter Hutchinson, Reg Henderson, Walter Finger, Gene Fenwick, Louie Spence, Tom Carr. The above picture was taken at Wiarton following a game with the local club there. Remember that night when we had seven flat tires before arriving at Wiarton.

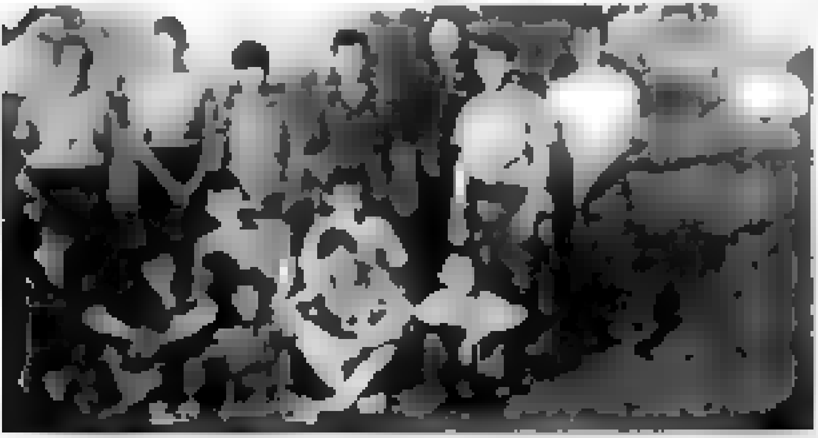
FOOTBALL TEAM

During the twenties Bothwell's Corner also had a very successful football (soccer) team for a number of years. Most of the members of the Baseball Team had previously played on a football team and had provided entertainment in sports at the various garden parties in the surrounding district.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER SOFTBALL

The Bothwell's Corner Softball group was formed in 1965. The team entered in the Holland Sydenham Midget League. The team was coached by Mr. John Baker. They played games at Annan, Chatsworth, Desboro, Rockford, Tenth Line, Keady, Walters Falls, Massie, Bognor, Williamsford. The home games were played at the Ontario Hospital grounds. The team was eliminated in the second semi-finals round by Williamsford. Rockford was the champion.

In August the team entered a [illegible] tournament held at [illegible] which was an all day event. The pitchers were Tom Leonard and Frank Baker; first base George McDougall and John Evans; second base [illegible] Keeling; short stop [illegible] and [illegible] Bennett; third base [illegible] Clarke; [illegible] catcher [illegible] Hayward; outfielders Frank Baker, Harry Partridge, John [illegible], [illegible] Bennett, Bradley Campbell.



[illegible] Bennett [illegible] Hayward [illegible] Bennett [illegible]

[illegible] Keeling [illegible] Thomson

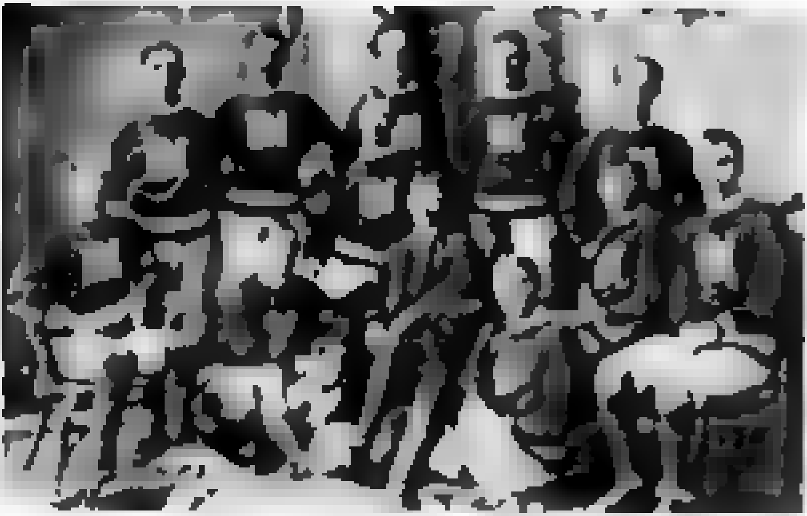
[illegible] Morgan [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

BRIAR HILL

In Owen Sound in [illegible] there was a soccer team named the Ensigns which had gained the semi-finals of the Western Football Association that year, losing out by one goal on the round to the All Saints Club of Toronto. Those were the days when the W.F.A. was a power in Ontario sport and a W.F.A. championship was an honor coveted by every football club in the province. Owen Sound was justly proud of the Ensigns.

Owen Sound had already built up a first class [illegible] and one of the annual attractions was a [illegible] tournament. This year all the



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] teams were [illegible] and the Eagles [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] of their [illegible] by beating the [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] has not lost a game all season [illegible] with other [illegible] teams [illegible] the league.

When the [illegible] of the [illegible] the Eagles, a team which has [illegible] the games [illegible] have [illegible] first [illegible]

The [illegible] had [illegible] were the backs [illegible] centre half [illegible] half [illegible] half [illegible] centre forward with [illegible] on his left and [illegible] on his right [illegible] wing [illegible] right wing [illegible] and manager was W. J. McGregor. The captain of the team was [illegible] McGregor.

[illegible] HEAD FOOTBALL TEAM

Some of the men who played on the [illegible] football team at [illegible] Head were Jack [illegible] and Alex MacDonald, [illegible] and [illegible] Williamson, Clayton and Jack [illegible], Tom Seabrook, Dave and [illegible] Keith, Wesley [illegible], Tom Hayes, Bill Dunlop, Bernie McGuire, [illegible] and [illegible] Clendenning. [illegible] Seabrook played the position of goalie. Residents recall Bernie McGuire breaking his leg playing football. The team was playing in the football league in the early 1900's.

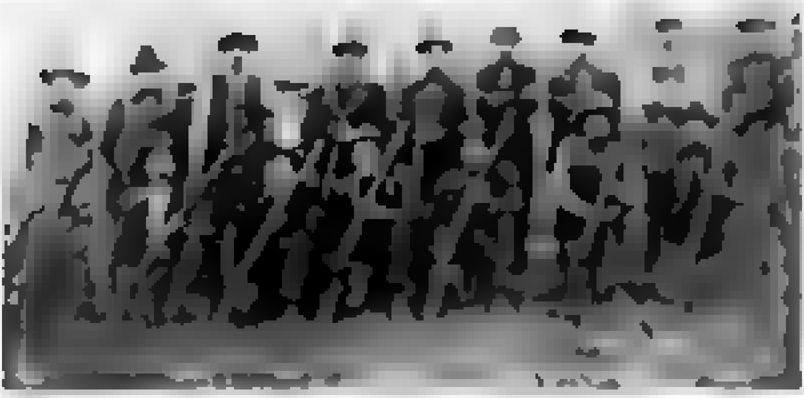
SILCOTE COMMUNITY SPORTS

As the saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" proves the necessity of recreation for those of all ages, this is the case [illegible] scholars of Silcote School S.S. No. [illegible]. Basketball, [illegible] and other spare time playing shinny, an ice game similar to hockey, although [illegible] were not as elaborate [illegible]. Rustic snowbank [illegible]. Many games were held between the various schools then in existence, where much rivalry was met.

For the young people farm ponds were swept clean of snow and skates cutting ice could be heard for some distance on a clear frosty night.

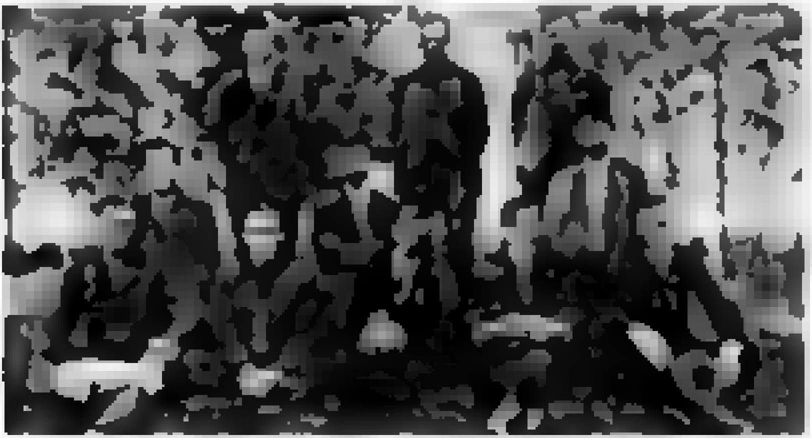
Not only did young people participate in recreation but the older generation. About [illegible] a rifle range was set up on the farm of George Seabrook, who also was a [illegible]. Targets were placed at intervals of 100, 200 and 500 yards at the base of a hill for safety from stray bullets. A solid block of rails placed in a square and filled with earth was placed before each target, behind which men were stationed to mark the position made by the bullet in the target.

The 31st Regiment in Owen Sound supplied Ross Military rifles and ammunition for use on this range. Exchange matches were held with an Owen Sound range. The [illegible] was held in Sarawak Township. [illegible] practice was held once a week in the afternoon when sides were chosen, the losers providing supper for the winners.



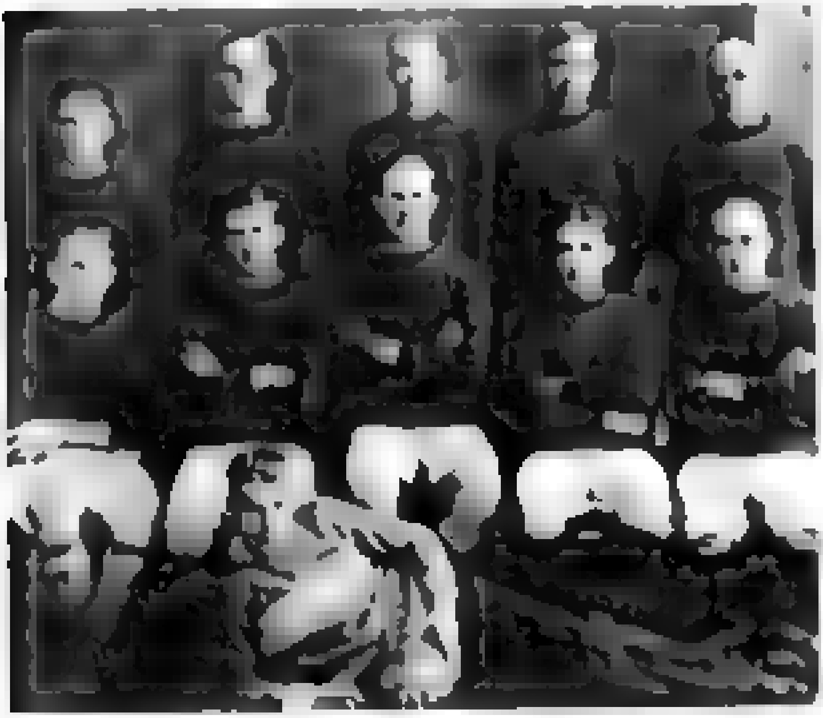
[illegible]

The First World War was the cause of the Rifle Range [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Regiment [illegible] their game a [illegible] of pleasant [illegible]. The above picture was taken at this time.



[illegible]

In [illegible] a few of the remaining original football players were [illegible] with younger sportsmen of the [illegible] and nearby [illegible] [illegible] who met on the [illegible] and [illegible] as all true sportsmen do.



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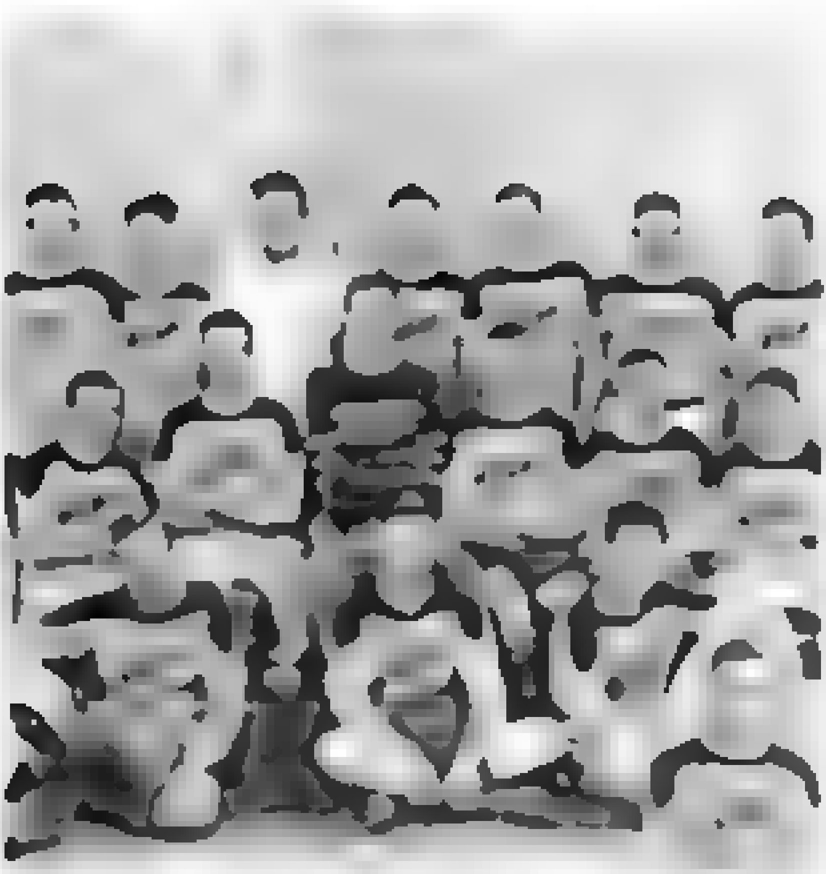

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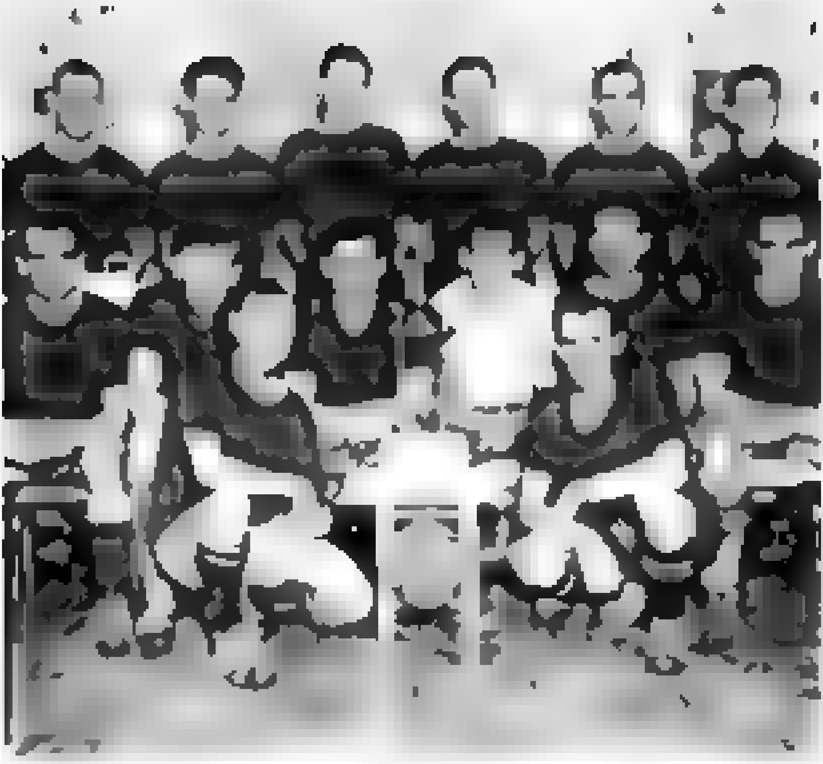

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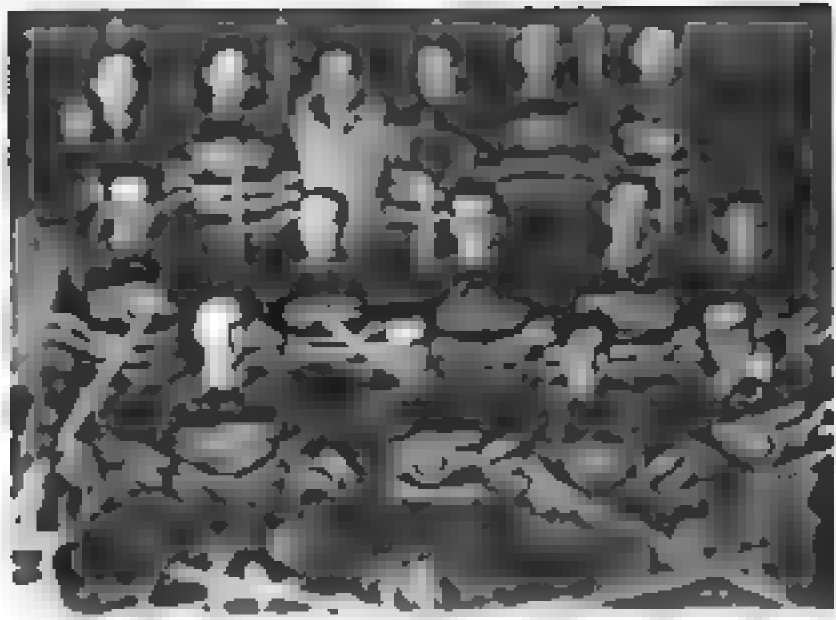

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Left to right-Bob Irving, Jean Farquharson, [illegible] Duggan, Harold Vanwyck, Elgin Vanwyck, the Captain Norman Bell; Carl Bell, Lawrence Armstrong, Kenneth Armstrong and Earl Spence.

Absent when the picture was taken-Ken Spence, Bob Armstrong and Russell Farquharson.

FISHING AT LEITH

Little by little an hour goes by, little by little a day, little by little you reach your goal or let it slip away.

We tire of those pleasures which we take but never of those we give.

A kind word is never lost. It keeps going on and on, from one person to another, until at last it comes back to you again.

It's the giving and going for somebody else   On that all life's splendour depends   And the joys of this life, when you some them all up   Are found in the making of friends.

authors unknown

Bonspiel winners at Blue Water Curling Club when a rink skipped by Harold Scott won the annual Owen's Men's and BOYS' Wear trophy at the Blue Water Curling Club in 1967. Shown here during the presentation are left to right Roy Owen who made the presentation, Harold Scott, skip, Jim Lemon, Frank Lipsett and Bill Johnson.

Members of the Blue Water Curling Rink, Owen Sound, are Tom Johnson and Frank Lipsett. In 1966 Tom Johnson was one on the rink winning the Bill Gardhouse Men's Champion Bonspiel award which was a suit of clothes. He also received a trophy. Frank Lipsett was one of the rink winning the Owen's Men's Wear trophy in 1967.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Farquharson have been members of the Sydenham Skating Club in Owen Sound for several years.

Entering the Powder Puff Ski Doo races at the Owen Sound Carnival in 1966 and 1967 were Mrs. Norman Bell and Mrs. Carl Bell. They also entered the Powder Puff races in Meaford in 1967.

A Horseshoe Pitching League also attracts a few men during the summer months.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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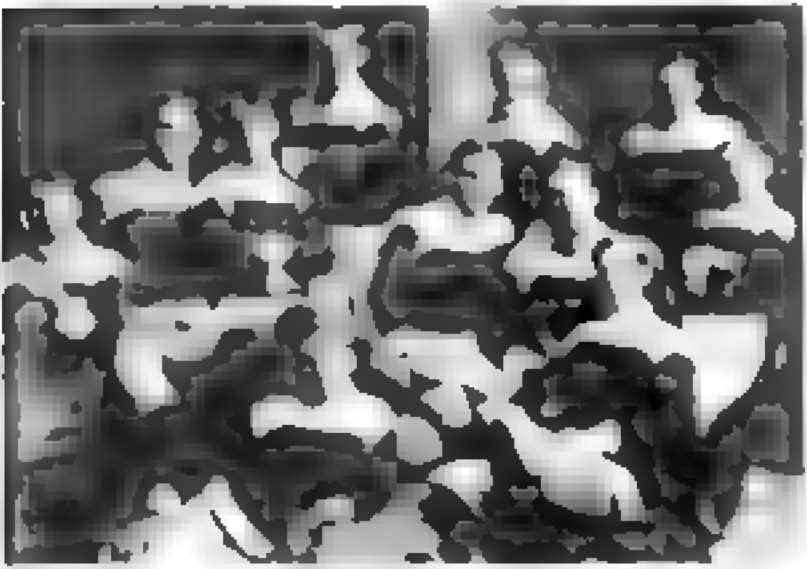

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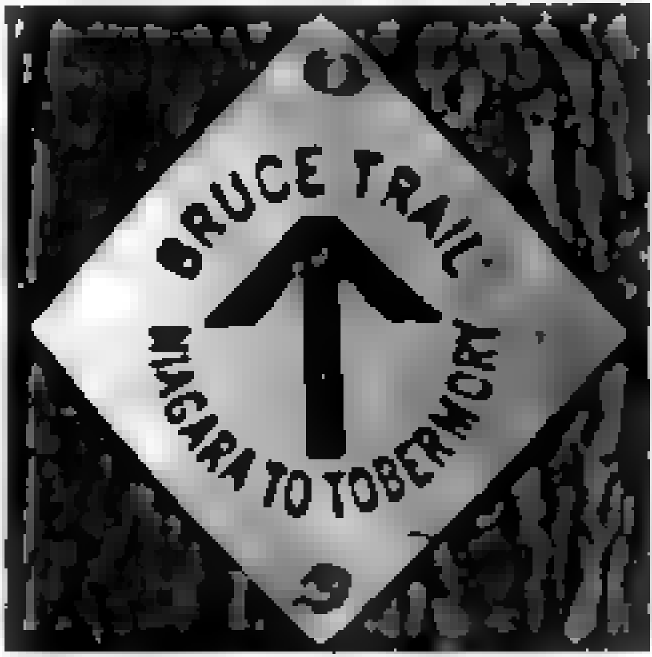
CHAPTER 9
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS & MAPS



BRUCE TRAIL

Remote for detachment, narrow for chosen company, winding for leisure, lonely for contemplation, the Trail leads not merely north and south but upward to the body, mind and soul of man
(From Appalachian Trail Folder)

Following talks with the Hamilton Naturalists' Club in [illegible] and with the Federation of Ontario Naturalists in March [illegible], the idea of a continuous footpath across Ontario which would exist as a hiker's dream and would at the same time bring to the attention of Canadians the natural uniqueness and beauty of their Niagara Escarpment was developed at a meeting held on September [illegible], in Hamilton.

The Bruce Trail Association is now an incorporated body under the laws of the Province of Ontario. Its purpose is to channel the efforts of the thousands of voluntary workers who have offered to help build the Bruce Trail. [illegible] Bruce Trail Clubs, each of which assumes the task of building a specific part of the Trail on a uniform plan. Sections of the Trail may also be sponsored by other organizations cooperating with the Central Organization or with the area and Clubs.

At present the Bruce Trail is divided into ten sections. Membership is available at a nominal fee and applicants may become members at large or be associated with one of the forming Clubs. The late [illegible] Matchett of Nottawasaga Township was president of the Nottawasaga section of the Trail which runs from [illegible] to [illegible]. Mr. Matchett devoted untiring effort to help bring this effort to realization. [illegible] Amos is the present president of the Nottawasaga Bruce Trail Club, which takes in 64.5 miles.

The Trail is over [illegible] miles long and is now completed. A cleared and marked footpath through a variety of wild and natural habitats runs along with the Niagara Escarpment mostly on private land, but with the kind consent of the owners. The general route is [illegible] to a line connecting Queenston, Hamilton, Orangeville, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Lions Head and Tobermory.

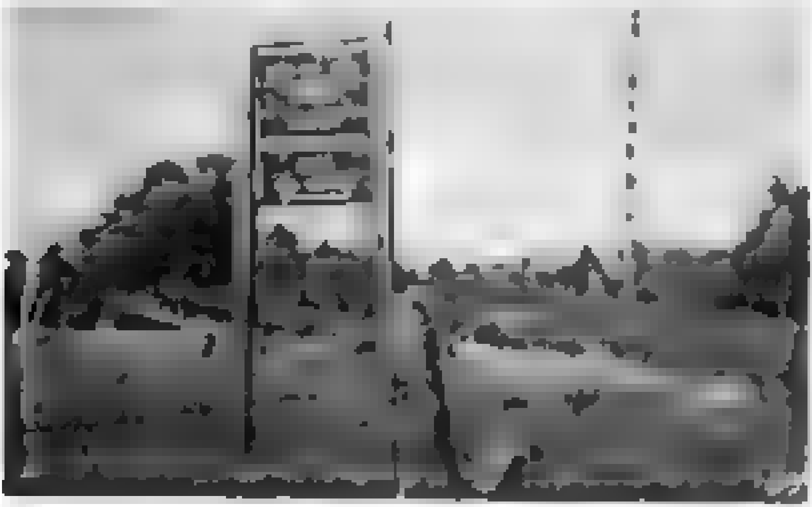
[illegible] part of the Trail was opened by the Minister of Lands and Forests in June [illegible], at Tobermory, where a cairn was unveiled on that day. In August [illegible], a [illegible] Walk by the Duke of Edinburgh Award Winners and led by Lord and Lady Hunt, the former the Chairman of the Awards Committee, was undertaken successfully from Tobermory to Owen Sound.

SYDENHAM S[illegible] FROM BLANTYRE TO WIARTON

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AT BOGNOR

Bognor is situated in the Big Head River valley where the Walters Creek joins the Big Head River [illegible] Georgian Bay. It is bounded on the east by limestone and [illegible] rock, the terrace left by the glacial age; to the south the [illegible] Lakes and the start of the Saugeen River which eventually flows into Lake Huron, with private camping and fishing; to the west a [illegible] sand which helps form the Niagara escarpment; to the north The Bush, which is also part of the escarpment [illegible] the [illegible].

It is within easy reach of Owen Sound and Meaford, [illegible] miles, about six miles from Highway [illegible] and near [illegible] Highway [illegible]. The Bruce Trail crosses the southern end near Emerson Cumming's farm and [illegible] from which a most beautiful view emerges of [illegible] farms and the village. There are still some traces of the immense forests that were in the area a hundred years ago, but most of the hard wood trees are gone. There is an abundance of wild flowers - Marsh Marigolds, Hepatica, Trillium, [illegible], Indian Paintbrush, to name a few. Huge ferns may be seen on most side roads.



A bird sanctuary and conservation areas protect and encourage all kinds of animal and bird life. A common sight is the Blue Heron. [illegible] and beavers will build their dams so that [illegible] if not watched in the spring, flood the roads.

Indians used to camp on the shores of the Big Bend river where the men fished and trapped mink and muskrat and the women made baskets of the cedars. The women often sold these baskets to early settlers.

The village itself is a very beautiful spot, with a mill pond set [illegible] surrounded by cedars and other trees attractive to wild life. Wild ducks nest and raise their young in the rushes at the edge of the pond and fish are often caught from the banks.

[illegible] James Pope [illegible]

[illegible]

BOGNOR MILLSTONES

Above is a picture of one of the two millstones which ground flour in Bognor in the early days. Afterwards they were used for grinding chop from the farmers' grain. The stone shown in the picture was kept together by a heavy iron band, one-quarter inch thick and six inches broad, like a wagon tire. It was four and a half feet across. The various stones were cemented into this container and the cutting edge was uniform. This was the top revolving stone, set flatwise on top of a stationary stone of the same dimensions. This was built on a solid platform about three feet high and was covered by a substantial housing for safety and keeping down the accumulated dust. The whole grain to be ground entered the stones at the top centre, centrifugal force driving the crushed grain to the outer edge of the stones. From there it was elevated to a bin, then to a chute to be placed in bags when grinding chop.

It was necessary to keep the stones, both bottom and top, in good cutting order. A derrick was used to lift the top stone from its position and turn it upside down, with the cutting edge on top and showing the cutting edge of the bottom stone.

Mr. William J. Miller relates that he can very well remember watching Dick Mellstone leaning over these stones with his elbow resting on a cushion using a sharp pickaxe to deepen the small crevices necessary in the cutting edges of the pioneer millstones. Dick Mellstone had to wear goggles to keep the sharp pieces of flying stone from injuring his eyes. In fact, some of the sharp pieces did make pock marks on his face.

An upright revolving shaft protruded through the centre of the bottom stone, on the top of which rested the centre of the top stone providing the power to revolve the top stone. Great care was necessary to have both surfaces even when in motion. The top stone was so balanced that it would not conflict with its bottom counterpart while in motion. The man who arranged the perfect working of the millstones was called a millwright. The flour mill was motivated by water power.

JOHNSON HARBOUR

This harbour on the east shore of Georgian Bay was named for a Johnson family who settled there in the early years. The harbour was a well known resort for many fishing parties from Owen Sound. From 1885 until the early nineties the string of tents lining the beach was a long one during the salmon trolling season, as many as forty or fifty boats could be seen trolling on the shoal.

Commercial fishermen also operated out of this harbour. Duncan Moulton, who was for many years in partnership with his brothers, James and William, is now the only commercial fisherman left at Johnson harbour. Now that the fish have almost disappeared there is little trolling except for sport, and the harbour is a summer resort with about twenty five cottages lining the shore.

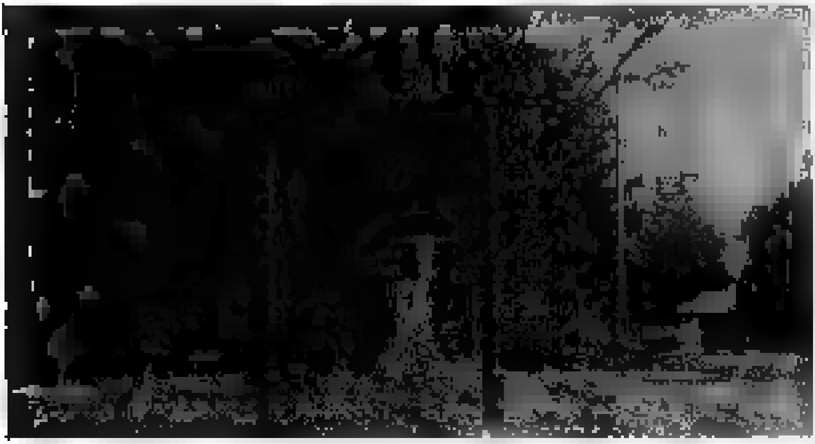
At Johnson Harbour there have been many deaths from drowning. The most remembered is that of George Scott, who lost his life there one autumn, about 1900, while out fishing.

AINSLIE WOOD AT LEITH

The North Grey Region Conservation Authority bought a tract of 31 acres north of Leith from the Rixon property. The price was $25,000.00, the area to be known as the Ainslie Wood Conservation, because the Ainslies were well known as pioneers in the village of Leith.

Elwood Moore, Chairman of North Grey
Conservation Authority

This park resulted from the growing feeling among local residents that the east shoreline of the Bay was being taken up by cottages and soon there would no longer be a strip of beach available for the public to enjoy.



AINSLIE WOODS

Beginning as a resolution prepared at the Leith Farm Forum, and a resolution sent by the Annan Women's Institute as directed by the Forum, to the Grey North District Women's Institute Annual, and also a delegation from the Annan Women's Institute to the Sydenham Council along with members of the Conservation Authority, this Ainslie Wood became a reality. This property will bring pleasure to many as the years go by.

As a Centennial project the Annan Women's Institute were instrumental in having a pair of cut field stone gate posts erected at the entrance to Ainslie Wood.

The ribbon cutting ceremony took place on August 27, 1967 with members of the Annan Women's Institute and the North Grey Conservation Authority participating in the event.

SNACK BAR AT LEITH

Charles (Chuck) MacIntosh, of Owen Sound, opened a small snack bar a short distance from the city at Paynter's Bay. In 1931 this canteen was small and boasted several stools and a counter for a serving area. The operator slept in a tent at the back of the building. Power for lights was supplied by a Delco plant at the home of Stewart Douglas.

About 1934 the snack bar business was moved to Leith and the premises enlarged. During the war years Chuck MacIntosh enlisted in the services and the business was operated by Mrs. Jack (Mildred) Brown.

The present store and post office operated by Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Knott are now located where the MacIntosh snack bar business flourished.

LEITH GOLF COURSE

The Leith Golf Course was originally laid out by Mr. Frank Broderick, his son, Rixon, and a friend, F. J. Rutherford. This course was mapped out about 1910 and was for pleasure only. The membership fee was $3.00. Later in 1922 the Leith Golf Club was organized and in a newspaper clipping at that time it is stated the nine hole course was laid out on property leased from the Rixons and known as the "distillery field."

The president was T. W. Thomson, vice president, C. A. Fleming, captain, Rixon Broderick, with W. Burr in charge of the grounds. It was estimated that the course was large enough to accommodate about thirty-five active members with an annual fee of $10.

The membership has grown to eighty members with a waiting list. The members enjoy many happy hours of play on a beautiful natural golf course, rent free.

VAIL'S POINT

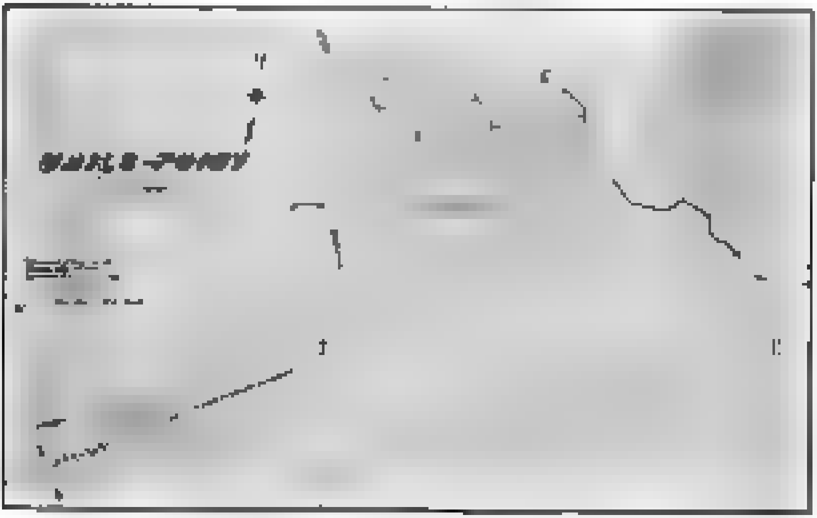
The first white man to make his home on the shores of the Georgian Bay was John A. Vail, a well educated man who came from Toronto about 1825 or 1826, some years before the surveyor laid out the township. The Point is the northerly end of the Townships of Sydenham and St. Vincent. The fishing was good off the Point, both commercial and sport.

Vail's Point was surveyed as a village and laid out in streets and lots. Some of the streets were Wiley, Macdonald and Lyons, running east and west, and north and south were Wharf, Tache, Cartier and Galt.

Some well known names of early settlers were Vail, Duke, McReynolds and Edmonstone.

In the report of William Gibbard, Provincial Land Surveyor, following a survey made in March and April, 1862, it is stated: "There is no place between Collingwood and Owen Sound to be compared with Vail's Point as a harbour for large or small craft. With some outlay it can be made an excellent and commodious harbour."

A Government dock was built in [illegible] to accommodate the fishermen and the farmers for shipping hay and apples. Logs were piled on the shore by the farmers during the winter and rafted to Owen Sound in the spring by a well known lumber firm.



A Y.M.C.A. camp for underprivileged children from Owen Sound was started in [illegible]. This camp was later enlarged and used as a C.G.I.T. camp until the land was taken by the A.F.V. Range in 1942.

Following the shore in an easterly direction one finds the Clay Banks which at places rise more than three hundred feet above the Bay.

CHAPTER 10 ORGANIZATIONS

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB OF ANNAN

A Junior Club of the United Farmers of Ontario (U.F.O.) called the Excelsior Club was organized in [illegible] in the Annan community. The president was Jim [illegible], vice-president Wes McKay, secretary-treasurer Nelson Armstrong. The Senior Club leaders were Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper. It was the largest club of its kind in the district at one time. The membership was around one hundred. A meeting was held every month on the Monday night before the full of the moon.

A dance was held every month during the fall and winter months, which was always a success and well run with no drinking among the members and not too much from the outsiders who might attend. If anyone was the worse of liquor they were asked to leave. One night a dance was called off at eleven o'clock as a rough crowd had turned up and was causing a disturbance.

A short program was held at every meeting consisting of musical numbers, songs, debates, etc. The subjects for debates gave quite a variety. A picnic was held at which a great number of the Senior Club members were present. A Hard Time dance was held to raise money for the fire victims up North. Anyone coming in dress clothes was fined from [illegible] to [illegible]. Picnics were held every summer in various places with everyone attending as it was a highlight of the summer.

This was a very co-operative group and kept the young people together. The Club broke up [illegible].

BALACLAVA LOYAL ORANGE LODGE 896

This Lodge was first formed in the Silcote area and was known as the Campbell Cliff Lodge and later moved to Balaclava. The Lodge was open for more than a hundred years and closed in 1964 when the membership had fallen off. Some members joined with other Lodges.

The Hall still standing on Lot 4, Concession C, Sydenham is of frame construction. We are told that some time before 1876, two houses were moved from the adjoining lot and joined together and then shingled making this Orange Hall. The Balaclava L. O. L. was organized January 23, 1858 with P. S. Campbell appointed the first Worshipful Master.

BALACLAVA JUNIOR INSTITUTE AND JUNIOR FARMERS

The Balaclava Junior Institute was organized by the President of the Balaclava Women's Institute, Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford, at the regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Ernest Vanwyck in October, 1935. The officers elected were: President, Blanche McMillan (Mrs. Geo. Sutherland); Vice President, Anna Johnston (Mrs. Thos. Stott); Secretary-Treasurer, Edna Johnston (Mrs. Austin Brown); Directors, Isobel Bell (Mrs. Wilbert Byers), Lillian Bell (Mrs. Alex. Spence).

One of the original objectives of the Women's Institute was to develop leaders. Many of the girls of the Balaclava Junior Institute accepted positions of responsibility in various organizations in later years. During the ten years there were many worthwhile projects undertaken due to the leadership given by members of the Senior Branch and by the girls themselves.

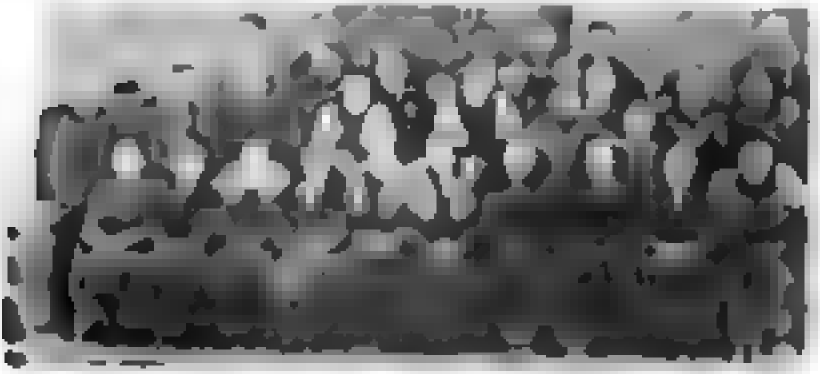
The first homemaking club undertaken by the Junior Institute was "The Supper Club" in March of 1934, with Sadie McMillan (Mrs. Max Ramsay) as local leader. The members of this club were

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Woodhouse

[illegible]



[illegible] Jefferson, a guest speak [illegible]

[illegible]

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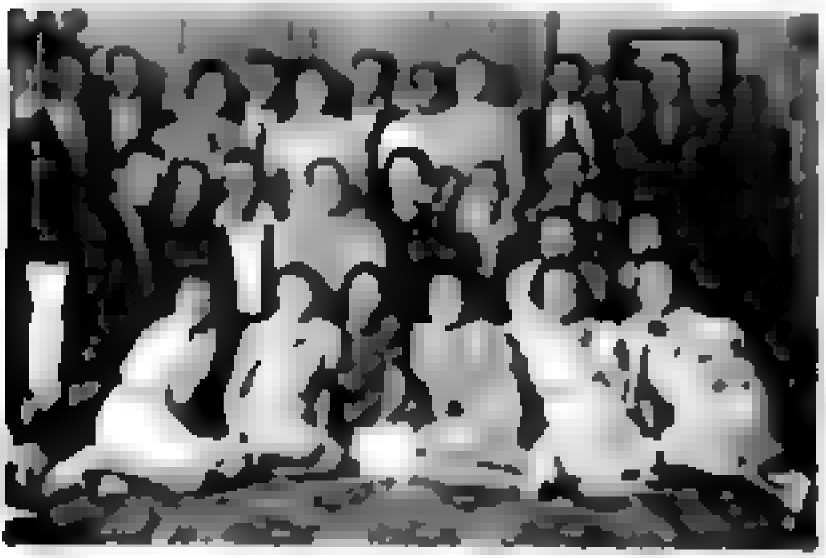


[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Junior Farmers organized the Sydenham Plowing Match on August [illegible]. The first committee named was [illegible] Lemon, Pat Lemon, Tom Lemon and Gordon Spence. The Junior Farmers' committee was assisted by Mr. Wm. [illegible] representing the Sydenham [illegible], Mr. M. X. [illegible] and Mr. Charles [illegible].

To help get money available [illegible] with an entry fee of [illegible]. A dance was held in the Annan Hall to raise money for the [illegible] fees and a canvass was conducted for prizes for the match.

The match was held on the farm of John G. Lemon and was open to residents of Sydenham Township and members of the Junior Farmers. There was a stubble class and four sod classes. There were [illegible] for horse drawn plows as there were no tractor classes in the original match.

At the December [illegible] meeting of the Junior Farmers the Sydenham Plowmen's Association was formed with M. X. [illegible] as President, Les Farquharson Vice-President, Bob [illegible] Secretary and Pat Lemon Treasurer. The directors named were Alex [illegible], [illegible] McIntosh, Tom Lemon, [illegible] and [illegible] Spence. The auditors were [illegible] and [illegible]. The Sydenham Plowmen's Association [illegible] the North Grey Plowmen's Association was formed [illegible].

The Junior Farmers also sponsored competitions in [illegible], calf, [illegible], sheep and potato. The [illegible] also took part in many judging competitions and won the shield for the highest judging team for three consecutive years. Les Farquharson also won honours for judging at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Several of the Junior Farmers served in the Armed Services during the Second World War. In May [illegible] Les Farquharson, who was the first President of the organization and at that time serving overseas with the R.C.A.F., was named Honorary President. The last officers were: Honorary President, Leslie Farquharson; President, [illegible] Lemon; Vice-President, John [illegible]; Secretary-Treasurer, Kenneth Spence; Directors, Pat Spence, [illegible] Johnston, [illegible] Johnston; Sunshine Convener, Gordon Scott.

Presidents during the years were: Leslie Farquharson, Robert Hewitson, Lorne Lemon, Lloyd Spence, Gordon Scott, Ellwood Lemon. Secretaries were: Bruce Bell, Alan Lemon, Lloyd Spence, Gordon Scott, Jim Lemon, Ellwood Lemon, Robert Hewitson, Kenneth Spence.

For several years the Balaclava Junior Farmers and Junior Institute met for educational discussions and social events. They sponsored many worth while projects in their community and developed many outstanding leaders.

The members' enthusiasm was demonstrated when seventy-two boys and girls attended a meeting in January [illegible] at the home of Lorne, Ellwood and Muriel Lemon. They came from Leith, Annan, Bear Hill, Woodford, Silcote, Morley, the Irish Block and Balaclava by horse and cutter, or team and sleigh over snow covered roads.

BOGNOR FARM YOUTH ASSOCIATION

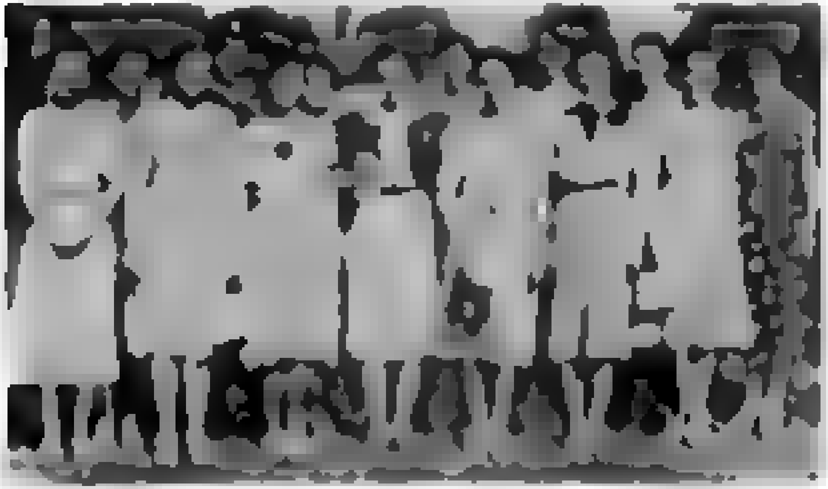
There were nineteen rural communities in the Grey Assn. [illegible] including one at Bognor, the aim being the general uplift to the young people on the farms. Mr. T. Stewart Cooper, the energetic representative of the Agricultural Department at that time, spoke. Its various activities included public speaking, debating, domestic science, judging, girls' and boys' baseball tournaments and field days.

The Dramatic Contest held in the Armories, Markdale, probably in the early twenties, was a decided success. Sponsored by the Grey County F. Y. A., four groups contended, namely: Allan Park, Ceylon, [illegible] and Bognor. The play presented by each in turn was "The Cuckoo's Nest." The Bognor Club won the cup.

BOGNOR JUNIOR INSTITUTE

[illegible] Club

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Marguerite Sumner driving a horse and [illegible] had an [illegible] [illegible]. On one occasion the Big Head River flats were flooded and some walked to the meeting wearing long rubber boots. Despite these hardships the attendance at the meetings was almost one hundred per cent.

The interest was so keen and the attendance so good it was possible to add some extra features. In May of that year the entire exhibit of one hundred articles was displayed at the Girls' Conference in Guelph.

In January of [illegible], on the last day of the Short Course the girls decided to form a Junior Institute. The election of officers took place with Mrs. [illegible] in the chair and Miss Argue as secretary. Open nomination resulted in [illegible] as the first president, Mary [illegible] Shaw as the first secretary and [illegible] Johnson as the first treasurer.

Homemaking Clubs [illegible] undertaken in the ensuing years included Garden and Canning Club, Supper Club, The Milky Way, Being Well Dressed and Well Groomed, Whole Wheat Canada, [illegible] May Be Smart, [illegible] Accessories, Meat on the Menu, and Sleeping Garments. Achievement Days, [illegible] held under the Department of Agriculture, were successfully conducted in all.

A worthy project of [illegible] was the overhauling of the former [illegible] Mechanics Library. Several new books were added to the collection. It was arranged that the books be stored and available at Allan McPhatter's General Store.

Donations to worthy causes included Greek War Relief and [illegible] War work, British Refugee Children, [illegible], Ontario Society for Crippled Children, Sick Children's Hospital, [illegible] the T.B. patients and the Queen's Fund.

In April [illegible] the Junior Institute decided to join the Senior Institute and function as one organization.

[illegible] Homemaking [illegible] members celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Homemaking Clubs in Markdale on May [illegible] at which were Mrs. [illegible], now of St. Thomas, where her husband is Agricultural Representative in [illegible] gin County and she herself still carries on 4-H. Club work, and Mr. T. S. Cooper were guest speakers. Mrs. Langton congratulated all on the twenty-five years of steady progress in Homemaking Club work, in this County. She also expressed appreciation of assistance given by Departmental heads and by the Women's Institutes who have sponsored most of the Homemakers' Clubs. Miss Flora Durnin was Grey County's first Home Economist and served from 1936 to 1966. Miss Durnin was succeeded by Miss Lera McCormick.

BOGNOR JUNIOR FARMERS

Joint meetings of the Junior Institute, which also held separate monthly meetings, and of the Junior Farmers were held monthly in the Bognor Hall, for one year. The first meeting was held on February 26, 1936, with President William Gillies in charge. A meeting of the directors and the executive followed to prepare a program for the year, which proved to be varied and informative.

The Junior Farmers' organization donated $7.75 to the Junior Institute when it disbanded in March, 1937.

BOGNOR LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 67

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 67 was the first lodge to be organized in the County of Grey. It was instituted on November 5, 1847, in the village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound). Richard Trotter was the first Worshipful Master and the early membership comprised, among others, the following persons: Richard Trotter, Francis Hinds, James Sloan, Charles Kembly, Oswald Hinds, John Clark, William Thompson, Patrick Nolan, Elijah Page, Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, Thomas Peterson, Levi Menarey, Kennedy Orr, Thomas Elliott, William Waterton, James Brinkman, James Colman, George Orr, Robert Elliott, William McClarty, Erwin Follis, Thomas Maguire, James Mc

[illegible]

[illegible] George James Gale

[illegible] No. 611 the same year

[illegible]

[illegible]

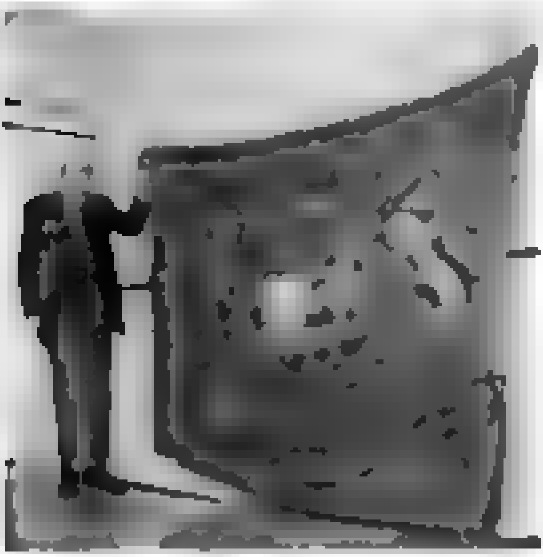
[illegible] lodge since May 28, 1890

[illegible]

meeting on the Corner Road and he then went to Chatsworth where arrangement was made [illegible] to save the Anglican [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible] before daylight in the morning, the return trip being made by midnight.

In the early days when it was the purpose to regulate the sale of temperance and whether [illegible] a hard fought battle took place between [illegible]. The members were disciplined and fined for an infraction of the temperance rules. One member was expelled for some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this lodge were among the pioneers in the temperance movement in this country.

Mr. [illegible] Hughes has in his possession the first flag owned by the lodge which was presented long before it left the village of Sydenham. The size is 7 feet by 5 feet, both sides being the same, each having [illegible] and the sun and the emblem, the lettering being "Sydenham Local Lodge No. [illegible] Sons of Temperance."



Mr. [illegible]

In [illegible] a new banner was purchased. Robert McMillan paid a large donation toward the banner fund. He asked for the privilege of choosing the design of the new banner which contained the picture of King George V.

The following members have held office in Grand Lodge: Rev. A. H. B. [illegible], Grand Chaplain of British America and W. [illegible] Miller, Right Worshipful Grand Master of [illegible] who was elected to this high office in [illegible]. Those who have been County Masters are [illegible] the first Master of the County [illegible] and W. J. Miller [illegible] who became County Master [illegible] and Andrew Beattie, County Master [illegible]. Mr. Miller has served his Lodge well and has received many deserved honours [illegible] of his membership [illegible] was elected [illegible] Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British America.

As this book is being published, Mr. Miller is looking forward to another honour, that of being presented with an Honorary Life Membership [illegible] by the Grand Black Chapter of British America on November 9th, 1967 in Owen Sound.

Worshipful Masters who have presided over L. O. L. No. [illegible] have been: [illegible] Harry Grinnell.

[illegible] BRANCH — UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

The U. F. O. [illegible] a group of farmers in Sydenham Township in the year [illegible]. Mr. Fred [illegible] was president, [illegible] was vice president and James [illegible] was secretary-treasurer. There were 45 members. It was moved that the membership fee be [illegible]. The meetings were held in Bognor Hall. When the club had a picnic $[illegible] was taken in at the gate, $[illegible] as the total proceeds of the picnic being $[illegible], expenses $[illegible].

Wm. Anderson and [illegible] were appointed to canvass for a [illegible] in interest of the club.

Record of a picnic held in [illegible]: A. Tosh paid $[illegible] for popcorn, [illegible] Anderson $[illegible] for peanuts, $[illegible] for [illegible], $[illegible] [illegible] Wm. [illegible] hauling lumber $[illegible], long distance calls [illegible] $[illegible].

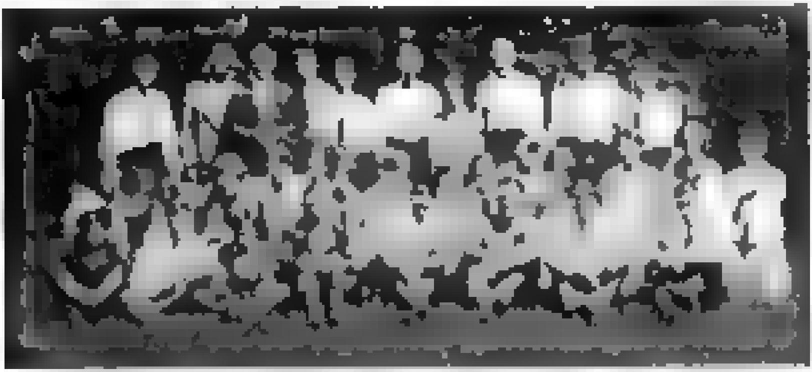
In [illegible] membership fee was [illegible]. A field day was held at [illegible]. Bognor Football team won $[illegible]. [illegible] Hall team $[illegible], [illegible] Line $[illegible], [illegible] Basketball team $[illegible], Bognor Basketball team $[illegible]. The Basketball teams were made up of [illegible] $[illegible]. [illegible] Mr. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] were delegated to go to the [illegible] convention at [illegible]. [illegible] was the Farmers' Premier at the time. [illegible] was held [illegible] was received, expenditures were $[illegible] [illegible] on hand at the end of the year $[illegible].

In [illegible] [illegible] was elected secretary-treasurer as [illegible] was unable to carry on.

In [illegible] the Farmers' [illegible] of Bognor [illegible]. The club was [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible]. It was agreed to [illegible] for [illegible] purposes. It was also agreed to [illegible] between the Bognor [illegible] Branch [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] the meeting.

OSWEGO CLUB OF BOTHWELL'S CORNER

A branch of the United Farmers' Young People of Ontario (U.F.Y.P.O.) was organized at Bothwell's Corners in the early twenties and was known as the Oswego Club. It was a very successful group with some sixty members at one time. They added much to the social, cultural and recreational life of the local community.

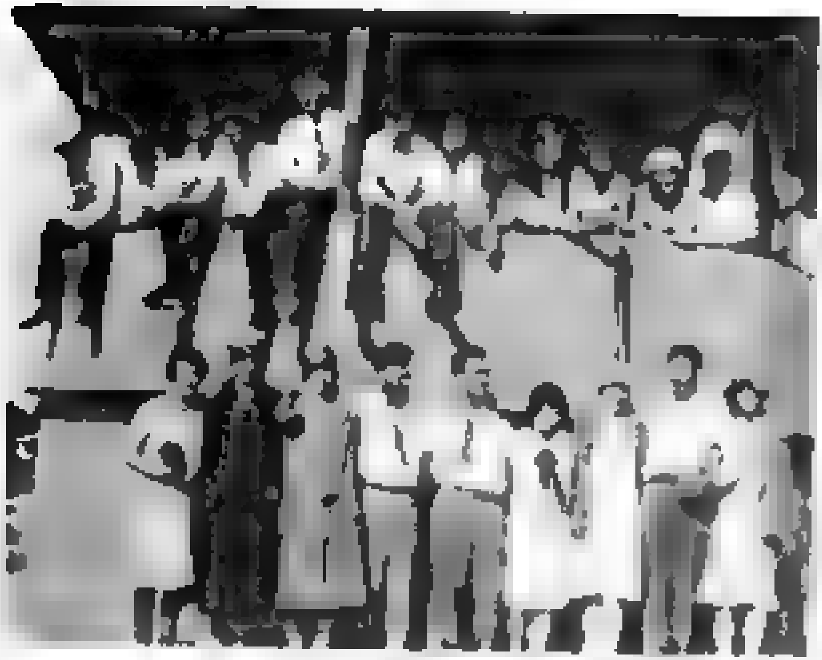


OSWEGO [illegible] PICNIC [illegible] PARK IN [illegible]

Back row, left to right: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

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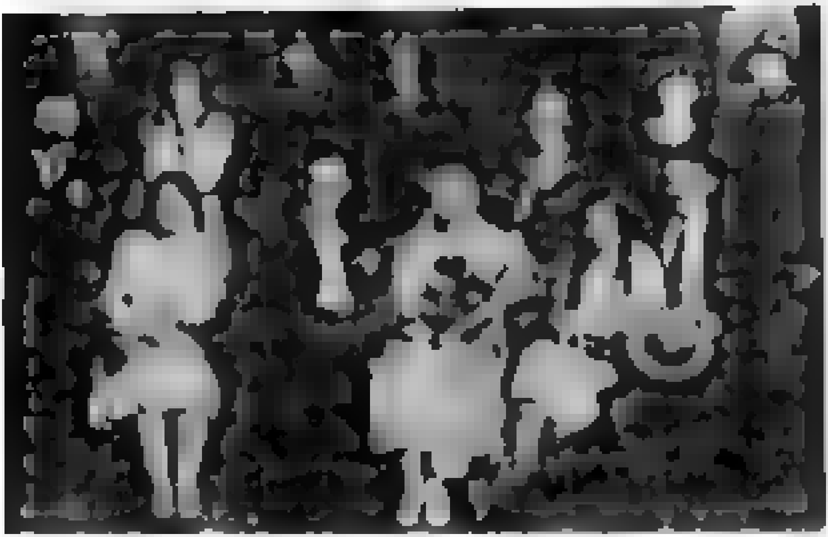


[illegible]

[illegible]

LEITH BRASS BAND

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the leadership. Later Allan Ross was leader. The band was disbanded about ten years after its inception.

The above [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Band [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to r.—Allan Ross, James Gibson, William Ross, [illegible] Thomson, John McKeen.

THE SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT YOUNG FARMERS

The Sydenham and St. Vincent Young Farmers group was started on January [illegible], 19[illegible]. The first meeting was held at the [illegible] Community Centre with an attendance of [illegible] people.

Most of the meetings have been held at the centre except for a picnic each summer, a bowling game once a year, a bus trip at one from various speakers and picture shows from the Department of Agriculture, [illegible] Farmers Co-operative, a druggist, a dentist, a veterinarian, and a Hydro [illegible] representative, as well as several on and after [illegible]. And for the ladies there were demonstrations on lamp shades, ornaments, home decorations, Christmas decorations, etc.

The first president was Albert [illegible] and the other presidents which followed him were [illegible] Watson, Don Abercrombie, Ray [illegible] Weaver, [illegible] Mitchell, Pat Spence, [illegible], Marvin [illegible] and Bob Henderson. The secretaries have been [illegible], [illegible], Helen [illegible], Bob Henderson, Pete Johnson, [illegible] Long, John Brown, Roger Mitchell and Shirley McInnes.

THE [illegible] JUNIOR FARMERS

In the spring of [illegible], a Junior Farmer Group was formed which was called "The [illegible] [illegible]". It has been difficult to find a great deal of information on this group but it is believed that William Best was the first president, with Jim Morrison and Walter [illegible] who served a term each as president.

Ruby Dixon, who later became Mrs. William Best, was the first secretary-treasurer and following her were Dennis Morrison, Mrs. Norman Rudolph, and Margaret Best (Mrs. Oscar Brown). There may have been others but no one seemed to remember.

This group met once a month in the [illegible] hall with a large attendance. They held dances, cards [illegible], [illegible] put on plays and once a year had a picnic. They also sponsored a football team.

One of their big projects was to purchase a piano for $[illegible] and donate it to the hall. This piano can still be seen in the house that now belongs to [illegible] Hay, the former Best home.

The group disbanded about the year 19[illegible] as most of the young people either got married or had moved away. Some joined other Junior Farmer Clubs.

SILCOTE GRANGE HALL

Around the year 1875 an organization called "Grangers" erected a hall on the northwest corner of Lot 29, Concession 2 of Sydenham Township later being moved to the southwest corner of Lot 30 in the same concession in the Silcote community. As the object of this society was both social and commercial it was important in the life of the rural districts where co-operative buying was a saving as well as a convenience, and the opportunity of meeting socially was a great boon in the rugged life of the early settlers.

Songs were written especially for the organization. A popular one was in part as follows:

I want to be a Granger
And with the Grangers stand,
A mattock on my shoulder
And a hoe within my hand.
Beneath the tall tomato plant
I'd swing the glittering hoe
And smite the wild potato bug
Which skims across the snow.

When this organization disbanded, another group known as "Patrons of Industry" used the hall for their meetings. Another organization known as "The Royal Templars of Temperance" made use of the building in its turn.

This building had close associations with the Shiloh Methodist Church as during renovation, church services were held in the hall. When these three groups formerly mentioned ceased to operate, the hall was lowered around 1917 and some of the material was used in erecting a shed for horses by the side of Shiloh Church. The rest of the material was sold for use in local buildings.

SYDENHAM FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

The Sydenham Township Federation of Agriculture was organized December 9, 1943, at a meeting held at Bothwell's Corner. The first directors were President, Findlay McDonald; Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Bothwell, George Bothwell, Colin Spence, Arthur Lemon, Jim Reid.

Presidents serving the organization have been: Findlay McDonald 1944-45; Ellwood Lemon 1946-47-48; Edgar Lemon 1949-50-51-52; Bob Hewitson 1953-54; George Searle 1955-56; John McCutcheon 1957-58; Vic Bassingthwaite 1959-60-61; Don Burr 1962-63; Mrs. Earl Spence 1964-65; Bill Medler 1966. Gordon Bothwell served as secretary-treasurer until 1951, followed by Raeburn Weaver, Glyn Waterton, Arthur Martin and Russ McCutcheon.

In this time the Sydenham Federation has sponsored Public School Public Speaking Contests, delegations requesting Sydenham Council to provide roadside weed control, Warble Fly spraying facilities, and Clinics for Rabies control. Through resolutions or petitions and by other means to parent groups the Sydenham Township Federation of Agriculture had part in bringing about improved Hydro facilities to farm areas, compulsory Brucellosis vaccination and improved marketing for hogs.

THE FOUNDING OF LOCAL 12 OF THE ONTARIO FARMERS UNION

A meeting was held in Bognor Hall on November 25, 1952, in an endeavor to set up a Local of Ontario Farmers Union. Mr. Steve Muller from Manitoba Farmers Union was the guest speaker.

A second meeting was held on December 18th to elect officers. George A. Sutherland, then of Sullivan Township and now of Sydenham Township, was Provincial President and in charge of this election. Norman McKibbon was elected first president with the following up to that date. [illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible]

The members came from [illegible] [illegible]

FARM FORUMS OF [illegible] TOWNSHIP

During the year [illegible] Farm Forums [illegible] being in that area. The membership [illegible] of [illegible] persons in the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

The meeting began with a [illegible] broadcast over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation [illegible] network, after which the leader [illegible] the [illegible] groups [illegible] Each group appointed a leader and a secretary. The questions [illegible] the National Farm Forum Guide were [illegible] and the answers [illegible] by the group [illegible] the evening [illegible] the groups together again for a short [illegible] discussion of the findings of each group.

The [illegible] Farm Forum [illegible] and [illegible] National Farm Radio Forum [illegible] Manager of the Ontario Farm Radio Forum, at Toronto.

The National Farm Forum Guide was prepared [illegible] the National Farm Forum [illegible] Manager.

Topics [illegible] Marketing, Farm Finance, Farm Management, Machinery, Insurance, [illegible] Taxation [illegible] Farmer and the [illegible] Farm [illegible]

As these topics were planned for a nation-wide subject, the members found it interesting to note that some subjects made more interesting discussion material than others. Occasionally the topic did not pertain to this particular locality, but on the whole the subjects were interesting and broadened the thinking of the groups. In November, 19[illegible], a series of topics on "The Farmer and Rural Development," and in January, 19[illegible], on "The Business of Farming," were particularly interesting to follow. Recreational features such as euchre or a variety program followed the topic discussion at the earlier meetings but later had to be foregone as the discussions took all the available time.

Through the years, the Sydenham Farm Forums enjoyed the once a month Review or Fourth Night [illegible] gatherings when the various Forums acted as hosts. [illegible] the local Forums were joined by Mount [illegible]. At least once a year Forums attended County Farm Forum Rallies and Annual Meetings held at Markdale. Delegates were appointed various years to attend the Provincial Annual Farm Forum meeting held in Toronto at the Royal York or the King Edward Hotels.

An offering taken at the early meetings when there was a larger attendance covered the cost of the [illegible] guides and other material and was sent by the treasurer periodically during the year to the Provincial office. In later years an amount of around $[illegible] per couple [illegible] was paid by each of the local members attending to cover the cost of the fees and other expenses has been sent to the Provincial office in a lump sum.

[illegible] LINE FORUM. At a Women's Institute meeting in the late summer of 19[illegible], it was decided to organize a Radio Farm Forum in the community. Owing to the size of the community and the number of people involved, it seemed advisable to organize two groups rather than one, one on the [illegible] Line and the other to include the [illegible] of Bognor and the 3rd and 4th [illegible]. Consequently the people in the [illegible] of the [illegible] Line met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] on Monday evening, [illegible] ber 2[illegible], 1944, and with a large attendance organized the Blind Line Radio Forum with the assistance of Mr. Fraser MacDonald. Mrs. [illegible] Shields was appointed secretary.

BON NOIR FARM FORUM was organized on November 27, 1945, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Moffatt, under the direction of Mr. Fraser McDonald. Election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary, William Moran; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Harry Parker; Chairman, Lawrence Stephens; Recreation Committee, Miss Jean Weaver and Mrs. Elmer Hougham.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER FARM FORUM. The first recorded meeting was held on February 7, 1944, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ferguson with seventeen present. Mr. Gordon Bothwell was elected president and Mr. Carl Morrison Sr., secretary.

HILLVIEW FARM FORUM. In January of 1945, at a meeting of the Hillview Women's Institute, it was moved by Mrs. Mac Gardiner and seconded by Mrs. Neil Morrison that a Farm Forum be organized. Mrs. Harry Parker and Rev. Mr. Sturgeon were appointed a committee to make plans. An organizational meeting was held at the Sixth Line School, with Mr. Wes Magwood, Secretary of Grey County Federation of Agriculture, and Mr. T. S. Cooper, Grey County Agricultural Representative, present. On January 22, 1945, the first meeting of the Hillview Farm Forum was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank [illegible]. Mr. Arthur Stewart was the first chairman and Mr. Mac Gardiner the first secretary.

HEATHHEAD, one of Sydenham Township's first Farm Forums, was organized in 1941 and functioned successfully for many years.

LEITH FARM FORUM was organized early in 1944, with Jeffrey Robertson elected secretary-treasurer. Roger Mitchell was the second and only other secretary-treasurer in the life of the forum.

The chairmen were elected each month and thus position was shared by the members. Meetings were held weekly in the homes with as many as thirty to thirty five members present.

MORLEY AND SILCOTE FARM FORUMS-Farm Groups were organized at Morley and Silcote in November 1941. The organization meetings were held at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Lemon, Morley and Mr. and Mrs. Milford Johnson, Silcote.

WOODFORD WEST FARM FORUM-1953-1956. An organization of the Woodford West Farm Forum was considered by a group of farm neighbours sparked by the enthusiasm of the late Mrs. Norman Waterton, on January 26, 1953. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Waterton. Mr. Edgar Lemon was present to give information on the value such a group would derive. An executive was formed which included Mrs. Norman Waterton president, Mrs. O. W. Elliott secretary and O. W. Elliott, treasurer.

Today the pioneers are gone
Too oft they sleep without a name
In many an ancient churchyard lie
Neglected graves without the same

Oh children of those pioneers,
Recall the debt you cannot pay
And keep their graves and memory green,
Until you close life's little day

All honour to brave pioneers
Who laid foundations firm and true!
God grant that we may build upon,
And worthy be of sires like you
Rev. William Hewey

CHAPTER 11 HALLS

ANNAN HALL

Information gleaned from old minute books and by what could be remembered by various people gives the year 1914 as about the time the farms in the area were getting pretty well equipped with barns and a place to hold the old barn dance was on the way out. Some enterprising community minded people decided they needed a hall for a social centre. With this in mind an application was sent to Toronto and on June 26, 1915 a "Letters Patent" was granted to form a corporation to be entitled "The Annan Hall Club" and to be established without share capital. On August 6, 1915 property was purchased from Mr. Charles McArthur for $50.00.

The first annual meeting was held in the Anson United Church basement on September [illegible] at which time the following directors were elected: T. J. Harkness, president; Wm. [illegible] Cooper, secretary-treasurer; Robert Harkness, William [illegible], Dr. W. McDonald. Seventy-two people availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain memberships when the hall was first established.

The first chairs were bought from Breckenridges for $[illegible]. The backwork cost $[illegible] and the piano $[illegible]. Mrs. R. [illegible] held the mortgage which was paid off December [illegible]. The first lighting was done by coal oil lamps followed by gas lanterns and the Delco system which ran from James Dickson's garage. Later hydro came through the village and the hall was converted to hydro, the present lighting system being installed in [illegible] at a cost of $[illegible]. The old stove was then taken out [illegible]. Various donations have been given to the hall including [illegible] planks and a cupboard, besides some gifts of money.

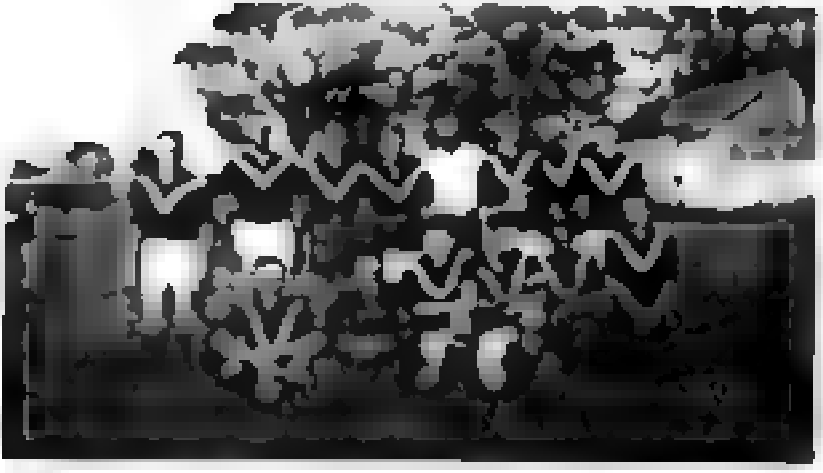
Rental rates have varied over the years from $[illegible] for local members to $[illegible] for those outsiders who wished to use the building. The first rental fee was $[illegible] and the Women's Institute was charged $[illegible]. Some of the organizations who have rented the hall were the [illegible] Club, the Women's Institute, The Farmers' Club and the Sydenham Council.

Over the years a number of local people have donated their time and talent to provide concerts and dances for funds to keep the hall operating. This building has provided the community with a great deal of enjoyment and contributed to the benefit of all, which was the reason for it being brought into existence.

BOGNOR TOWN HALL

The social life of the Bognor community started off with neighbours' work, logging bees, barn dances, paring bees, quilting bees, box socials in the schoolhouse and house weddings.

BOGNOR TOWN HALL



[illegible]

[illegible] jack. Back row, left to right — Shute, Wm. Gillies, Mac Johnston [illegible] Dick Murdock, Neil Munro, Jr., Rupert Thomson.

In [illegible] a public hall of frame construction [illegible] belfry and bell was erected at a cost of about $[illegible] and was financed by public subscription. [illegible] was the treasurer of the building fund. The site was purchased from James Moore for $[illegible] being part of [illegible] Township and was across the road from the present [illegible]. The names of the committee's record [illegible] as donations of from [illegible] toward the cost of a bell. The money was collected by [illegible] who was also responsible for ringing the bell each week day in the morning, at noon and in the evening at six hours.

Dances have been held in the hall through the years from the time of its erection until it was destroyed by the tragic fire of [illegible]. The highlight of the early years was the annual [illegible]

Year's Ball topped off by a sumptuous banquet. [illegible] were held in the hall, and the banquets gave way to lunches served following the balls.

Many splendid concerts and plays by local talent were staged, sponsored by churches and organizations of the community. Music of good quality was supplied by local talent for these social events. [illegible] has always been noted for its music. Some of the early settlers brought musical instruments with them from the Old Land.

After the erection of the Hall, the Loyal Orange Lodge No. [illegible], which had previously (since 18[illegible]) met in a house near the village, moved its place of meeting to the new Hall.

Soon after its organization in [illegible], the Bognor Women's Institute became interested in the interior decoration of the Hall and made this effort one of its major projects, which culminated in the promotion of a public fund for the complete renovation of the Hall in the summer of [illegible], when the building was raised and a concrete block basement was built under it, [illegible] plans [illegible] for a [illegible] and the installation of a furnace and all modern conveniences.

The building committee was composed of Ara Morrison, Wm. [illegible] Armstrong, George [illegible], Irvin Robertson and [illegible], together with Neil H. Morrison and Harvey [illegible], who were appointed by the Sydenham Council.

The Hall trustees at this time were Kenneth [illegible], Irvin Robertson, Arnold [illegible], Charles [illegible] and Secretary-Treasurer Neil H. Morrison.

The Finance Committee, which was appointed to raise the necessary funds, was composed of the Hall trustees' wives, together with Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Russell McMillan and Mrs. Harold Watson, who was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

The [illegible] [illegible], as the Hall was nearing completion, fire broke out in the stable at the rear of Thomas [illegible] store one [illegible] after [illegible] in the month, and along with [illegible] blacksmith shop and the Hall all were burned to the ground. The flames were fanned by a high wind from the west. The prompt response of the [illegible] to ashes

[illegible]

[illegible] held in the United Church

[illegible] Thomson and Mrs. Harold Watson [illegible] Toronto.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ment of Agriculture in Toronto.

[illegible] Reid.

The main source of revenue until the end of 1966 was derived from weekly Saturday evening dances in the Community Centre. Batterman's Orchestra supplied the music. Since this time the dances have been sponsored fortnightly with various orchestras in attendance.

HOATH HEAD COMMUNITY HALL

In 1947, the Hoath Head Women's Institute purchased the little Methodist Church building on the Eighth Line for a Community Hall. The roof was shingled, the interior redecorated, cement steps built and hydro installed. Cupboards were built, a piano purchased and the exterior painted. For some time it was used frequently, but later it seemed to have outlived its usefulness and the hall and its contents were sold by public auction in September, 1967 to Glen Beattie.

LEITH HALL

The Leith Hall is situated on Village Lot 8 on the north side of Princess Street and is a subdivision of Lot 33 in Broken Front Concession of Sydenham Township. This property was donated by Helen and Henry Rixon on April 17, 1895 to William T. Ross, Sidney Day and John H. McKeen, trustees for a use of subscribers of the Leith Hall Club.

Each year trustees were elected. James McKeen, C. S. Kemp and D. Reid held the offices in 1920. The Club decided in 1921 to form a limited stock company with shares to be sold and a charter drawn up. A provisional board of directors was set up and consisted of M. Rutherford, C. S. Kemp, James McKeen, D. Reid, J. H. McKeen, C. Scott and A. Cameron.

This company continued to operate the Leith Hall until 1949 when James McKeen was the only surviving trustee of the Company and the board decided to disband and to donate the hall building and property to the Leith United Church. Many meetings were held to attend to all legal matters.

The Church now elects a six member board of directors, who have charge of the Leith Hall.

SILCOTE COMMUNITY BUILDING

When Silcote School, S.S. No. 7 Sydenham, closed in 1944, the Balaclava Women's Institute received permission from the Sydenham School Area Board to convert the school into a temporary community building for use by the Institute and communities within the area of the Institute. This building was equipped with erectable tables, chairs, china and cutlery. The first lighting used was from Coleman gas lamps and lanterns until 195[illegible] when electricity was installed by the Institute with permission of the area school board.

As a community building is of little use without a musical instrument, a piano was purchased in 1947. The entire building was redecorated and curtains hung at all six windows. Inside toilets had been installed before the school closed in 1944. In 1963 the Balaclava Women's Institute and the [illegible] United Church Women, who use the building on various occasions, shared the expense of purchasing and installing an electric stove. Water is brought from farm homes for table use.

WOODFORD HALL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE

Before the Woodford Community Centre was built, there was a dance hall, well known as Bess's Hall, in the house owned by Orton Day. For years, many social functions were held in this hall, such as short courses for ladies and girls, showers, dances and parties, young people's meetings, and the last event was a shower for Mr. and Mrs. George White.

Mr. James E. Lemon started the hall in 19[illegible]2, when he owned the farm. Mr. Lemon was well known as a musician and composer. The present owner of the farm, Mr. Day, found a copy of one of Mr. Lemon's compositions, "The Balaclava Two Step" when he moved to the farm. The dance hall was built about 1[illegible] and is used now for a [illegible] room by the [illegible].

When the Woodford Women's Institute held a euchre and [illegible] party in Woodford School on March [illegible], 19[illegible], the president of the Women's Institute, Mrs. John Bothwell, asked Robert [illegible] to outline particulars with regard to forming a committee [illegible] committee to study the possibilities of a community centre and athletic field in the community.

After the information had been given and possibilities discussed it was the unanimous wish of the gathering to form a committee. Those named to it were Robert Laycock, Norman Wharton, Frank Brewster, William Lowe, Lloyd Carlson, John Sproule, Carl Kellough, Mrs. John Bothwell, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, and later were added Mrs. Peter Martin, Bob Best, Mrs. Alvin Keeling and Irvin Vanwyck.

The committee met on March 2[illegible], 19[illegible] and appointed Carl Kellough as chairman, Robert Laycock secretary, Lloyd Carlson treasurer. The following committees were formed: SITE COMMITTEE William Lowe, Mrs. George Best, Lloyd Carlson. FINANCE COMMITTEE Mrs. John Bothwell, Frank Brewster, John Sproule, Carl Kellough, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, Bob Best. BUILDING COMMITTEE Norman Wharton, Mrs. Peter Martin, Irvin Vanwyck, and site committee.

The committee's first consideration was to find and purchase a suitable site for the project. After looking over several properties an option was taken on three acres of land belonging to the late Wm. Stewart in the village. This property was bought and paid for and the centre erected on it.

Members of the committee visited many communities where community centres were established and finally decided on the size of the auditorium as [illegible] feet by [illegible] feet and a porch [illegible] feet by [illegible] feet. Mr. [illegible] Wharton drew the plans for the building which were [illegible] approved by the Department in Toronto.

The finance committee decided to canvass the district for financial support and adopted a pledge system over a period of three years [illegible] which amounted to approximately $[illegible] when [illegible] pledges were received. Grants have been received from the Department of Agriculture [illegible] County of [illegible] Township of [illegible] and Township of [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] the first sod was broken for the [illegible] [illegible] when the land was [illegible] to begin preparations for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a bulldozer [illegible] the ground and dug the foundations for the new [illegible]. In the fall of [illegible] the committee began [illegible] materials donated by [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] a start was made on the foundations for the basement when there was [illegible] to complete a start on building [illegible]. [illegible] the cement was poured for the main wall of the basement under the supervision of Mr. [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] was prepared to complete the basement wall. [illegible] the framing of the [illegible] was begun with Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] in charge. The [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] when the building was [illegible] with the roof on. [illegible] the [illegible] was put on [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] put on the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Approximately [illegible] hours had been donated by [illegible] [illegible] for his [illegible] leadership in supervising the construction of this building.

The [illegible] [illegible] to complete the building with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] and other members of the committee [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] was a red letter day [illegible] when the new [illegible] [illegible] opened. Mr. J. A. [illegible], Director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, as the guest speaker. Distinguished guests were the Hon. [illegible] Phillips, Ontario Minister of Health; [illegible] Brown, [illegible] M.P.; George [illegible], County Warden; [illegible], Reeve of St. Vincent Township; [illegible], Reeve of [illegible] Township. Rev. Ralph Clark, minister of First Baptist Church, Owen Sound and [illegible], pronounced the dedication for the new hall.

Through the years there have been many improvements made such as inside lavatories for men and women which were installed in [illegible] at a cost of $[illegible]; dining tables were purchased from Knights of [illegible] in [illegible]; the exterior of the building was painted white and green in [illegible]; a well was drilled by [illegible]; this well is [illegible] feet deep, with total cost of $[illegible]; a pressure system was installed on the well which will produce [illegible] gals. of water every 20 minutes.

In November [illegible], a public meeting was held at the Community Centre to elect a new Community Centre board. The following were nominated for that board: Mrs. [illegible], [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] was elected. The present board members are [illegible].

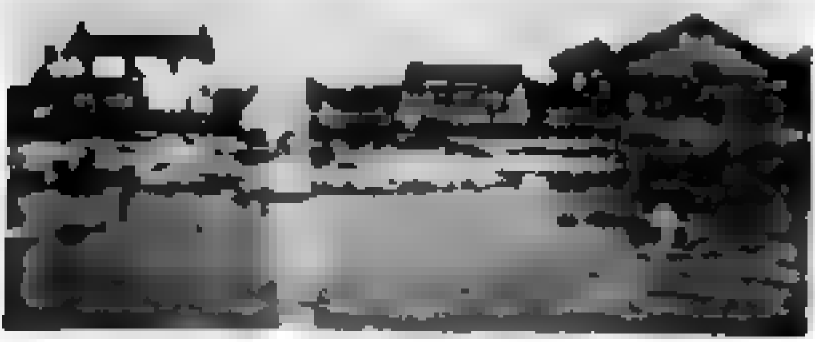
[illegible] have been added to the dining room and kitchen. In [illegible] kitchen [illegible] were installed by [illegible]. [illegible] As this time the [illegible] was developed.

In [illegible], a [illegible] Community Centre sign was added to the front of the building.

Through the years this building has been [illegible] by holding [illegible], dances, meetings, [illegible], showers, etc. It has been the [illegible] for many other events of interest to the people of the district.

CHAPTER 12 MILLS AND SHOPS

SLATTERY'S GRIST MILL NEAR ANNAN



Some time in the [illegible], Mr. Robert Patterson purchased some [illegible] acres of land in Sydenham Township. On part of the property was a stream and a waterfall with a good head of water. At the top of the waterfall he built a flour mill, barn and a house. Mr. John W[illegible] took over the property in the [illegible] of about [illegible]. There was erected on the waterfall two mills, a sawmill being built on the opposite side of the stream from the flour mill. At one time woollen machinery was installed in the upper storey of the flour mill and a weaving business carried on for several years. Mr. [illegible] was the name mentioned as the weaver.

Another miller whose name has not been mentioned in other accounts was Mr. Manders who went from [illegible] and under [illegible] other interests to take his attention and his business suffered as a result.

The Turbine water wheel then in use was later replaced by one patented by Charles Barber of Meaford. The millstones used to grind the wheat were imported from Scotland.

During the early 1880's this was a very thriving business and served the majority of farmers in North Sydenham from Highway 26 to Vail's Point. Approximately a hundred farmers patronized the mill.

In 1908 James Slattery bought the property and in 1928 sold it to Albert North. During the next ten years the flow of water decreased to such an extent, the advent of more efficient machinery and better roads, all tended to the business gradually being suspended. The Slatterys re-purchased the property in [illegible].

Williscroft Falls was the scene of two drownings in the early days. One of them was a hired girl who was swept over the falls while attempting to fill a pail of water.

In recent years the mill building has fallen down, though parts of the dam, millstones and bits of machinery may still be found on the site. The house has been moved to a new location about a half mile south of Annan on the Lakeshore Road and serves now as a modern dwelling. It is owned by Mrs. Roberta Colhoun and occupied now by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Biggar and family.

LEITH GRIST MILL

In 1846 Mr. Telfer, land agent, built a grist and flour mill on the Leith River. It was at first only half of its subsequent size, and had two runs of stones and a large bell believed brought from England. This mill was substantially built but the dam gave a great deal of trouble at first as it persisted in leaking but this was overcome in time. A Mr. Fairbairn erected this mill and many of the first settlers found their first employment in its construction. About 25 yards north of the mill there was a mill house built. It was razed about 1875.

The miller's toll was 6 pounds in the bushel. Mr. Telfer sold his interest in the mill to Mr. James Wilson. Farmers came from

many miles and often had to wait two or three days for their turn to be ground. The men were said to [illegible] in the brush above the mill.

Mr. [illegible] Spencer was the man who built the additions to the mill, bought grain for storage and shipment and enlarged the mill pond.

Mr. Charles Kemp came to Leeds in 18[illegible] and assumed charge of the mill. He ground the last grist in the late summer of [illegible] and the machinery which had rendered [illegible] years was gone. Mr. Kemp was a very faithful, trustworthy miller and [illegible]. The mill building was dismantled and the [illegible] taken out and sold. [illegible] there were still remnants of the old mill to be seen east and south of the [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] OATMEAL MILL ON KEEFER'S CREEK

In 18[illegible] Allen R[illegible] built a mill for his father [illegible] on Keefer's creek, half mile south east of Leeds. The mill was built for a woollen mill but never operated as such. This machinery was bought from a mill on the same stream three quarters of a mile east of Annan and built by John Watson. After installing this machinery the owners changed their minds and bought [illegible] logs in [illegible] and made plans to operate a saw mill but this idea was also abandoned. Oatmeal machinery was then installed. Adam Ross was head miller and ground oatmeal for eleven years.

A turbine wheel was placed after a huge overshot wheel did not prove satisfactory. Oatmeal was shipped to all parts of Ontario, New York and even went to Edinburgh. This oatmeal was so fine in texture that it brought a high premium in Sydenham Township and Leith. One can only imagine the business being done in the midst of a Scotch settlement.

The stream started drying up in the summer and in the early [illegible] the mill was shut down. The machinery was removed about [illegible] and the mill torn down in [illegible]. The site was later occupied by a honey extracting establishment owned by Mr. Frank [illegible].

WOODFORD GRIST MILLS

A grist mill was built on part of Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], N.C.R., Sydenham Township around [illegible] or before. This is the land where the Clarence Begg and Alan [illegible] families now have their homes. It was owned by John Thompson and Mr. Begg. This mill was a three storey building with a basement. At first it was operated by a steam engine and the grain was ground by a stone. Flour was also made at one time. Mr. Tom Clarke rented the mill for awhile and he installed a grinder run by a gas engine. It was torn down in the year [illegible] when Mr. Robert Long owned the land.

There was no grist mill there until Mr. [illegible] built one on part of Lot 4, Concession 1, N.C.R. This was located about half way up the hill on the north side of the road which goes through Woodford. Mr. [illegible] built the mill in [illegible]. It was run by a Diesel fuel engine and grain was ground into chop for the farmers in the community. The mill caught fire and burned on December [illegible].

This was a great loss to the farmers in the district. In the spring of 1946, Mr. Scarrow re-built the mill, and in the summer of 1948 he built a home on the hill north of the mill and he and his family moved to it on September 4, 1948.

In 1949 Fred Genoe bought the mill and the house and he and his family moved to Woodford on January 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Scarrow and family then moved to Owen Sound. Mr. Genoe operated the mill until August [illegible], 1950, when he sold it to Mr. Ed. Wilson, of Goderich. The Genoe family then moved to Owen Sound. Mr. Wilson operated the mill until February 4, 1953, when Gus Franks and family from Baysville purchased it and they also bought the general store from Lloyd Garbutt at the same time. He operated the mill until October 1, 1955, when Marshall Newman, of Chesley, purchased it. Mr. and Mrs. Franks and family moved to Chesley taking over the business owned by Newmans.

On November 20, 1958, the mill burned and has not been rebuilt.

BOGNOR GRIST MILL

For story of Bognor Grist Mill see Bognor Sawmill history.

DRESSMAKER SHOPS AT BOGNOR

In the very early days most of the materials used in the making of clothes was made from woollen cloth made from the fleeces from the home grown sheep. A man could hire a tailor to come in from Meaford at the rate of 50c a day and board. Girls came in to sew at the rate of 25c and later 30c a day. Money was scarce.

A description of a wedding dress over 80 years ago is given in the Tweedsmuir History book. A heavy woolen serge dress, the skirt being ankle length and very full, five or six widths of material were used for skirts at this time. The tightly fitted waist was cut to a point in front, three-quarter bell sleeves, a handsome embroidered set [illegible] of a baby shirt, flannel, slip, and white underdresses; high top boots and homemade woollen stockings.

Mrs. Burke, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Long are noted as early dressmakers in the village. Misses Noble and May Wallace, who lived in the house now occupied by Walter [illegible] and family, worked in their home.

Miss Hanna Moffatt is the dressmaker remembered by present day villagers. She was kept very busy sewing in her home and when asked for a special order for kilts to be worn by the school [illegible] for the fall fair, had to call in the assistance of women in the village to help her. The boys and girls were fitted for black pleated skirts and black tops, over which was a plaid sash. With this costume they wore a Glengarry cap.

Nowadays, with ready-made dresses, mail order houses and easy access to the city, a dressmaker is not as necessary as she used to be. Also dressmaking is much simpler today. Horsehair braids, buttons, dozens of hooks and eyes, lace, ruffles, flounces, tassels, shirring, extra padding for sleeves and bustles are all outdated.

Not only were dresses elaborately adorned but usually several petticoats of linen or flannel, or both, were worn beneath. Even the infants were bountifully supplied with petticoats, bonnets, sacks, vests, binders, etc. Little girls wore pinafores with ruffles and little boys wore dresses until about three years old.

When one sees the beautiful stitching done by these pioneer dressmakers, much by hand and without electric lights, one marvels at their neatness and efficiency.

DRESSMAKER SHOPS AT LEITH

The Misses Bessie and [illegible] Eaton were dressmakers and lived in a small log building built in [illegible] from logs on the lot on which it stands. They resided there until [illegible]. About [illegible] this house was renovated into a summer cottage called [illegible] Castle and is now occupied by Harold [illegible]. Since then the dressmaker went to the home of her clients and completed the required sewing before she returned home.

Mrs. Alexander and Miss Eliza Cameron were also dressmakers. The former resided just behind the school on the property owned by Miss Lottie Day. Mrs. Alexander was the grandmother of Mrs. Herb Little and Miss Day. Miss Cameron lived on Queen Street, where Rev. M. Graham and his wife have their summer home.

DRESSMAKING SHOPS AT WOODFORD

In 19[illegible], Mrs. Jane Chapman and children, Gordon and Mabel, came from Owen Sound to Woodford. Mrs. Chapman started a dressmaking shop in three rooms in the back part of the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kirk Sr. In 19[illegible] she moved to the building on top of the hill in Woodford, which had been George Knight's factory. In 19[illegible] Mrs. Chapman purchased this building from the Sommers. There were living quarters in the building where Mrs. Chapman continued dressmaking until 19[illegible]. She had [illegible] due to her advanced years. In 19[illegible] she moved to Owen Sound and lived her remaining years with her daughter, Mabel, and passed away in 1956, in her 99th year.

In 19[illegible], Mrs. Mary Silverthorn purchased a house and lot from Mr. and Mrs. George Arthur. This lot was one of the [illegible] of the Lemons. There was a small log house with floors covered with home-braided mats. Along the front was a fence and a little gate with a board walk to the door and no steps. On each side of the walk were beautiful flowers. Mrs. Silverthorn lived in this house a number of years before she purchased it. She was a dressmaker and made her living working at her trade. She also taught dressmaking to some of the girls in the district. In 19[illegible] the house was sold to Wm. Alexander and later was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Silverthorn. In that same year she made a wedding dress for Emma Long, now Mrs. Reg. Wilson of Meaford. Mrs. Silverthorn retired to Meaford.

CHAPTER 13 TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1850 - 1967

The following is a brief outline of affairs of the Township of Sydenham from the time of its organization as a township under Authority of Act 12 Victoria Chapter 80 entitled an act to provide by one general law for creation of Municipal Corporation and establishment of regulation of police in and for the several counties, cities, towns, townships and villages in Upper Canada.

At this time the Township of Sydenham was still in the County of Wellington, the County of Grey being formed in 1852, with its capital Sydenham Village (now Owen Sound) and remaining a part of Sydenham until August 4, 1857, when the town of Owen Sound was organized by Act of Parliament and established as Grey County capital. The county buildings were erected the following year on Third Avenue East in Owen Sound. A new county administrative building was built on Ninth Avenue East in 1960.

It was on January 21, 1850, that the first Sydenham Township Council met by appointment at the home of William McKenzie. Present for that meeting were Robert Heath, John Telfer, Thomas Lunn, John Frost and Caleb Morden. The first reeve named at that meeting was Robert Heath and the first township clerk was William McKenzie.

Down through the years people of Scottish, Irish and English stock have worked to develop the township. Sydenham Township, whose development has been traced with that of the City of Owen Sound, is one of the most northerly townships in Grey County. It can boast of having a beautiful portion of the [illegible] escarpment stretching from Owen Sound to near [illegible], the entire length of the east shore of Owen Sound Bay. The southern part of the township is watered by the Big Head River and other streams which flow into the Bay. As Leith grew a small wharf was built there at the mouth of the river providing transportation. It received a [illegible] [illegible] them and carry passengers and freight to steam boats lying at anchor.

There is a marked [illegible] in the land, a high ridge separating Sydenham from St. Vincent Township. Some parts of the township are hilly, others gently rolling and in the early days one could see huge stumps 6 to 7 feet in diameter.

The Township of Sydenham was surveyed in [illegible] and [illegible] after the [illegible] of Sydenham Village, now Owen Sound, had been surveyed as a town plot. The concession lines in the township run north and south with the lots being numbered from the south on along each [illegible]. The road [illegible] was [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] along the shore of Owen Sound Bay [illegible]. The highest land [illegible] in the northern part of the township and the [illegible] is known as the [illegible] Rock in the north of the township [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] found in any part of the township.

The three main roads as well as concessions and sideroads were [illegible] in the township's development. One of these [illegible] roads was between Meaford and Owen Sound [illegible] from the east. The [illegible] Road [illegible] north of Owen Sound and past [illegible] [illegible] of the Bay and [illegible]. Roads were [illegible] improved in the township [illegible] [illegible] that the highway between Meaford and Owen Sound was completely paved.

[illegible]

[illegible]

It was not until [illegible] that highways in Ontario were given a number. Prior to this time they were [illegible] given names. In [illegible] the [illegible] Road or County Road [illegible] running through [illegible] Township from [illegible] Sound to [illegible] was given the Highway number 26.

[illegible] Roads were [illegible] Running from [illegible] north through [illegible] the [illegible] Road [illegible] and [illegible] County Road [illegible] that [illegible] going east from [illegible] the road [illegible] the [illegible] Road [illegible] in Northern Ireland where the famous siege took place [illegible] The road [illegible] Township and is now known officially as County Road No. [illegible] A [illegible] road [illegible] from [illegible] through [illegible] north and to the [illegible] Sound.

In the early years road overseers were appointed whose duty it was to look after [illegible] appointed in February 18[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] was abolished in [illegible] and the first Road Superintendent appointed.

The early road building was undertaken with the few horse teams, oxen and men with pick and shovel. The low lying roads were built up with the tree trunks placed side by side across the road. The corduroy roads as they were called served for many years. The gravel roads were a great improvement with horse graders, dump wagons and road rollers. Gravel was crushed by road crews in township [illegible] and later this was done by contract. The main objective of the department was an improvement in gravel roads as well as clearing snow roads.

The winter roads were always a problem with deep snow and high drifts. Heavy loads of wood and logs were hauled in a [illegible] [illegible] a mile long and frequently through [illegible] bush roads.

The first fence viewers and eight pound keepers were appointed in 18[illegible]. The dog tax was first levied in [illegible].

[illegible] Township produced four county Wardens: Richard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hugh Ross [illegible] [illegible]. Warden [illegible] [illegible] passed away during his term of office as County Warden in [illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible] Thompson was County Warden and Wm. McGregor [illegible] [illegible].

The following persons served as Township Reeves: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hugh Ross [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Thompson [illegible] [illegible] John McDonald [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wm. McGregor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] August 1966- James Sibbald

[illegible] 1896

[illegible] 902. Anthony Shute 1903 1906

[illegible] Council was put into effect

[illegible]

[illegible] still acting in this position

[illegible] ent Lloyd Spence

[illegible]

[illegible] P. Johnson was appointed [illegible]. The present Road Superintendent Walter Manning was appointed when Mr. Johnson retired in 1958.

At [illegible] Township [illegible] annual meeting on February [illegible] James Douglas was appointed assessor. Hugh McRae and John [illegible] were also named [illegible] [illegible].

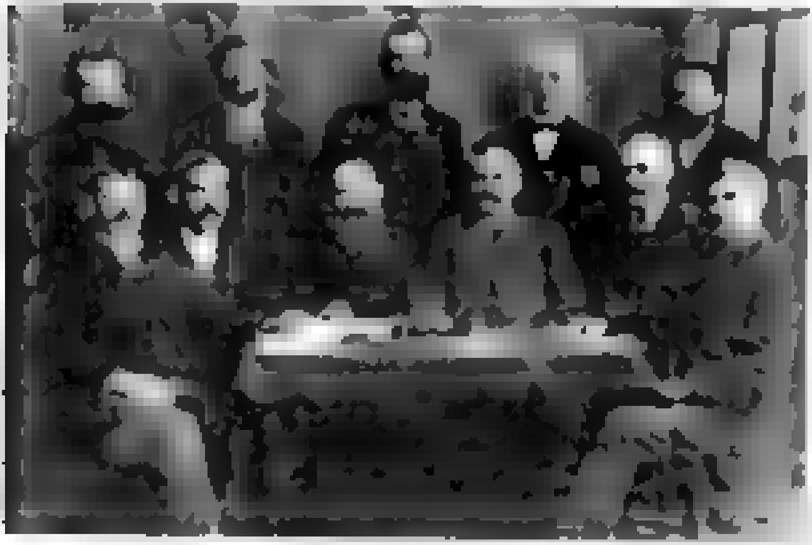
In [illegible] James Brown and George Brown were appointed assessors for the [illegible] ward and the [illegible] ward, Angus [illegible] for the [illegible] Road, Harris Knight for the [illegible] ward and Henry [illegible] for the Lake Shore ward. [illegible] part of the [illegible]. In [illegible] was appointed assessor and [illegible] and [illegible] were used [illegible]. Prior to this date pounds, shillings and pence were used.

[illegible] Angus McRae was assessor [illegible] Joseph Rogers [illegible] George [illegible] George [illegible] George [illegible] Johnson [illegible] Michael [illegible] Walter Robinson was appointed assessor [illegible] assessors of [illegible] townships [illegible].

In [illegible] adopted the [illegible] Manual of the [illegible] Department of Municipal Affairs [illegible] was appointed [illegible] assessor and [illegible] all assessors [illegible] villages and townships. In [illegible] the [illegible] and the Department of Municipal Affairs Manual of Assessment was again accepted.

This township was named [illegible] Thompson [illegible] who was [illegible] the township had a population of [illegible].

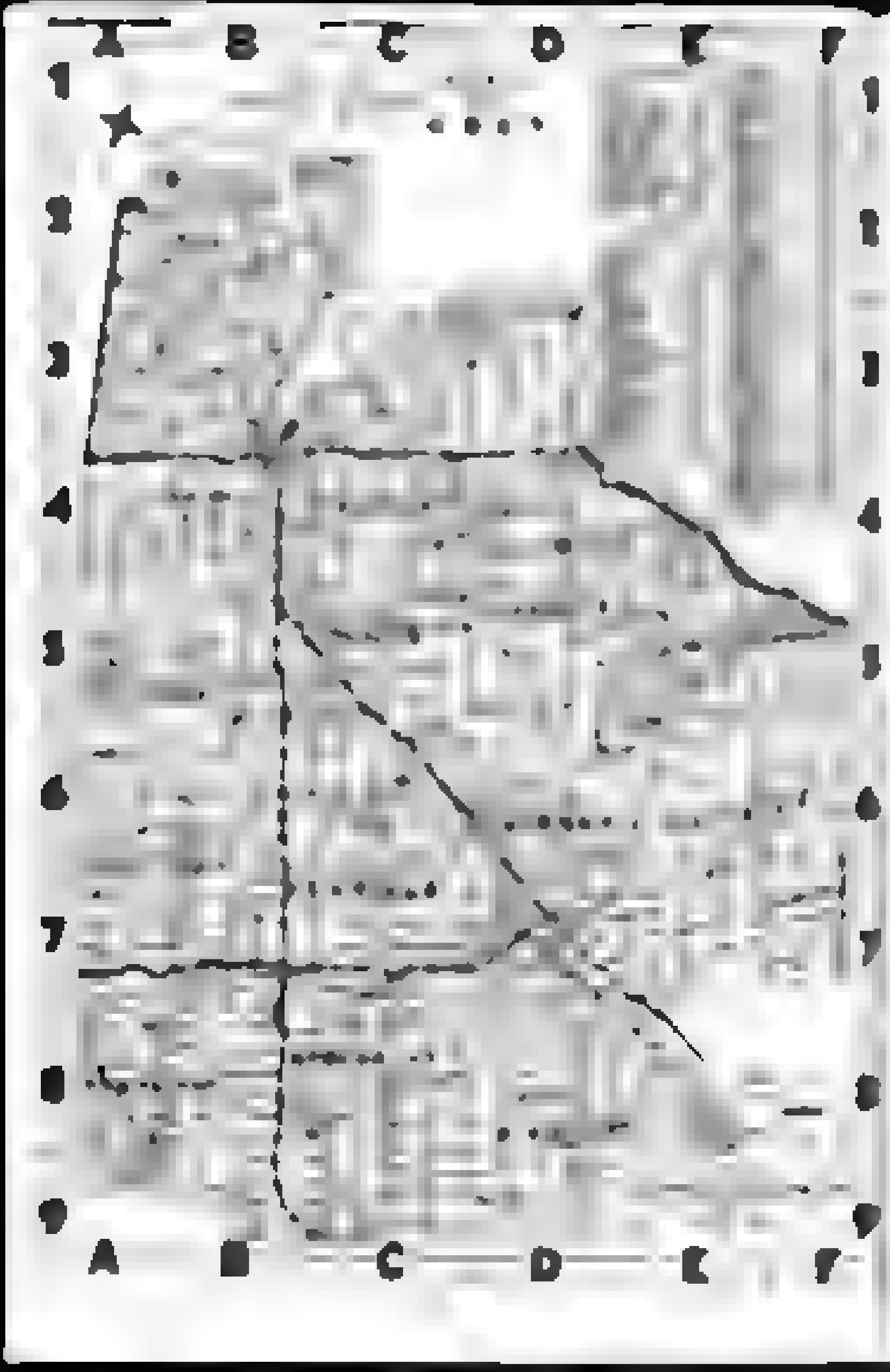
[illegible] there were [illegible] persons living in the township. In [illegible] the annexation by the [illegible] of a portion of property in the north end of [illegible] of the township [illegible] Ranges [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] the population [illegible] persons [illegible] about [illegible] population [illegible] persons [illegible] that [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] ern $25,000,000 plant.



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] son, Assessor; Hugh Reid, Treasurer; John G. Mc[illegible]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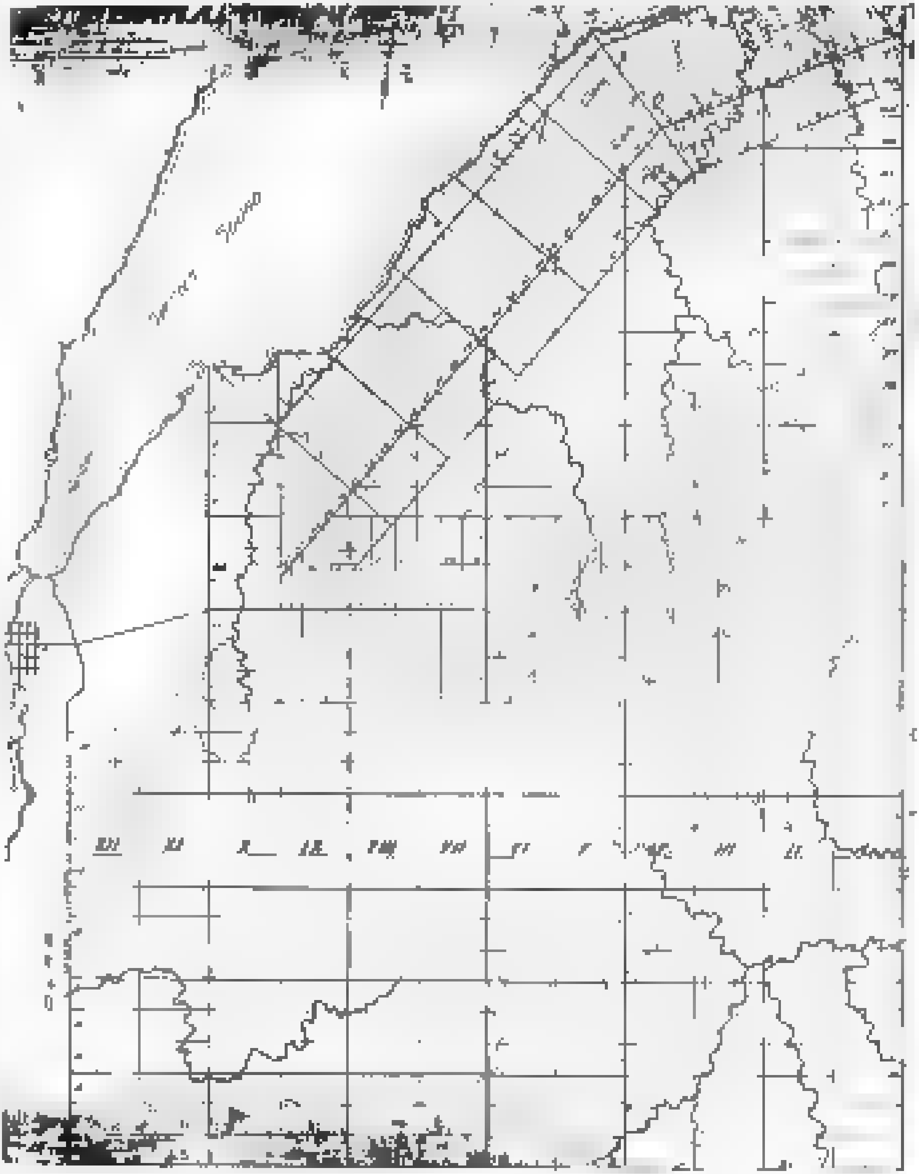
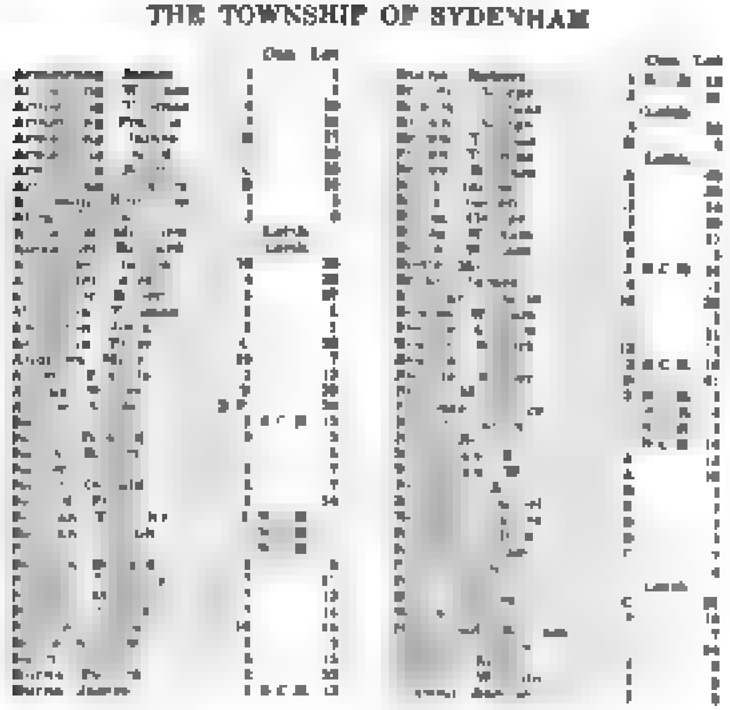
MAP OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AS SURVEYED



ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY
OF PROPERTY OWNERS IN
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP 1865,
WHICH IS REPRODUCED FROM THE
GAZETEER OF THE COUNTY
PUBLISHED BY
W. W. SMITH OF OWEN SOUND



THE TOWNSHIP OF SYDENHAM

[illegible]

[illegible]

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

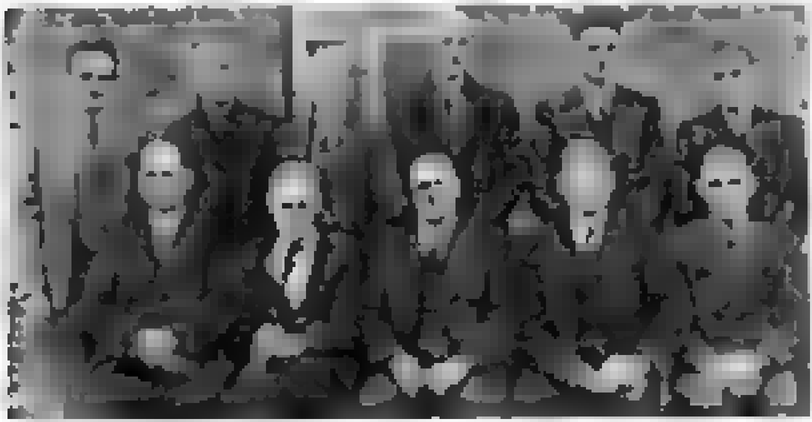
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was the Free Grant of Fifty Acres.

[illegible]

[illegible]



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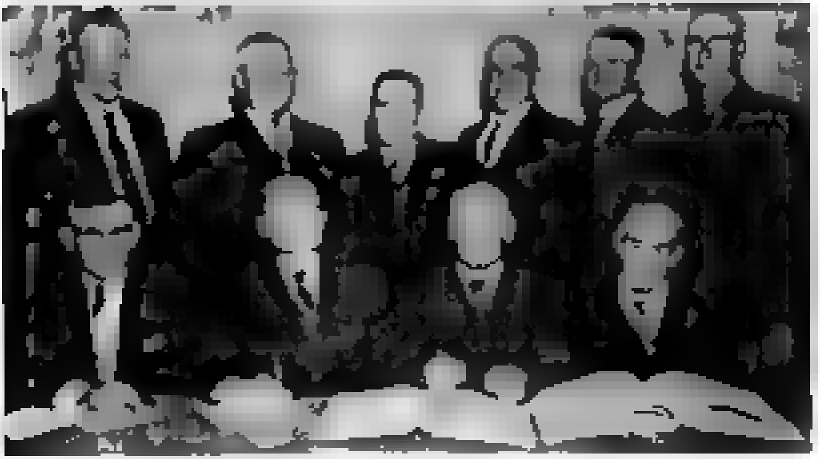


SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL, [illegible]

Front Row, [illegible] Frank M[illegible], Deputy Reeve; George A. Bothwell, Treasurer; William [illegible] McKibbon, Reeve; [illegible]

Back Row, [illegible] Township Weed Inspector; Walter Reid, [illegible] Road Superintendent; [illegible] M. Bothwell, Councillor; and Allan McPhatter, Assessor.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL, [illegible]

Front Row, [illegible] George A. Bothwell, Treasurer; William [illegible] McKibbon, Reeve; and [illegible] Reid, Clerk.

Back Row, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] minister of First Baptist Church, Owen Sound, and [illegible] Baptist [illegible] meeting [illegible] John M[illegible], Deputy Reeve; Walter Reid, Councillor; Harvey [illegible], Councillor; [illegible] Bothwell, [illegible]

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 964

Front Row L to R Lloyd Spence, Treasurer; Robert Burns, Deputy Reeve; Mel Morrison, Reeve; Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk.

Back Row L to R-Pat Traynor, Councillor; James Sibbald, Councillor; Rev. Arthur Thompson, Minister of the Annan United Church charge; Arnold Harbottle, Councillor; Walter Manning, Road Superintendent; Allan McPhater, Township Assessor and Stewart Howey, County Assessor.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 965

Front Row L to R-Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk; James Sibbald, Deputy Reeve; Robert Burns, Reeve; Lloyd Spence, Treasurer.

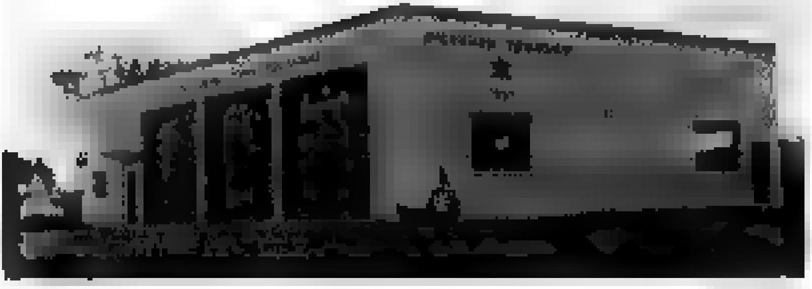
Back Row L to R Arnold Harbottle, Councillor; Walter Manning, Road Superintendent; Rev. Arthur Thompson, Minister of Annan United Church charge; Patrick Traynor, Councillor; Walter J. Reid, Councillor.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1967

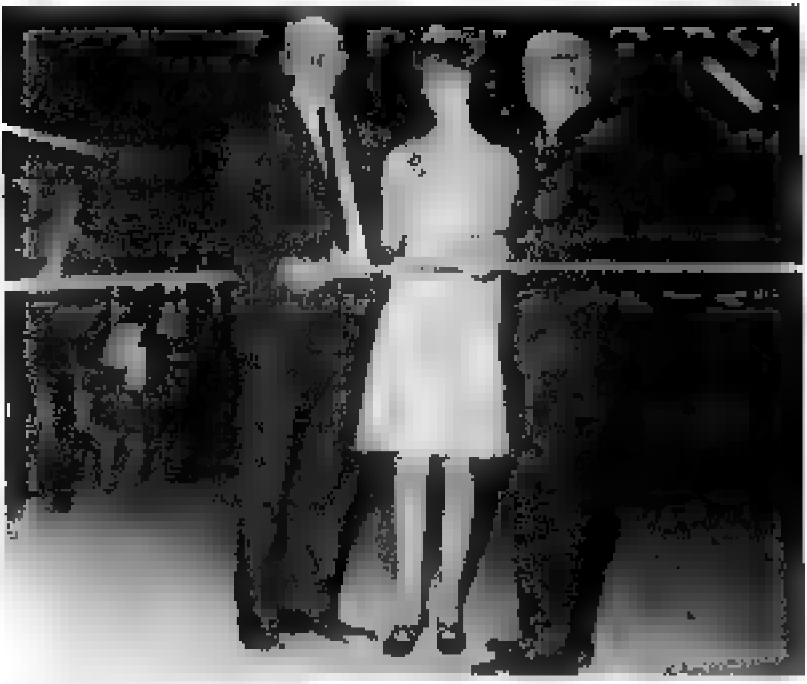
Front Row L to R—Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk; James A. Sibbald, *Reeve*; Pat Traynor, *Deputy Reeve*; Lloyd Spence, Treasurer.

Back Row L to R: Walter Manning, Road Superintendent; Melville Morrison, Councillor; Mr. Arthur Tobey, student Minister of Woodford United Church, who conducted the devotional exercises at the January Council meeting; Lorne Lennon, Councillor; Percy Bowden, Councillor.

Township shed built around 194 to house municipal road equipment. John Currie was the framer. Located on Lot 25, S. C. R.

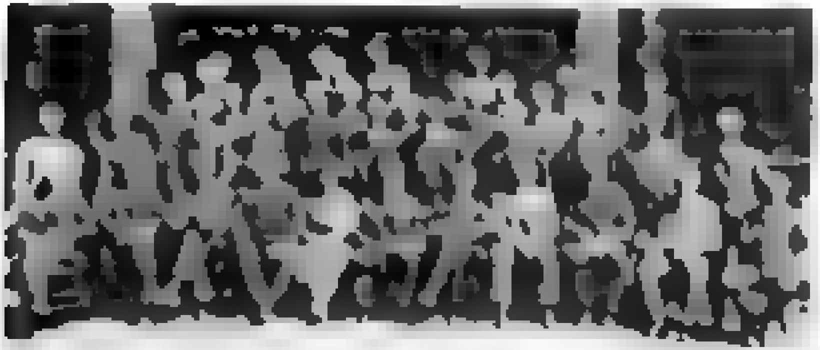


Township building built in 1967 a few feet north and east of the old building, to accommodate the township equipment.



Shown above are Pat Traynor, Deputy Reeve; Miss Verna Porter, Sydenham Township Centennial Queen; Jim Sibbald, Reeve; cutting the ribbon at the opening of the new township building on Sept. 16, 1967. Following the official opening ceremony a dance was enjoyed.

Grey County Council is comprised [illegible]



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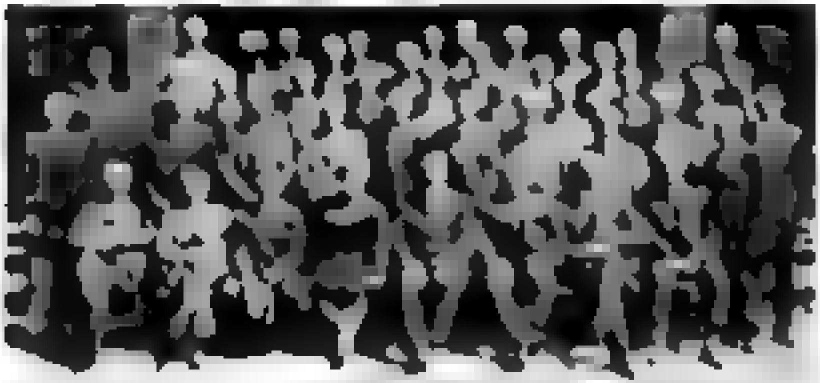

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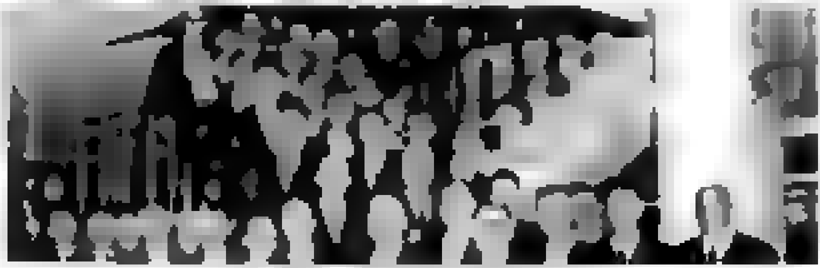


CHAPTER 11 POST OFFICES

POST OFFICES IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Information received from the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa states that rural mail delivery was begun in Canada on October [illegible] 1908. By [illegible] there were [illegible] rural routes.

The first Post Office in Sydenham was established at Woodford in 1852. Several of the small communities in Sydenham received their names from their first Postmaster. A number of these Post Offices closed with the beginning of rural mail delivery in the locality.

ANNAN POST OFFICE

The first post office was established at Annan on March [illegible] 1863 in the home of William Spreule which was situated near the northern part of the village. The postmarks of early letters bear the words Spreule C. W. It is presumed that the early post office was called Spreule. The original name of the village was Dunedin. This name had to be changed due to another village already having this name. On the death of Mr. Spreule in [illegible] his wife assumed the postmistress duties until March [illegible]. The post office was then moved to its present location, the north east corner of the main intersection of the village. Postmasters since that time have been: Thomas [illegible], A. Brown and Mrs. Margaret Brown, E. Wonch, R. Loftus, George Sparrow, Elgin Bye, Everett Johnson, Gordon MacPhatter, with Earl Sampson being the present holder of this office.

The mail routes from Owen Sound to the surrounding area post offices were established prior to the turn of the century. The route

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BALACLAVA POST OFFICE

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOGNOR POST OFFICE

The post office was first established here on January 5, 1873, under the name of Sydenham Mills. Owing to the confusion of mail with Sydenham in Frontenac County, Mr. C. H. Heming, postmaster of Sydenham Mills, suggested that the name of the office be changed to that of Bognor, this change being made officially on January 6, 1879.

Following are the names of the postmasters of this office:

Postmaster	Date of Appointment and Date of Vacancy	Cause of Vacancy
Peter Quance	[illegible]	Resignation
C. H. Heming	[illegible]	Resignation
E. F. Heming	[illegible]	Resignation
[illegible] M. Thomson	[illegible]	Death
Mrs. Catherine Louise Thomson	[illegible]	Resignation
Allan McPhatter	[illegible]	Resignation
Thomas [illegible] Browne	[illegible]	Resignation
Reginald Blake Edmunds	[illegible]	

The post office had been located in the general store in the village until that building was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1957. Seeing the danger, Mrs. Herman Johnson hurriedly and courageously removed all items pertaining to the post office and took them to her home in the village, where she took charge, and then it was located in the Bognor United Church for a time before being placed in the general store purchased by Reginald Edmunds. Postal authorities were high in their praise of Mrs. Johnson's action in saving the office records and effects from destruction.

Prior to the establishment of the post office at Bognor and to the appointment of rural mail carriers, a local resident would walk to the post office at Woodford and bring the mail for others to his home where it could be picked up by those concerned. A box located on a large tree growing on the top of Short's hill on the Blind Line of Sydenham Township was a favourite place to leave mail for residents farther to the south when one of the Short family brought it from Woodford.

Ted Henning of the village of Bognor was known to have carried the mail in a bag on his back to the Woodford post office when roads were impassable for horses.

Rural mail carriers on the Woodford to Bognor route No. [illegible] Bognor and route No. [illegible] Bognor routes have been William [illegible], William Anderson and Thomas McArthur, John [illegible], Lloyd Murdoch, Harry McLean, [illegible] and George Miller, Richard [illegible], [illegible] Murdoch [illegible]. A. [illegible] Shute, [illegible] Shute and Mrs. Shute, Jack [illegible], Mrs. [illegible].

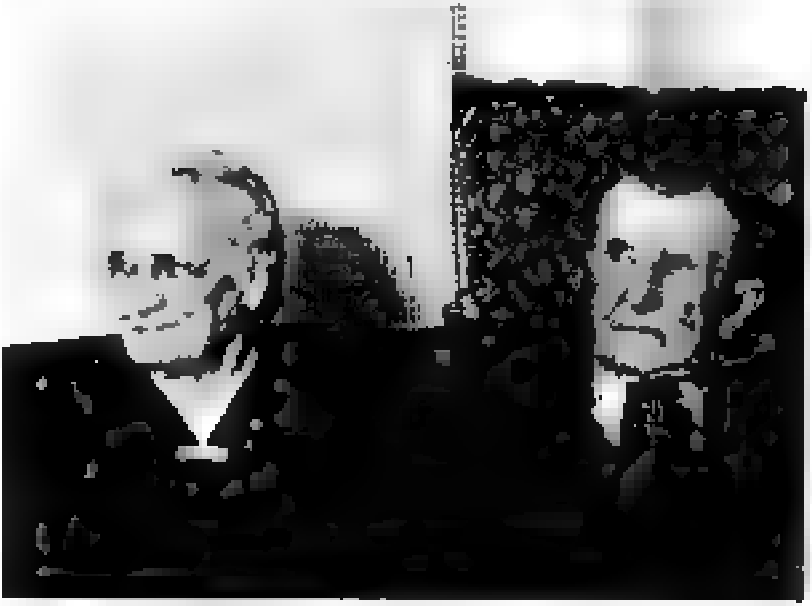
BOTHWELL'S CORNERS POST OFFICE

The Bothwell's Corners post office was established on the [illegible] day of November, [illegible] on Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], south of the Centre Road, Sydenham Township, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas [illegible]. When the post office was in the process of being established there was some controversy whether it be named [illegible] Post Office or Bothwell's Corners Post Office. The community had already been known as Bothwell's Corners because of the large board house on the corner of the Bothwell property, built by John Bothwell, across the Meaford Highway from the [illegible] home. Hence the new post office became known as the Bothwell's Corners post office.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] gave over a [illegible] one of their large farm kitchens to the post office business and their first telephone was hung on the wall of the post office room.

The incoming mail was brought to the post office by the stage driver, a daily horse drawn vehicle between Owen Sound and Meaford, and the outgoing mail was taken by the same driver on [illegible]. Many a time Mrs. [illegible] gave the stage driver a hot drink [illegible] during his visit in the cold winter weather.

The people of the community called at the post office for their mail and often the school teacher picked it up on the way home from school. Saturday, when the farmers went to town to shop, was a busy day at the post office, although it was open any hour of the day and on into the late evening.



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS H. COLE

Mr. and Mrs. Cole had eight children. They were Vincent, and Pearl, Mrs. George Smith, of Brantford; Cora, Mrs. Vernon Hunter, of Burford; Carl, Hughie, Eric and Elsie, the late Mrs. Jim Rutherford, all of Owen Sound, and the late William Cole, of Derby Township. Mrs. Cole and the older children assisted Mr. Cole, who was the postmaster, with the responsibilities of the post office.

The Bothwell's Corner post office closed March 31st, 1914. When the post office was established in 1905 every one thought it was such an advantage and when it closed in 1914 for the beginning of rural mail delivery it was a much greater advantage.

Prior to the establishment of the post office, residents can recall going to Owen Sound post office about once a week when they went to shop and sometimes standing in a long line up to get their week's mail. Residents of this community are mainly served by Rural Route No. 1, Owen Sound and R. R. No. 2, Woodford.

DAYWOOD POST OFFICE

A post office was established at Daywood, Sydenham Township on May [illegible] 1863 at Lot 25, Concession C. The post office was under the postmastership of Abraham S. Cameron, who served in that capacity until March 31, 1882. No further appointments were made to the postmastership at Daywood and the office was permanently closed on April 1, 1882. The property is now owned by Albert [illegible].

JOHNSTONE POST OFFICE

This post office was established at Johnstone, Sydenham Township on April [illegible] 1855, under the postmastership of William Johnstone who served in that capacity until April 8, 1886. This office was permanently closed on January 31, 1934. The original post office is now the home of the family of Jack and Lorne Lemon.

The names of all postmasters who have served at Johnstone together with their period of office and location are listed hereunder. William Ramsay, the last postmaster, was the grandfather of Irvin Ramsay and it was where Irvin and his wife (Jackie McMillan) now live that his grandfather operated the post office.

Name of Postmaster	Period of Service	Location
William Johnstone	[illegible]	Lot [illegible] Con. C
Mrs. Isabella Johnstone	[illegible]	Lot [illegible] Con.
Mrs. Ellen Ramsay	[illegible]	
Ronald Livingstone	[illegible]	
Mrs. Jessie [illegible]	[illegible]	Lot [illegible] Con. B
Mrs. M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Lot [illegible] Con.
William Ramsay	[illegible]	Lot [illegible] Con. B

GARRYOWEN POST OFFICE

The corner of Sydenham, S. W. [illegible] Lot 25, Concession 4, which bore the name of Garryowen was first owned by John Ryan who took the land from the Crown. He built a house on the property about 1840 and ran a hotel in connection with it. At the same time and on the same property about a hundred yards from the Ryan home there was a blacksmith shop operated by Tom Leighton. In later years the place was sold to the Godfrey's, a probable date being 188[illegible]. The property belonged to the Godfrey family until 1910 when Mr. Tom Gallagher became the owner and postmaster. The Gallaghers kept the store and post office until the rural routes started in 1914 when the post office was discontinued.

The Gallaghers sold to James Carroll who farmed the land and discontinued keeping store. The farm was later sold to Mike Duggan and to John Grattan. This property, part of Lot 25, Concession 4 is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hutchinson.

Fond memories are still held by the pupils who attended the Garryowen school of the kindliness of Mrs. William Godfrey who rewarded the scholars at Christmas and at the end of the school year with a treat of candies and an orange, also a coloured handkerchief, all special gifts to be appreciated by children of that day.

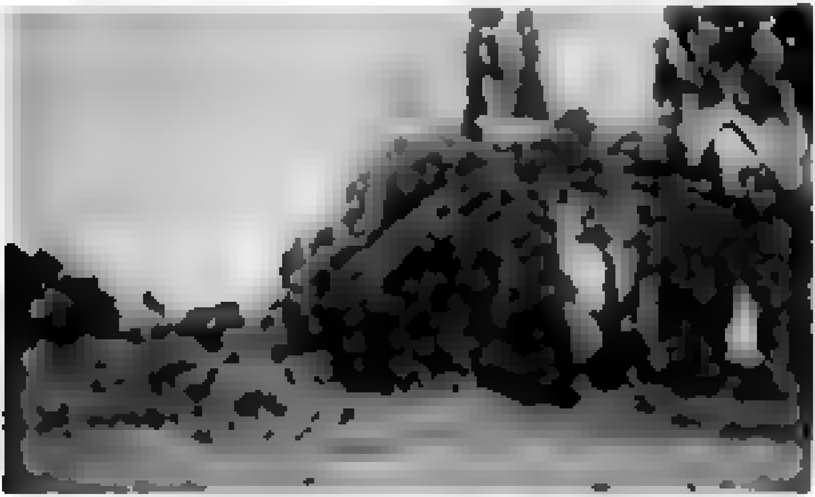
Statistics for the Garryowen post office are as follows: Commissioned July 1, 1881; closed March 31, 1914. The following served as postmasters: July 1, 1881 Mrs. E. Leighton; November 18, 188[illegible]. January [illegible], 188[illegible] James Godfrey; November 26, 18[illegible]. March 1, 18[illegible] Wm. J. Godfrey; February 8, 190[illegible]. May 1, 190[illegible] James Godfrey; September 26, 1910. November 5, 1910 Thos. Gallagher; March 31, 1914.

Mail carriers were John Godfrey, his son Tom and Peter Matthews.

HOATH HEAD POST OFFICE

The first post office to be established in the Hoath Head district was opened October [illegible] 1860 with Robert Hoath as postmaster and was from the postmaster the village was named. Stacey Nicholls now resides at the original Hoath homestead at Lot 6, Concession 8. Mr. Hoath served as postmaster until May [illegible] 1876 when the office was closed until June 1, 1877. It was reopened then with J. W. Cross as postmaster. It was closed again in February 1880 and reopened Octo-

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

The above picture shows the Fisher home, now occupied by Mrs. Robert Farley. The Fishers operated a blacksmith shop (the large door to the right) and a store in the centre portion of the building, where the post office was also located. The back part of the house was their living quarters.

GREY POST OFFICE

Grey post office located at Seaman's junction on N ½ of Lot 8 Concession 10 was established July [illegible] and was closed December 31, 1913. Mrs. Matilda Campbell was the postmistress. This property is now owned by Neil MacDonald. No buildings remain.

MAIL SERVICE AT LEITH

It is said that in the earliest days of Leith mails were carried by Indian trail from Big Head River, possibly the Meaford area.

[illegible] the mail [illegible] the [illegible] daily mail by land was established.

The first postmaster was Mr. William W[illegible] appointed in [illegible]. In [illegible] bought the store from W[illegible] and became postmaster [illegible] his death [illegible] postmaster [illegible] was postmistress [illegible] her brother [illegible] was postmaster [illegible] and another brother [illegible] the [illegible] post office [illegible]

[illegible] that W[illegible] was postmaster from [illegible] when W[illegible] had [illegible] Mr. M[illegible] was postmistress [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. M[illegible] the [illegible] people remember the [illegible] Mr. George [illegible] the [illegible] World War [illegible]

Among the [illegible] were [illegible] and Mr. W[illegible] years. The [illegible] moved to Bayshore Road in December 1952.

MORLEY POST OFFICE

According to records from the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa, the Morley post office was established March 1, [illegible], but the first postmaster there is any record of is James Lemon, who served as postmaster from 1868-1893 on the N½ Lot 5, Concession 12, St. Vincent Township. Charles Lemon served 1893-1894. Thomas Brown 1895-1898, on the same Lot. The post office changed location to the S½ Lot 4, Concession [illegible], Sydenham, when John McMillan was postmaster [illegible]. It was moved back to St. Vincent when Charles E. Johnson became postmaster on S½ Lot 5, Concession 12, [illegible] 1908. Joseph Treleaven, who lived on the N½ Lot 30, Concession 12, served from [illegible]. J. Arthur McDonald, who lived on N½ Lot 25, Concession 1, Sydenham, was the last postmaster of the Morley post office serving [illegible] March 31, [illegible] when the post office closed with the beginning of rural mail delivery in the locality.

SILCOTE POST OFFICE

In 1898 the ratepayers of the community known as the "Mountain" petitioned the government for a post office and upon it being granted the name of Silcote was given by the government in place of the Mountain as requested.

This new office opened February [illegible] 1899 in the home of J. M. Ramsay, who was appointed postmaster keeping the position until March [illegible] when he went West. The office then moved to the home of Mr. William C. Johnson, who became postmaster July [illegible] 1910.

Rural delivery from Silcote post office was established February 2[illegible] with Reginald B. Johnson as courier at a year's salary of $[illegible] with an additional $[illegible] per box served. Later a straight salary was paid. When Mr. R. B. Johnson resigned, the postmaster Mr. William Johnson became courier of the route R. R. 1, Silcote, covering a mileage of approximately ten miles.

Mr. William C. Johnson resigned August [illegible] [illegible] after which a new rural route delivery known as R. R. 3 [illegible] was begun. Before this the post office was established mainly for the Mennonite community [illegible] came to the Johnston post office on the lake shore road. Each Friday afternoon the Mountain school teacher would send a pupil for the mail and upon his or her return the teacher would distribute the mail and the children carried it home. Mr. Johnson first operated the post office from his home on Lot [illegible] Concession 2 and later moved it to Lot [illegible] Concession 3.

Prior to rural delivery the mail was brought to this post office twice weekly from Woodford, the carriers being Charles Johnson, Isaac Johnson and Horace Var

WOODFORD POST OFFICE

Woodford, a village of an estimated one hundred persons, is situated at the intersection of Lots [illegible] and [illegible] and Centre Road in Sydenham Township in Grey County. Centre Road is now Highway No. 26. Woodford is midway between the town of Meaford and the city of Owen Sound on this highway. There is a marked jog on the direct line necessitating in those days a slight deviation to the north. The early settlers could see the potential of a small stream and waterfall and no doubt this was an influence in locating at this point.

The first record of a post office here was in 18[illegible] according to records of the Postmaster General at Ottawa. Thomas [illegible] was the first postmaster from 18[illegible] resigning in 18[illegible]. No records are available as to the location of the post office. Peter McLaren is listed as postmaster from [illegible] to 18[illegible] and his location was Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] North Centre Road about two miles west of Woodford. This is now the location of [illegible] Shaler's farm. Mr. McLaren's death in 18[illegible] terminated his term. Robert [illegible] is listed as next postmaster from [illegible] 18[illegible] until 1904. His location was noted as in the hotel in the village on Lot 4 Concession [illegible] N. C. R., now owned by Edgar [illegible] and formerly owned by Oliver Martin.

John Hill was appointed to succeed Mr. James and his location was in another house on Lot 4, Concession [illegible], N.S. R., just below the park. In later years this house was purchased from [illegible] and transported to the suburbs of [illegible] Sound where the road [illegible] through to straighten the highway. This straightened highway left the principal part of the village in a "crook" in the road mostly west and north of the intersection. John Hill is known to have owned the one hundred acres, Lot 4, N.S. R., where the village now stands.

It is supposed John Thompson purchased this house on Lot 1, Concession [illegible], N.S. R., from John Hill and [illegible] as postmaster from [illegible] until [illegible] were taken over by [illegible] where he passed on. Mr. Thompson operated the [illegible] where Percy Brereton's garage is now located.

John J. Simmons was appointed [illegible] and held office until [illegible] in the present store on the [illegible]. Mr. Simmons acquired the store from his father-in-law, B. P. Williams, who [illegible] the store. John Simmons lived in the house [illegible] where John [illegible] now lives. The location of the post office has remained here since, to the present time.

After the resignation of Mr. Simmons, Mr. Reuben [illegible] Hadley became postmaster [illegible], living in the building which had been remodeled by the former owner. After the death of Mr. Hadley in September [illegible], Mrs. Hadley carried on until the appointment of Alexander Lloyd Garbutt.

Lloyd Garbutt was appointed postmaster on the [illegible] [illegible]. His wife, the former Anna Silverthorn, and her sister, [illegible] Silverthorn, assisted in the post office and store. When Mr. Garbutt resigned [illegible], Mr. Lawrence David Franks took over both store and post office. Mr. Franks also ran a grist mill across the [illegible] from the store, taken over later by Marshall Newman. Mr. Franks' term was short, only a little over a year [illegible] when he resigned, selling the store to [illegible] Sears. Mr. Sears' term was equally short, being appointed postmaster on [illegible] and [illegible] when he resigned and disposed of the store to Mr. [illegible]

Schubb. Mr. Schubb's appointment was [illegible] 36 and with Mrs. Schubb still serving the community in this capacity.

BURNSHOUSE POST OFFICE

Burnshouse was located on Lot 16, Concession 1, N.C.R., the property now owned by the Barbers in Sydenham Township. Date of appointment of John Burns as postmaster [illegible]. It was declared vacant 14-9-1908, closed 1-1-1909.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE No. 2, WOODFORD

According to history, little Mike Travers was the first man to carry mail on this route. Mr. Travers began about 1915 carrying mail from the Woodford post office. In [illegible] Lorne Snider took over the contract for a term. When he was called to war his father, Mr. Wellington Snider, and his sister LaVerne (now Mrs. Dave Ashley) carried it for the balance of the year. Lorne McIlwain, Mr. George Blackburn Sr. and James Stevens each carried on this route being paid by the day finishing Lorne Snider's contract. Mr. Joe Baker took this route by contract in the year [illegible]. He covered this route of twenty miles in the afternoon with a horse and buggy in summer and horse and cutter in the winter. In the morning he carried Rural Route 1 Woodford and R.R. 2 Woodford in the afternoon. His son Howard assisted him. Mr. Baker lived in the frame house next to the manse, known as the Lyon home.

In the year [illegible] George Heath bought the contract and equipment from Mr. Baker. He also bought the home including small barn and two acres of land. He kept three horses for the purpose of carrying mail and was assisted by his sons Carman and Percy Heath. In [illegible] Mr. Heath and the Government agreed both routes should be carried in the afternoon so the box holders could get their mail the same day it was posted. This transaction involved having two complete outfits for carrying purposes in the winter months. M

Heath carried the mail by car but in the winter when horse and cutter were required he had to have hired help. This help included his sons, Carman and Percy, Lorne Sauder and Wes. Waters. Mr. Heath carried R. R. No. 2 himself because it was a much greater responsibility than route 4 having 55 box holders. In 19[illegible] Irvin Silverthorn bought the business and equipment. Irvin carried this route himself also because of the responsibility. In 19[illegible] he held the contract by the month until June 30, 19[illegible], when Lorne Sauder contracted with the Government for the position.

Of late R. R. No. 2 and R. R. No. 4 Winnifred were combined into one route by the Government and the forty mile route serving 75 box holders is covered by Mr. Sauder each afternoon and a car is used for delivering mail by the carrier summer and winter.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO. 4 WINNIFRED

During the early years prior to 19[illegible], a few men carried the mail between Bogner and Winnifred by an agreement with the farmers. These men lived in Bogner and traveled by horse and vehicle to Winnifred post office, picked up the mail and delivered it into the homemade mail boxes at the patrons' gates. These served paid the carriers a small amount of money for this service. These men included Mr. William Anderson, Mr. Thomas McArthur and Mr. William [illegible]. Mr. Dave Murdoch was the first contractor, then in the year 19[illegible] Mr. Robert McClean contracted for it. Mr. McClean because of his trade as a butcher did not carry the mail himself. His daughter Hazel (Mrs. George Best) carrying it most of the time. Her brother, Bert McClean and sister Norma (Mrs. Ian Towne) made the trip when Hazel could not.

In 19[illegible] Mr. McClean gave up the contract and Mr. Robert Miller carried it for a while. Mr. George Miller took over the contract. During his contract term Mr. Miller passed away and Mr. Dick Murdoch completed the term of about two years.

In 19[illegible] the route was let for tender and Lorne Shute received the contract. Lorne then carried the mail for [illegible] years. During the busy season his wife Edna (Long) Shute and his brother Archie took turns carrying it. In 19[illegible] it was let for tender again. It was not applied for immediately and during this period Mr. Dick Murdoch again carried it. Then in 19[illegible] Lorne Shute again tendered for the contract and received it. He is still carrier for this route.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO. 4 WOODFORD

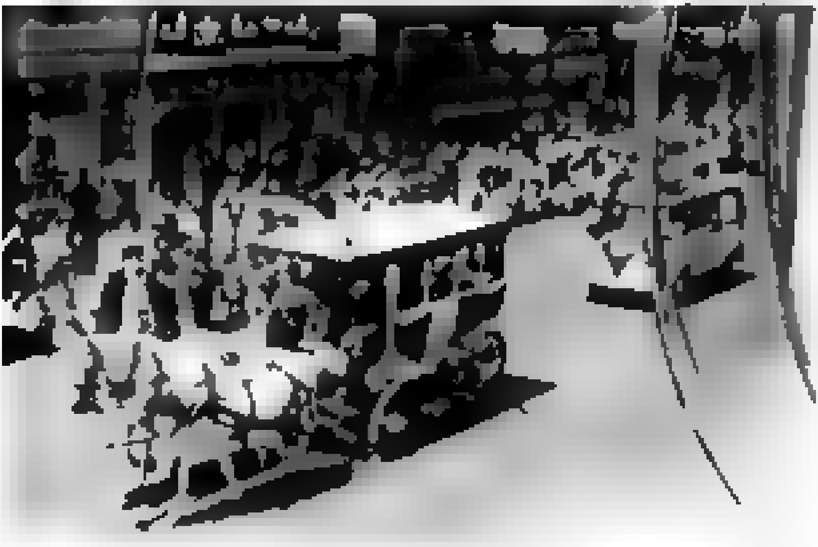
During 19[illegible] John Jolley carried the mail by contract on Route 4 Woodford, which consists of [illegible] miles. Mr. Jolley lived on a farm on the Eleventh Line of St. Vincent Township. He travelled by horse and buggy to Woodford post office, picked up the mail and proceeded north on the town line of Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships for [illegible] miles to the cross road known as [illegible] Corners, east on this road for [illegible] miles to the Eleventh Line of St. Vincent, south on the Eleventh to the Gravel Road (now Highway 26), then west again to Woodford. During the busy season on the farm Mrs. Jolley and daughters Annie (Mrs. [illegible]) and Grace (Mrs. Ernest Woods) took turns carrying the mail for him.

On January 1, 19[illegible] Mr. Joe Baker took the route by tender. He served this route in the morning with the help of his son Harvey. In 19[illegible] George Heath of [illegible] bought this business and carried the mail in the morning until 19[illegible] when the Government and Mr. Heath agreed that the mail should be carried in the afternoon so the box holders would get their daily paper on the day it was printed. It was necessary to have hired help on this route in the winter months when the mail was carried by horse drawn conveyance. Those who were hired included Mr. Heath's sons Carman and Percy, Lorne Snider and Wm. Wiley. Mr. Heath carried the No. 4 route himself, it being a greater responsibility with [illegible] box holders.

In 19[illegible] Mr. Irvin Silverthorn bought the business and equipment from Mr. Heath and during the year 19[illegible] the Government took over several square miles of land in Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships for war purposes. This made a change in the route and added more miles to it, as it meant travelling north on the Town Line and re-tracing the road back to the highway. The route proceeded to the Eleventh Line then north on the Eleventh for [illegible] miles and re-tracing the road right back to Woodford. Mr. Silverthorn's hired help carried this route too. His assistants included Ronald Farquharson, Glenn Hammel, Elmer Woods, Carl Long, Osborne Long, Edgar Long, and Marion Long Silverthorn.

In [illegible] Irvin Silverthorn let his contract go for tender and carried it for the month [illegible]. [illegible] Lorne Snider contracted with the Government and received this appointment.

CHARLES WHALEN HAS OUTSTANDING RECORD



THE OLD AND THE NEW

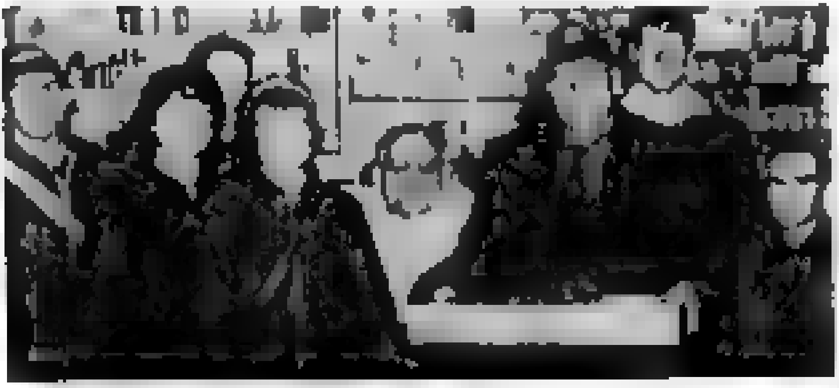
Charlie Whalen shows grandson Larry Whalen how he drove the old stage coach between Meaford and Owen Sound. Behind the

horse drawn vehicle is the modern Cotten's bus in the Centennial Parade in Owen Sound, in 1957.

Few men have a record such as that of Charles Whalen. Accident free and always with courteous good humour for close to fifty years he held the reigns from the seat of the old stage coach or the wheel of the later bus as he piloted passengers and Royal Mail from Meaford to Owen Sound. It was a six day week job, summer and winter. There was wind and rain, snow and ice, but somehow Charlie and the mail got through and mostly they got through on time.

Charles Whalen started driving the "stage" in First Great War days, back in Nov. 1916, and retired more than 49 years later. During these years he was a familiar and popular figure on the streets of both Meaford and Owen Sound as well as the highway he travelled so faithfully.

Upon retirement as the driver of Cotten's Meaford-Owen Sound Bus Mr. Whalen was presented with a gift donation from the Post Office Staffs of Owen Sound and Meaford.



Here was also a gift of a silver engraved tray from the Meaford [illegible] and staff of the Owen Sound Sun-Times. The presentation [illegible] Charles [illegible] on behalf of [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Murphy [illegible] Mr. Whalen [illegible]

Charlie Whalen is the eldest son of Martin and Margaret (Keeling) Whalen and he had seven brothers and two sisters namely Minnie who married Hector Gunn; [illegible]; John, killed at Brown's feed mill; Rose married W[illegible]iam Keeling; Stewart; Mac; Ted; Cecil (Owen Sound's fire chief) and Maurice deceased.

Charlie married Lorne McKee of Sydenham on March 28, 19[illegible] and they were blessed with two sons Gordon and Keith. Gordon married Rae McQueen and they have two children Bob and Cathy at home. Gordon operates a grocery store in Meaford. Keith is Plant Manager at Kennedy's Foundry in Owen Sound, married Roma Gardiner and they have two children Pat (Mrs. Ron Geffery of Meaford) and Larry of Owen Sound who married Merry McDonough. Larry and Merry have one son David who is the only great grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whalen.

Just prior to Mr. Whalen's hiring with Cochrane's as stage driver Frank Thompson not only drove the horses but he owned the coach wagon used on this route. Joe Bell and Ab Carnahan, Sandy Price and Tom Smith were other drivers who changed their horses at Woodford hotel mid way between Owen Sound and Meaford. George Johnson formerly of Bognor succeeded Mr. Whalen as stage driver.

THE RURAL POSTMAN

In the cold and blustery weather
[illegible]
[illegible]
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CHAPTER 15
INNS - HOTELS - TAVERNS

BALACLAVA INN

The first Inn or Hotel was kept by Elijah Moulton at the road side on Lot 4, Concession B. John Hill, Sr. bought this early public house about 1870 and carried on until it closed.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER HOTELS

In 1889 John Bothwell bought the Mander's Hotel property on the south east corner of his 200 acre farm, demolished the frame building and built a 40 x 60 brick hotel

This building had an 8' stone basement, 18" thick and two storeys solid brick walls three bricks thick. As well as being used as a hotel and tavern it was also a community hall and meeting place for the Sydenham Township Council. There were eleven guest rooms upstairs, while downstairs there was a dining room, a kitchen, a public room used by the community for various gatherings and of course the bar room. John Middlebro, an Owen Sound mason and bricklayer built this hotel for Mr. Bothwell.

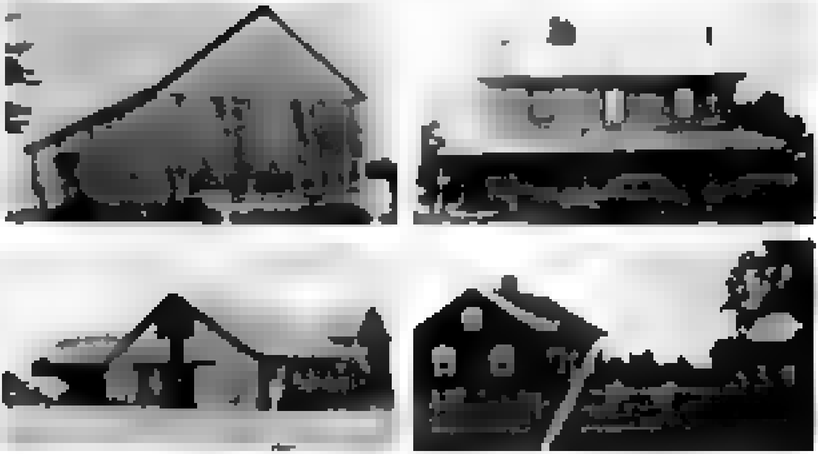
Across the highway to the south there was a shed which held the horses and gave the necessary accommodation to the travellers of that long ago era.

After local option came into effect this building housed a dairy and later a store and gas station operated by Mr. Wm. Ormiston who had purchased the building around 1920. He was assisted by his brother, Lockhart. This hotel, known to some as Ormiston's Hall, could have told an interesting story of the many dances, showers, meetings and Christmas Concerts held inside its walls, filling a need in the community. The building was burned in 1955. It had been taken over from Mr. Ormiston by the Provincial Highway and while it was being demolished for highway purposes a fire completely destroyed the remaining structure.

HATTON HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatton bought property in 1865 on the north and south sides of Highway 26 and on the west side of the Tenth Line of Sydenham Township. This corner was named Hatton's Corner, and was also the city limits of Owen Sound, the highway known as St. Vincent Street; this name is still to be found on the side of the buildings. A board sidewalk was on the south side of the highway from Hatton Hall into town.

The Hattons built a large hotel on the southwest corner and also a barn. On the north side of the highway another barn and driving shed were built to accommodate the horses of the customers coming



HATTON BUILDINGS

to that licensed establishment. The latter building was dismantled in 1946-47 and the timber which was still in excellent condition, was used in the building of the home and garage of Mr. Robert Hurley (whose mother was a Hatton) and Mrs. Hurley. The Hurleys have two children, Dr. Morrison Hurley, Montreal, and Anne (Mrs. Ronald Prickett) of London.

The hotel was built of bricks manufactured by Benjamin Pretty and Arthur Scott on the Alexander Spence farm, Lot 2, Concession 10, near a small creek now known as [illegible] creek. It contained ten bedrooms, kitchen, living and dining rooms and a bar room, where liquor was sold until the vote for local option, January 1, 1909, thus closing the bar May 1st of the same year.

The Hattons had a family of ten children, none ever marrying and each one dying in the old home. The last member of the family, Robert, died in 1939, well over 80 years of age. The property was sold through the estate to Mrs. G. T. Parsons, of Goderich, who sold the barn and farm land to Robert Walter and just kept the hotel and a couple of acres. Mrs. Parsons completely modernized the hotel and it was a lovely country home where she and one of her sons and family lived.

Hatton Hall as owned by Mrs. Parsons, who carried on a small catering business here.

In the year 1955, Mrs. Parsons sold the property to Messrs. William and Lockart Ormiston, who erected gas pumps and used it as a service station. After William's death, Lockart sold to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Vermilyea, of Owen Sound, in February, 1957. Vermilyeas still operate the service station, have made more improvements on the home and carry on a very popular catering service.

Hatton's Corner ceased to be the city limits in August, 1857, when the town of Owen Sound was organized by an Act of Parliament. On January 1, 1967, the city of Owen Sound annexed the properties on the north side of Highway 26 and 200 feet on the east side of the Tenth Line. The south side of Highway 26 including Hatton Hall remains in the township and it is here that the Council hold their meetings each month, as also does the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute.

HOATH HEAD TAVERN

A tavern was built about 18[illegible] by Lewis Shannon on Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], where William Trenham now lives. In [illegible] Mr. Michael Dean bought the farm and operated the tavern. Sheds were built near the road and cattle sales were held there.

In this tavern a man by the name of Duncan McArthur choked to death on a piece of meat.

LEITH HOTELS AND TAVERNS

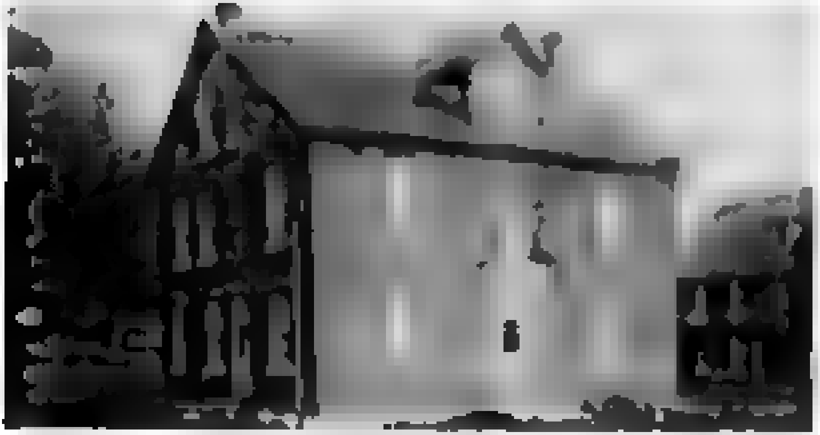
The first tavern was erected about 30 rods north east of the mill on the Leith Walk, on the left side of the road, next to the Miss Rutherford house. This building was large and well built and withstood the ravages of the years very successfully. One of its chief features was a large bar in the front facing the Leith Walk with a storage room behind. This hotel was a very busy one in the early days with settees on both sides of the bar. The hotel was also a necessity for the accommodation of the farmers waiting for their grist. It is believed that it was built about 1850 and was torn down in 19[illegible]. A new farm residence now stands on this location.

Mr. Charles Kemp came to Leith in 18[illegible] and occupied this building and was still a resident there in [illegible]. Rev. and Mrs. [illegible], a daughter of Mr. Kemp, rented the building and used it as a summer home until shortly before it was demolished.

The first hotel keeper was [illegible] Hart, who came from Owen Sound. [illegible] was the innkeeper at the Leith Hotel in 18[illegible].

Just east of this first hotel in the village and distant about 30 yards stood another large one storey log tavern, first built for and occupied by Mr. William Calvin. It was a rambling building and was fit for very stormy and [illegible] weather. This hotel's character was short lived as it was torn down about 1860, only about 15 years after its erection, to provide fuel for a brick kiln, its large stable also of [illegible] [illegible] which stood directly opposite [illegible] the Free-[illegible] tavern was torn down for the same purpose.

WOODFORD HOTELS



The first known of the Woodford hotel, situated on part of Lot [illegible] and part of Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], North [illegible] Road, Sydenham Township, was when the deed was recorded in September [illegible] when it was sold by Mr. and Mrs. James Lemon to [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] owned it until [illegible] when it reverted back to James Lemon, who in turn sold it to Margaret Lemon for the sum of $[illegible] in the year 1896.

During those years with the open bar an attraction and accommodation for dining and lodging, it was a successful operation. The building consisted of a ballroom on the third floor where many parties and dances were enjoyed. The second floor had six bedrooms in the main building and two over the back [illegible] and these were usually all occupied. The main floor consisted of a ladies sitting room, a dining room on the east side with a centre hall and men's sitting room and bar back of it, a washroom off the bar on the west side, with a large kitchen and pantries to the south, with a storeroom at the back.

To the west of the hotel there was a large shed for horses to be tied, with a manger running the full length of it where feed was placed for the horses and a water trough with running water that was located at the corner of a large platform which extended across the [illegible] shop was operated in part of the barn.

[illegible]

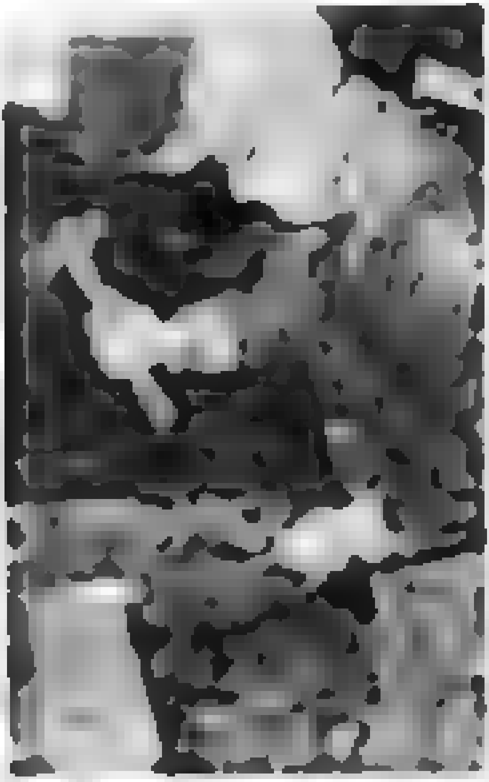
[illegible]

[illegible] been vacant.

[illegible] residence.

CHAPTER 17: BLACKSMITH SHOPS

[illegible]
town, or country cross roads



JOHN LUDKE SHAPES A CHERRY RED SHOE TIP

To work fine iron a blacksmith must be able to accurately judge its temperature by its color. After the shoe has been shaped it must be reheated then dipped in cold water at an exact temperature to give it the proper temper.

ANNAN BLACKSMITH SHOP

The blacksmith shop was located beside the house now owned by Mr. Lou Sinnett. The building consisted of three sections which housed the machinery, drills etc., and the three forges, pumped by hand (the bellows system) in the first section; next was a lean-to for the storing one; and directly behind the main shop was the shoeing shed. This shed was separate from where the forges were located to make it cooler for the horses. The stable was behind the shoeing shed and here the blacksmith kept his own horses and above was a loft where the hay was stored.

Outside the shoeing shed were scales which were used to weigh anything and everything in the community.

Charlie Lemon, who was the blacksmith for many years learned his trade at [illegible] blacksmith shop in [illegible] and started up business for himself in Annan. He employed two men at all times. Several men learned the blacksmith trade here.

Bob Scott kept a tinsmith shop at the back for a number of years.

Others who carried on a blacksmith business in this location were: R. Telford, who built the stone tavern and buildings for the blacksmith trade about [illegible]. After Mr. Lemon's retirement the Alfred Peters and William Bell carried on the business. About [illegible] James Lefler bought the business and carried on the trade until about [illegible] when he moved to a farm at the south side of the village of Annan and built a blacksmith shop next to the cemetery. This business was closed in the [illegible]'s when motor cars and tractors followed the horse and wagon.

BALACLAVA BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Duncan Cameron operated a blacksmith shop around the north west corner of Lot 3 Concession C in the early days of Balaclava. He was followed by Elijah Cross, George Johnstone and Wash. Moulton.

A blacksmith shop was built on the north west corner of Lot 8 Concession C. Some of the operators were George Johnstone, Mr. Heach, W. Chas. Brown in 1913, followed by John Lourie Jr. in the early 1920's.

Mr. George Johnstone built a small shop at the roadside on his farm, Lot 1[illegible] Concession [illegible] and carried on his trade there for a few years.

BOGNOR BLACKSMITH SHOPS

As two mills had been established in Sydenham Mills, which was the former name of Bognor, it is possible there could have been a blacksmith shop. Two names have been mentioned as blacksmiths, John Glenn and Charles Lemon, but no dates seem available as to when and where they had a shop.

Mr. William McKinley erected a shop on the west side of King Street near J. M. Thomson's General Store and the Town Hall around 1885. Along with the shoeing of horses, Mr. McKinley made the metal parts for the carriage shop run by Mr. John A. McPherson, which was beside the present day Keeling residence. They turned out wagons, democrats, sleighs, buggies, cutters etc. needed for business and travel in the area. Mr. McPherson also made coffins. Mr. McKinley's shop was burned down and another shop was built on the same posts in 1890.

Several men learned the trade with Mr. McKinley: Mr. J. Moffatt, Mr. Robbins and a Mr. Fisher from England. Mr. Fisher lived over the blacksmith shop with his wife and daughter. Many tea meetings and oyster suppers were held over the shop which had an outside staircase. Matthew Moffatt also worked several years with Mr. McKinley.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS

A second blacksmith shop was operated for a short time by Mr. Watson near the present sports field.

Another well known village smithy and horse shoer was Jim Campbell. Sam Hawthorne assisted Mr. Campbell and boarded with the McPhersons across the road. Around 1900 a horse could be shod with four new shoes for $2.00.

Mr. McKinley rented his shop to Mr. Jasper who lived in the house which is now Harry Fortune's General Store and Post Office. After Mr. Jasper left the shop was rented to Mr. Davis for a short time.

In 19[illegible] after service in the army overseas, Mr. Noble McLean rented Mr. McKinley's shop and later bought it and ran it until the disastrous fire [illegible] which burned down the blacksmith shop, general store, barn, residence and Regnier Hall.

Mr. Noble McLean is still residing in Regnier and recalls how the tires were made for the wagon wheels. He had to rise at daybreak and work before breakfast and then again after supper and into the evening so as not to interfere with the shoeing of horses during the day time. Hemlock bark made the best fire to heat the iron. Some trees used to grow up near the Rock and when they were used up slabs from the mill were used. However, the slabs needed very careful attention as the fire gave off sparks and had to be built outside with buckets of water handy. As iron swells when hot, the tires had to be carefully measured and welded so that when the iron cooled and shrank it would fit the wheel exactly.

The village must seem very quiet to the residents who can recall the pleasant clanging sound of the Blacksmith Shop.

HOATH HEAD BLACKSMITH SHOP

The first blacksmith shop in that district was located on the corner of Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] and was owned by Thomas McLean from 18[illegible]. Later James Fisher had a blacksmith shop there. Then he moved to a store and blacksmith shop built by James Roach on Lot 9 Concession 8 beside the school house. Here he carried on his work until 1928 when he retired and the blacksmith shop was closed.

Mrs. Fisher kept a small country store in the same building and in the days before rural mail delivery the store and blacksmith shop were favorite meeting places, where the mail was picked up and the neighbourhood news enjoyed.

LEITH BLACKSMITH SHOP

Messrs. James and Allan Ross built a house on Princes Street for Mr. Peter Burr in 1855. A blacksmith shop was also erected beside the house. It is believed that the anvil is still in existence.

Mr. Burr was a first class blacksmith and had a good trade. Mr. Sam Woods was blacksmith for two years. It is thought that the blacksmith shop closed about 1888.

SILCOTE BLACKSMITH SHOP

In the year 1890 a young man, Joseph Ramsay, purchased a half acre of land from the south east corner of Lot 29 in the 3rd Concession of Sydenham Township, now known as Silcote Corner, and erected a blacksmith shop from which he would derive a living in the future for he and his young bride. Until a house could be built he and his wife lived out of a house on a farm near by. However at the birth of their first child the young wife gave her life and that of the child. But the young man with blacksmithing in his blood kept the wheels turning and the horses shod ready for travel on gravel roads.

Many night by lantern light you could hear the anvil ring while he finished sharpening harrow teeth, set a tire, mended a broken cultivator or put a new reach in a wagon so the farmer could go about his daily task on the morrow. A surplus of horse shoes could be seen hanging on the rafters as well as iron for sleigh runners needing repair.

During the summer months with doors wide open the smithy could be seen hatless and sweating, pumping the bellows to make red hot the horse shoe for shaping. After a few careful blows of the hammer the shoe still red hot was plunged into cold water before being applied to the hoof, from which arose a sizzling sound and odour of burnt hoof which still remains in the building today even though it is now used as an implement shed.

Mr. Ramsay was faithful to his work until his death in 1941 when the doors were never to open as a blacksmith shop again.

WOODFORD BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Around 1890, two men, William Cordie and Robert Mc Reynolds, owned and operated the blacksmith shop on the south side of the road opposite the store owned by R. P. Williams. The house Mrs. Cordie lives in belonged with the shop. A few years later Cor

Richmond bought the shop and he and his wife and three little girls lived in the house. Several years later the Richmonds sold to Mr. Jack Stott. He operated the shop for a few years, then sold to Mr. Fred McCullough. He and his wife and young son lived in that house for a few years, then moved to Rocklyn. In the early 1900's Mr. Robert Long bought the property now owned by Welburn Laycock. He and his daughter and son lived in a red house which stood where the house built by Chas. Brown now is located. There was a small barn north of the house and Mr. Long operated a blacksmith shop business there. He married Mrs. John McDonald and a few years later purchased the farm on Lot 2 Concession 2 now owned by Robert Best and he did blacksmithing there as long as he was able.

Mr. Duncan Sampson had a blacksmith shop in a shed or barn on the hill midway between the old hotel and the present Woodford store, going up to Woodford. Mr. Sampson only stayed a short time.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett

Beneath the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands,
Is now a tale of yesteryear
Written by unknown hands.
But this, a tale, is of today
The blacksmith shop is gone
The smith himself has passed away
The old tree stands alone.

The zephyrs whispering in its leaves
Tells of the days gone by.
Methinks I hear the anvil ring,
And see the bright sparks fly.
But the tree itself with branches wide
Stands out so strong and true.

Its feet deep planted in the soil,
Its head in Heaven's blue

When Autumn winds come racing by
And sends the bright leaves down.
The frost then cracks the chestnut burrs,
And nuts fall on the ground.
Now through the winter's storms they lie
Deep down in rich brown earth
Till spring sun, warm, on waking soil,
Brings tiny new trees forth

So spring time comes and soft green mist
Spread o'er its branches wide
Like drifts of foam, its blossoms white
Are like a blushing bride
The birds again its branches throng
The same bees buzz and hum
And sigh, old things have passed away
All things have new become

All old things that have passed away
Are things produced by man
But new things that abide and stay
Are works of the Master's hand.
Why then sigh we for past and gone,
The present is bright and true
For they are naught but old things past
And behold! All things are new

CHAPTER 17 GENERAL STORES

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ANNAN

The first place of business in the village that was to be eventually given the name of Annan was a post office and store erected by Mr. VanWyck and Mr. McKinnon. This was a large roughcast two storey house which stood directly opposite the school on the road leading to Leith and facing the Lakeshore Line. It was built of hewed farm timber frame and was a substantial building. In the part of the house next to the road to Leith was the hotel kept by Mr. VanWyck. At this time the name of the centre or village was VanWyck's Corner.

The next storekeepers after McKinnon were Rowan and Lemon who did business there for a few years. William Sproule was next in succession as a general storekeeper in the same location. He later moved farther north and built a store and a post office for himself.

The Ross Bros. (David and Hugh) kept store in the VanWyck building before they moved to the present store site. Other occupants of this first large old building were Logans, Browns and Thompsons. Another resident and business man was Charles Skinner who had a butchering business there for awhile. Mr. Geddes bought it and tore it down and built the present residence where Charles McPherson now lives.

This place of business at one time was given the name of the White Duck and over the years as the roads became more passable the hotel business ended and a new era began with the motor car. In 1928 James Dickson and his bride came to reside on the Geddes property. Mr. Dickson opened a garage business in what had been the old stable which was part of the hotel property. He repaired cars, sold cars and supplied gas and free air to a growing number of customers.

To show the progress of time, it was in the early 1940's that Mr. Dickson, along with several others in the village, began snow-plowing the road from Annan to Highway 26. Thus in less than one hundred years, what had been a wild uncharted forest, was now a farming community with a gravel road which was more or less passable by car in the winter.

Other owners of this garage business begun by James Dickson, were Kenneth Galbraith and John Clifford as well as several other partners. In 1954 J. Clifford sold the property to Kenneth Spence, and the garage was not operated until May 1955 when Charles McPhatter purchased it.

Today on the site of the first business place in Annan, stands a modern dwelling, a new and modern three bay garage and the old stable, later garage, still stands as a storage place.

The second place of business was a large frame two storey building opposite the VanWyck hotel on the Lakeshore Line. Here Thomas Walters kept a store and ran a cheese factory. This building also was a hotel and was called the Little Duck. At one time a family of Campbells ran a shoemaking and repairing establishment there. It also served as a residence for a number of years for other people and after being vacant for some time, mysteriously burned one night at midnight.

The other store and post office in Annan were those erected by William Speedie at the north end of the village and for a number of years the village went under the name of Speedie or Speedieville. Other resident owners of this building were Sibbald and Mr. Jim Morris and the present owner, Mr. Wm. Budde.

On the lot between the Speedie post office and the school a stone cottage was built by James Davidson and in the barn at the back of the lot he carried on a carpenter business along with Robert Clark. This property is now owned by Delbert Curtis.

J. Robinson had lived in a house next to the present church and was a weaver.

At one time there was a large brick house north of the [illegible] store which was built by Dr. [illegible] [illegible] about the year [illegible] which was destroyed by fire in the middle nineties. He replaced it and that building was used by Thomas W. [illegible] McDonald from the turn of the century until about [illegible]. The large old house stood empty for a number of years and was eventually torn down and the brick used to build the new house now owned by [illegible] [illegible].

Another building of note at Annan was the old Drill Shed which stood across the road from where the present hall stands. The date of erection of this building is unknown but an account of the drilling of men in [illegible] and the name of the company was [illegible] Company which afterwards gazetted as Number Three Company Thirty First Battalion of Grey County. These men served bravely in the Fenian Raids of [illegible]. The Drill Shed served as a shelter on a number of occasions for such events as school parades. It too met its fate by fire one Sunday at noon during a church service.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

During the years that the Ross Bros. kept the store, a millinery shop was operated by Miss Kate Hill who later married W. T. Thomson and then later had her shop in Owen Sound.

In the 19[illegible]'s a chiropractor opened a practice there for several years, the man's name being Dr. Frank Lippert.

The manse for the Annan Church was built directly opposite the present church. The frame building was erected in 18[illegible] at a cost of one hundred and sixty-five pounds, fifteen shillings. This building was consumed by flames in the 19[illegible]'s. A very attractive brick home was built on this site in the 19[illegible]'s and was the home of Mr. Thomas Armstrong and his wife for a number of years and the present owner is G. McInnes.

Another building whose date of erection cannot be definitely ascertained was the Orange Hall which stood between the present store and the home of Everett Johnson. It was the scene of many lively political meetings and of [illegible] as a community hall until the present one was built in 19[illegible]. The old Orange Hall stood empty for a number of years and then it was torn down and moved away to serve another purpose.

At one time there was a residence north of the present store and occupied by a Mr. McArthur and his family. From a shed on the property he carried on a carpenter's business for a time. Later this building was moved down to the farm of Charles McArthur along with another building that had stood where the present garage is now. This latter building had done duty as a small blacksmith shop at one time.

The present home of Ray Bumstead had served as a home for several doctors namely Dr. Thompson and Dr. Fair who used the small building at the back as an office. Dr. Fair had lived at Annan from 18[illegible] and 19[illegible]. Others who had lived in the house were John Scott and Alexanders and the Frank Hollingsworths bought it in 19[illegible] and it was sold by the estate to Mr. Bumstead in 1964.

The present manse that is situated on the brow of the hill overlooking the village of Leith is at the west end of the village of Annan.

was built by Robert Clark and bought by the Annan congregation for a manse in 1889, and Dr. J. B. Fraser and his family were the first to reside in it as church property.

The home of Mr. Lou Somers is already written up so far as the history of the blacksmith business is concerned. The house itself was built in 1858 by the Telfords. The iron fence which is across the front was made in the blacksmith shop which was operated on the property.

ANNAN

The following lines were written by Father C. Collins, C. S. B. after he left the community and were sent back to a friend, Mr. Clem Slattery.

Annan, lovely Annan, sequestered, quaint and fair,
How I love that peaceful hamlet for some friends are living there.
'Tis not the upland pastures with their droves of fattening kine
Nor the groves of spruce and hemlock or balsam, birch and pine
All picturesque, affecting with a grandeur passing fair
'Tis more than this and better — some friends are living there.

'Tis not the sparkling waters of the Bay that lies nearby
Nor the brilliant sunshine gladdening the face of earth and sky
'Tis the charm of loyal friendship that warms the heart from care.
Oh, Annan, how I love thee, for some dearest friends are there.

'Tis not the farmlands glowing in their wealth of treasure sweet
Nor the staunch and well built dwellings where love and friendship greet
'Tis something more entrancing, more ennobling and rare
'Tis romance, lovely Annan, my friends are living there.

'Tis not the gorgeous landscape with ermine-clothed plain
Festooned with wondrous garlands by hedge and bush and lane
Or tinged with mounting snowdrifts reflecting sunlight's glare
'Tis more than these, dear Annan, my friends are living there.

BALACLAVA

Several stores have operated in the Balaclava area. The village was first situated on the Lake Shore Line, on Lot 3, Concession B

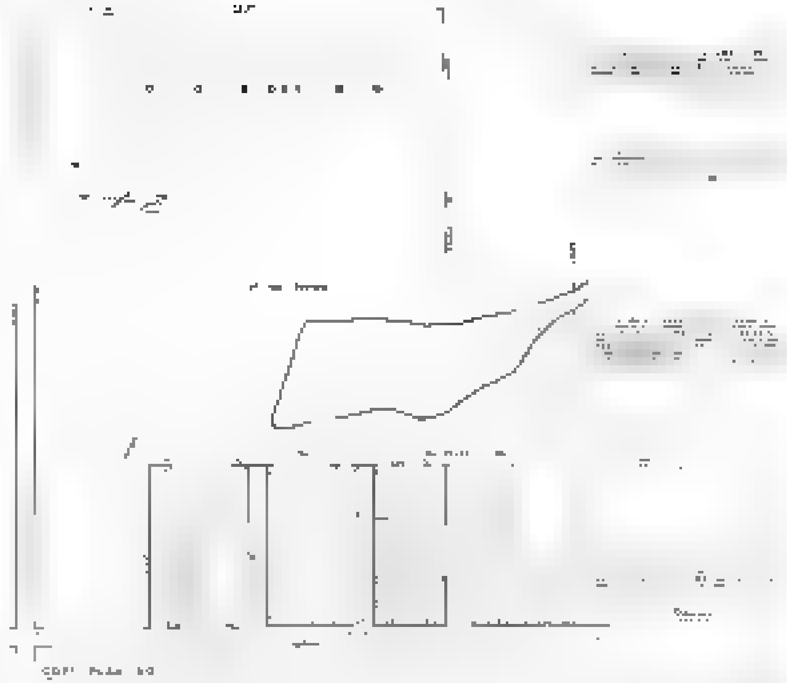
and on Lot 4, Concession C at the road leading to Johnson Harbour. It appears that the first General Merchant was John Kergan, who kept groceries, dry goods, etc. for sale. Later Harry Hunt kept store and the Post Office in 1880. One brick and stone building is still standing which was built in 1875. A. M. Leflar, M. Yates, Mr. David Dodge followed with Mr. George Howse being the last store keeper in the village at this location.

Gradually the village moved south west to the corner at the Second Line of Sydenham. Mr. John Watson opened store in his frame home about 1900. Mr. Watson later kept the Post Office giving this up in [illegible]. Mr. W. C. (Charles) Brown came to Balaclava to operate a blacksmith shop on the corner and started a store in his stone residence and later built the large brick store on the Lake Shore road in 19[illegible]. Mr. James Rouse took over this store in 1925 and Mr. Cerwood White in 1928. Mr. White had a good general store and also a trucking business. With the taking over of the Tank Range in 1942 this business was badly cut with so many customers moving to other parts. Mr. White sold his store to Mr. Norman Lee in 1945 and Mr. Lee sold to Mr. Ernie Pitman in 1948. Mr. Herb Dickson took over in 1949 and kept store and Post Office until the Post Office was closed in 196[illegible]. This store remained closed until Mr. Bruce Keith opened it in 1963 for summer trade only.

BOGNOR

There was a time when the country store was more or less the centre of the community. The girls and women met to post or receive mail and to make their grocery purchases, when a greeting or friendly chat was enjoyed. The boys and men took possession in the evenings when everything from "dollars to doughnuts" was freely and exhaustingly discussed.

It would be possible to manage without the store at the corner in this advanced age, for the motor car brings you to the city in half



an hour; the telephone allows you to chat or make a business deal with a neighbour twenty rods or twenty miles away; and a twist of the dial brings the country or the world news to you as you sit comfortably in your home.

Mr. Ted Fleming owned the first general store in Bognor at the corner of King and Main Streets in the early 1870's. At this time the village was called Sydenham Mills. He also ran a Post Office and because of the confusion caused by the name had the village renamed Bognor. Miss Essie [illegible], now Mrs. A. D. Giles, recalls being a clerk in this store, receiving $1.00 a week in wages; she boarded at home. Chewing gum was sold in the shape of a mouse with a long tail.

Mr. James N. Thomson had a store where the Community Centre Hall now stands. This was the former Temperance House. In 1888 when Mr. Thomson built a new store on part of Lot 6, Concession 3, and the dwelling on the north, on a quarter acre of land, the village store was an absolute necessity. It supplied a man and his family with food, dishes from which to eat it, pots and pans in which to prepare it. It clothed the mother, father and every member of the family from the skin out, and from the soles of their shoes to the crown of their hats or caps. It was not possible to buy furniture, but many furnishings were to be had — window blinds, curtains, glass, wall paper, paint, varnish and floor coverings. Besides this, it was the drug store, book store, dry goods store and the notion counter for a hundred and one small articles such as needles, pins, thread, crochet cotton, elastic, embroideries, laces, domes, hooks and eyes, buttons, etc.

One daughter, Clara, and three sons, John, George and Alex, were born and grew up in the Thomson store.

Some years later the store was enlarged and in [illegible] Mr. Henning store and Post Office were purchased and moved intact to rest beside the Thomson store. This served many years as a storage room. At one time a tailor, Mr. Stacey, and Dr. Nelson and later Dr. Cleary had rooms over the store. The entrance to these was gained by an outside stairway.

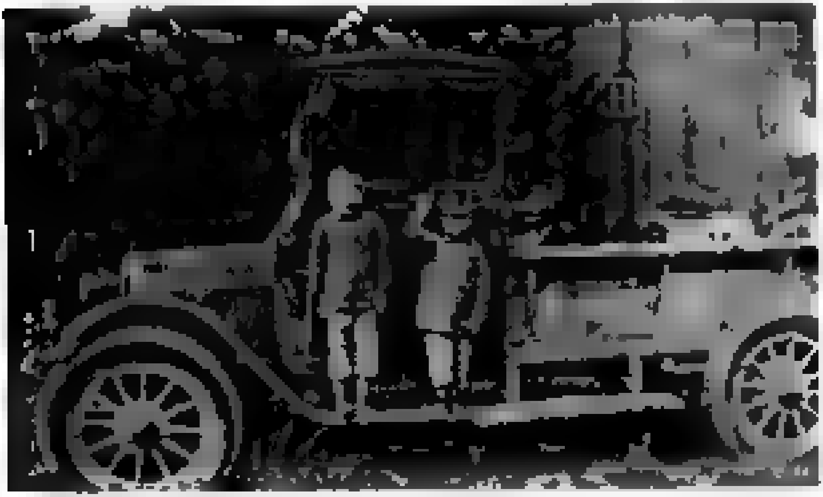
Much of the trade in early days consisted in exchanging eggs, fowl and dairy butter, etc., for goods. Mr. Thomson always had a

good stable of horses and was able to take much of this fresh merchandise to Owen Sound supplying the lake vessels when they came to port.

The place had a fine row of Balsam trees along the fence and north side of the lot. The Community Hall rested in the shadow of these trees. The hall had been built a year previous to the store. The motor car's coming necessitated the installing of gas pumps and the selling of oils, greases and certain car repairs and accessories.

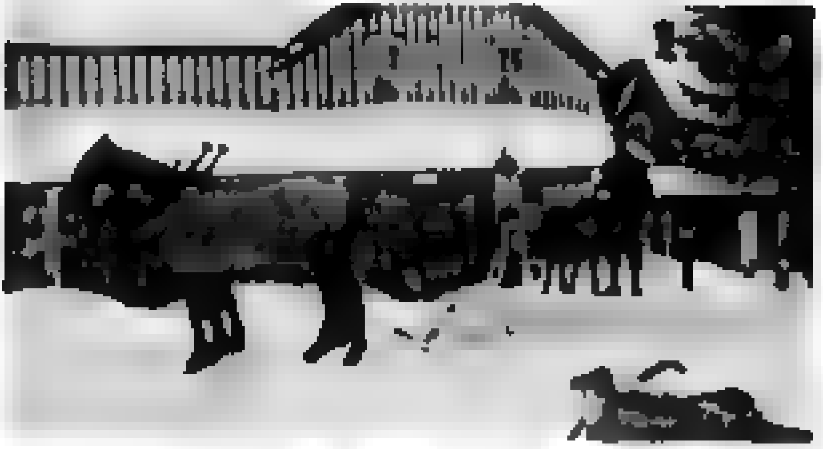
In 1934 Allan McPhatter purchased the store and Post Office and on January 1, 1935 he, his wife and two sons, Charles Wesley and Kenneth Allan, came there to reside. Two more children were born, Melva Muriel and William Malcolm.

The store has been lighted by coal oil lamps, gas Coleman Lamps which were installed in 1938, and then hydro electric. The goods from wholesale houses in Owen Sound have been conveyed by wagon, democrat, sleigh, truck, trailer and car.



McPhatter Boys Pose on Truck Running Board

In [illegible] a sawdust burner was placed in the basement to heat the store and dwelling. It was the first of its kind in this part of the [illegible] [illegible] built [illegible] at a cost of between $ [illegible] built by Mr. Mac[illegible]



ALEX MORRISON [illegible]

[illegible]

In 19[illegible] a [illegible] was set in logs on the mill pond in [illegible] Alex Morrison with his horse team hauling the ice blocks to McPhatter's General Store for Refrigeration and Ice Cream freezer usage.

In 19[illegible] Tom Brown with his wife and little son Tommy bought the store from Mr. McPhatter. The disastrous fire of [illegible] 19[illegible] destroyed the store along with Noble McLean's blacksmith shop and the Community Hall.

On October 1[illegible], 19[illegible] Coleman's Self Service Grocery store opened up shop on the east side of the street. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and a daughter ran the store for two years.

For the next three years the store was taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hatton who has four sons and a daughter.

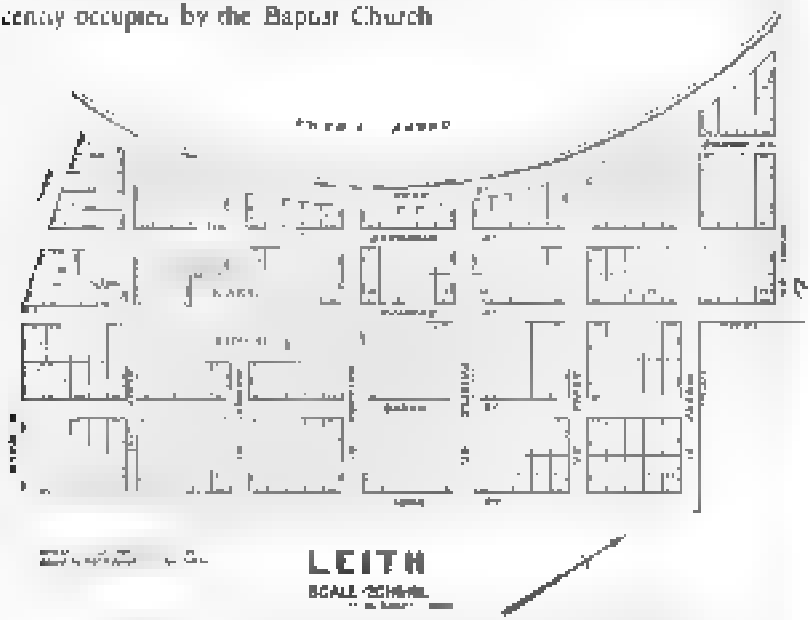
Mr. Harry Edmunds purchased the store and Post Office in October 195[illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keeling and sons had gas pumps, [illegible] and [illegible] selling gas, [illegible], candies, tobacco and soft drinks. They were situated opposite the ball park. This business has been abandoned since the death of Mr. and Mrs. Keeling.

The only store in Bognor at present is Mr. Harry Edmunds's Post Office and general store.

LEITH GENERAL STORES

Shortly after 1846 the Mill House was built and here the first store was operated. A gentleman named William Wylie was the first storekeeper. The Mill House was razed about 1875 but had not been used as a store for some years, as in 1853 Mr. Wylie had erected a store at the corner of Princess Street and Leith Walk with a store house at the back with the intervening space being occupied by his residence. The Wylie store and residence were burned one day in April 1888 while occupied by David Ross. This site was more recently occupied by the Baptist Church.



In 1854 a store and two storey house were built opposite Mr. Wylie's buildings for Mr. Peter Marshall. This latter site was covered by a residence of Oliver Cameron.

In 1855 James Ross, Sr. and his sons, James and Allan formed a partnership under the firm name of James Ross and Sons and rented the Marshall store for two and a half years. They carried on a general store business until late in 1857 when they bought out Mr.

Wise and moved across the street. Here they continued in business until 1873. In one year in the early 70's they sold over $[illegible],000.00 worth of tobacco and if they sold other goods in proportion, it is evident that their turnover was considerable. The Marshall store was burned in the late summer of 1880 while it was empty. Some thought is given to the fact that it did not take fire accidentally. This building was a large high one, and big enough for a small boy to lose his way.

IN ABOVE PHOTO ARE ARTHUR CAMERON, MAIL CARRIER TOM [illegible] AND MISS HANNAH [illegible], A MISSIONARY

In 1864 Mr. Arthur Cameron built a general store and residence on Leith Walk just a little east of these first two stores. Mr. Cameron was named postmaster on Apr. 3, 1873. A daughter, Miss Emma, and sons, Arthur Jr., Richard and G. Oliver and later his son, Clarence (Bob) operated this store and Post Office until the sale of it to Mr. William Fisher in September, 1948. The Camerons were [illegible] business here for about [illegible] years and [illegible] was the [illegible] destroyed [illegible] A [illegible] never [illegible]

[illegible] store was sold to Mr. [illegible] in [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. D Eye operated the store until 1958.

The [illegible] the store [illegible] of [illegible] The [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Rose [illegible] who [illegible] a Snack Bar operated along with the general store.

In [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the store [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mac[illegible] the Snack Bar [illegible] Kenneth Spence [illegible] house. The MacPhee [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] period.

In [illegible] Mrs. MacPhee [illegible] Miss Dorothy [illegible] who operated an art gallery here for a time.

For [illegible] snack bar [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] began operating the snack bar [illegible] the [illegible] the store [illegible] general store was [illegible] and a [illegible] business [illegible]

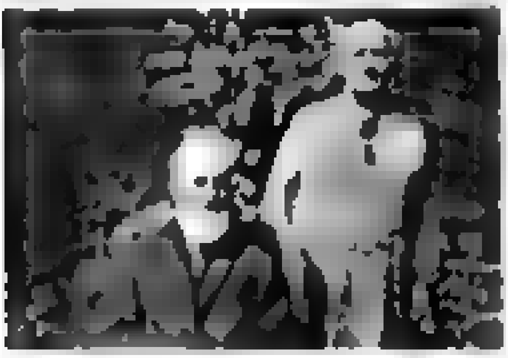
GENERAL STORES OF W[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] W[illegible] has many [illegible] stores [illegible] known about [illegible] but the first store of which there is knowledge was a log construction on the property where the old barn now stands. In [illegible] Robert [illegible] carried this building for a Post Office and it is not known whether he kept a store as well. In [illegible] Mr. [illegible] succeeded Mr. [illegible] [illegible]. This business was in a [illegible] built on the south west corner of the [illegible] where [illegible] store stood. In [illegible] John Thomson [illegible] bought the building and he kept the Post Office and store until [illegible] about 30 years. He sold all kinds of merchandise including [illegible] hats and boots.

The store had two large windows which faced the east. There were wooden shutters which [illegible] over the windows. There were [illegible] where the Post Office was [illegible] for the night.

When the buildings were torn down [illegible] got the store [illegible] the back part of [illegible] house. [illegible] got the house and Mr. M. W. [illegible] took the barn to his farm. It [illegible] part of [illegible] barn. Mrs. Thomson died about [illegible] and Mr. Thomson [illegible] after that [illegible] carrying on the Post Office.

In about [illegible] Fred Thomson, a shoemaker, built a house where Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] live. He [illegible] shoemaking in the building where Mr. [illegible] has his garage office. He later built a porch on the east side and opened a store. He obtained the job of postmaster in [illegible] when John Thomson died. Fred Thomson died in [illegible] and his widow and daughters kept the store for two or three years. They then sold it to Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROGERS

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. [illegible] continued the operation of the store at [illegible] for a few years and then sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] liam, who converted it into a garage.

Around about [illegible] Mr. [illegible] kept a store [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] store [illegible] [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible] took over the store from Mr. [illegible] who was Mrs. [illegible] father. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

This store was a typical country store where [illegible] nothing [illegible] the length of the shop [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the store were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pails, [illegible] lanterns and what have you.

When Mr. [illegible] took the [illegible] [illegible] of the store [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] When Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the store [illegible] and used them for living quarters.

After Mr. Swanson resigned in [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hurlbut bought the store and Post Office. They resided in the living quarters in the store. Mr. Hurlbut died in 19[illegible] and Mrs. Hurlbut carried on until she sold the store in 1[illegible] to [illegible] Hurlbut and his wife, the former Anna [illegible]. Gertrude [illegible] assisted in the store and the Post Office. They also lived in the quarters behind the store. The building was remodeled, replacing the old [illegible] a garage and an oil burning space heater replaced the old wood stove.

In 19[illegible] Mr. Hurlbut sold the store to Leo Banks, who bought the grist mill also and they lived in the house belonging to the mill. His son [illegible] and family lived in the apartment above the store. Mr. Banks was there a short while until 19[illegible] when he sold the store to Mr. [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] and his family lived at the store and while there they changed [illegible]. The living quarters were changed over and the Post Office moved to the back [illegible] of the store and the [illegible] the mill there [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] stayed until 19[illegible] when he sold the store to [illegible] of [illegible]. When Mr. [illegible] had been here only a few [illegible] young men came into the store, tied him up and robbed the store. Notwithstanding that poor welcome to the neighborhood, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] remain there in [illegible].

Entering the store now, on the left side as you go in the door there is an ice cream freezer where ice cream and popsicles are kept. Along the wall there is a vegetable counter and rows of shelves right to the back of the store which are filled with canned goods, tea, coffee, cereals and other items. In front of the shelves is a counter starting with a glass case filled with [illegible] for which the farmers spread their [illegible]. At the end running east and west is a [illegible] meat counter. On the right hand side of the store is a soft drink cooler and a counter and behind it rows of shelves containing men's ready to wear and other lines, hardware and lots of tools and nails. At the back is the Post Office and along the back wall are the patent medicine shelves which contain medicines not [illegible] the humans but animals as well. The old stove has been removed and an oil furnace has been installed.

Between the years 1935 to 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Morris had a small grocery store in the house now owned by Elgin Weppler. Mr. Morris also had a part time barber shop in this building as well.

Through the years these general stores have been the visiting places and many an evening the menfolk sat around the old stoves and talked and played cards.

ASSORTED WARES

General stores in the rural communities have always been centres of activity. City visitors frequently dropped in to look the place over and see what was stocked. One such queried a local storekeeper just after cars became plentiful on the highways in this fashion: "Have you anything in the shape of automobile tires?"

"Yep," said the storekeeper. "Life preservers, funeral wreaths, doughnuts, and rubber bands."

DO YOU REMEMBER

It was Good Friday, March 21, 1913, when a gentle rain was falling in the morning, but subsided by noon, whereupon the skies became ominous. Then all of a sudden, over the hills and through the valleys, a devastating wind storm broke loose levelling standing timber in the woods, unroofing and damaging nearly half the barns, and toppling chimneys in its wake. The fury of the wind lifted sheets of water from the little ponds. The storm was general throughout this area, but blew itself out by evening.

It was about the turn of the century that Mrs. John Miller, of Bognor, sold a two and a half bushel grainbag full of dried apples to W. J. Woods of Woodford. Mr. Woods loaded the dried apples on top of a big sleighload of chop going home at night from the Bognor mill. He lost the bag of apples with the name John Miller, Jr. printed on the grain bag. The apples were never found.

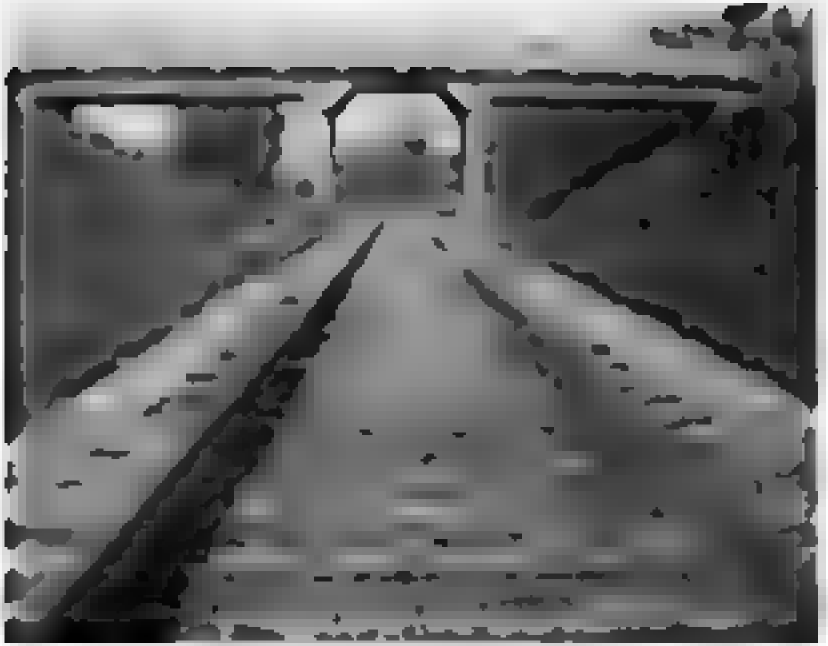
CHAPTER 18 BRIDGES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Owen Sound branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, "The Narrow Gauge," was formerly called the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and was chartered in [illegible], built about [illegible] and completed in [illegible]. It was leased to the Grand Trunk for nearly five years, [illegible]. It was then taken over by the Canadian Pacific by lease for a period of ninety-nine years. Entering Grey County near the south-east corner of Proton, it follows the general line of Highway No. [illegible] through Proton Station, Flesherton, Markdale, Berkeley and Holland Centre to Chatsworth, then turns north entering the south-west corner of Sydenham Township, running parallel to Highway [illegible] and [illegible], passing Rockford Station, turning slightly to the east, crossing Highway No. [illegible] under the overhead bridge and forming a loop to the left entering Owen Sound from the north, traversing a distance of eleven miles in Sydenham Township. The County gave a bonus of $[illegible] which was doubtless a deciding factor in bringing the railway to Owen Sound. The first train which steamed along the new line to the Georgian Bay terminus met with enthusiastic receptions at the various stations in the County and in the capital a ball was held to celebrate its arrival.

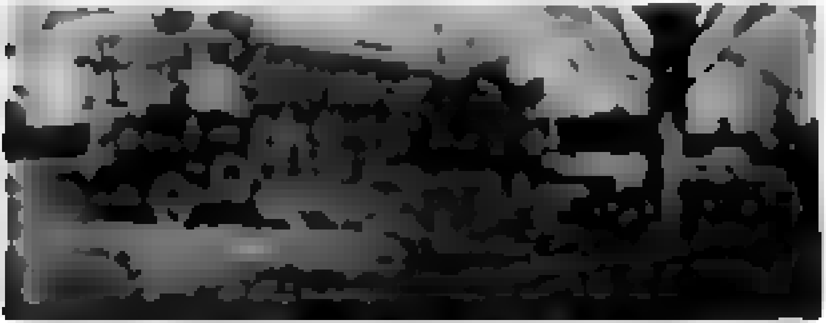
In honour of the first train on the C. P. R., "The Narrow Gauge," to Owen Sound, traversing Sydenham Township, Mr. [illegible] of Annan composed the following lines:

The tea kettle steamer on the front
The carriage in tow.
The passengers got off and walked
She went so awful slow.



[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

RAILWAY SURVEYS

Around the turn of the century the proposed Manitoulin and North Shore railway line was surveyed between Owen Sound and Meaford. One survey was made by way of Bognor and another was by the shore line in the northern end of the township. The project was to link Owen Sound with Manitoulin Island by way of the North Shore.

In 1912 a proposed electric railway line was surveyed from Markdale bypassing Walters Falls, skirting the Bognor mill pond to the east, making a junction south of W. J. Frizzell's barn, one line going to Meaford, the other to Owen Sound.

Neither of these surveys was ever completed.

BRIDGES AT BOGNOR

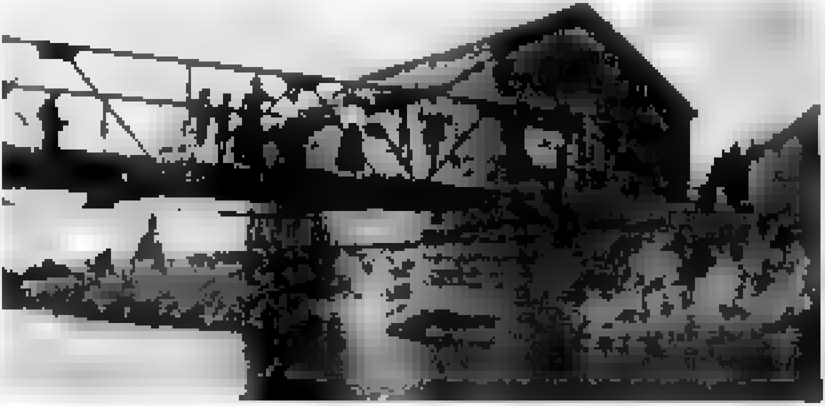
In 1905 the old wooden bridge over the Big Head river north of Bognor was replaced by a new steel bridge. This steel bridge was replaced in 1960 by a cement arch bridge. When the new steel bridge was in course of erection the trestle work had been completed but a long delay ensued waiting for the arrival of the steel. It was found necessary to place a walk two planks wide endways from each trestle.

Come Christmas season and the Sunday School children were practising for a concert. Those from the north had to cross the bridge to get to and from practice in the village. Once at coming home time everyone was able to walk across the slippery way except Christina Moffatt, now Mrs. George Thomson, who expressed great displeasure at the prospect of being left alone. Does she remember William J. Miller walking back and carrying her over, under his arm, to safety?

PICTURESQUE BRIDGE AT LEITH

LOVELY SCENE AT LEITH

The new cement bridge at Leith was built in 1931 when the old one was dismantled.



This old bridge is still serving a useful purpose. When the new bridge was built the old one was taken to Ross McKay's pasture farm, S ½ Lot 24 Concession 10, Sydenham, and is used there over Telfer's Creek.

The large storage shed seen in the background at the north end of the bridge is where cargo was unloaded from the boats and stored.

CHAPTER 19 PERSONALITIES

PERSONALITIES OF THE ANNAN AND LEITH COMMUNITIES

To choose outstanding personalities from a community, one is torn between figures of the distant past and those of more recent times. Some family names are synonymous with each other. A clear example of this can be found in the names Day and Cameron. In the later part of the last century there was a saying common in the Leith area that "You couldn't throw a stick without hitting a Cameron or a Day."

The Cameron family were noted for their postal service to the residents of Leith. From April 1875 when Arthur Cameron became postmaster until 1948, the mail was always handled by a member of the Cameron family and in the seventy odd years six members were postmasters.

To carry further the Day-Cameron family idea, Emma Cameron married Charles Peter Day and to this union was born four children; one who has served her church as a missionary in India was Mrs. Hannah Day Scott.

Another Day family that was well known and who have descendants living in the Annan community lived below the village a mile or so. One is reminded of the changes of life and the sense of faithfulness to an employer when the life of Thomas Day is recalled. The son of a pioneer family, he was employed on one farm for 63 years. Mr. Day was born in November 1865, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Day, early settlers in Sydenham township. The section of the township known as Daywood was called after his grandfather, Peter Day.

Thomas [illegible] was known far and wide for his great personality and his ability to sing and recite at community entertainments. A very industrious worker, he had a keen interest in the fine purebred herd of his employer on the [illegible] farm. The orchard was also a special interest of his, and his loyalty and devotion were unsurpassed.

When mentioning one or two devotees the image of the country [illegible] comes to mind. Many and varied would be the stories that could be told by doctors who came to practise in the Annan area. One of the first was Dr. Thompson, followed by Dr. [illegible], whose family was quite active in the life of the Annan Church. Then there was Dr. [illegible], whose wife was an active Annan Women's Institute member. One of the more recent physicians was Dr. McClelland, members of whose family still reside in Owen Sound. The present doctor who ministers to Annan, Dr. [illegible], is an example of the change in times, as he is the administrator in charge of the [illegible] Hospital on the outskirts of Owen Sound.

Outstanding families who have contributed and still continue to make their mark on the community are many, but perhaps we might be pardoned for choosing one or two as examples unique in [illegible] ways.

Thomas Rutherford, the first storekeeper in the village of [illegible], now the city of Owen Sound, has several notable descendants. Mr. Rutherford came to live at Annan in [illegible], and the farm is still in the family name. A grandson, Brigadier [illegible] Rutherford, has made a [illegible] military career, and following in his father's footsteps is Captain [illegible] Rutherford, who has been cited for military valour and distinction.

A granddaughter of the first Mr. Rutherford is Miss [illegible] Rutherford, who has for a number of years served as a missionary in Africa. Her sister [illegible] and Margaret, who has both taught and nursed [illegible]. The present resident on the family farm, Allan Rutherford, has also made a name for himself as an O.A.C. graduate and very keen agriculturist.

Then there are family names which are no longer with us. These people have left a mark that is very evident even yet. The [illegible]

BRIG. T. J. RUTHERFORD

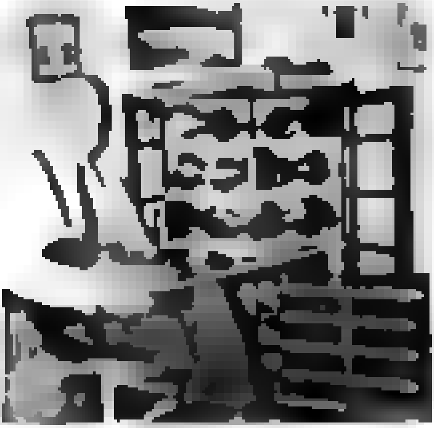
name revives stories of storekeepers both at Annan and Leith, talented Members who shared their knowledge and hospitality with the community. The book, "Reminiscences of North Sydenham," published in 1924 was written by A.H. Ross.

To those who have laboured diligently on local boards of the church, the school, the agricultural society and in the political arena, thanks must be given to the Couper family, the Cannon family, the Harkness descendants and the Armstrong families. The history of any community is only as inspired and distinguished as the local leaders and the present is built on the labour and love of foresighted pioneers who planned well.

But not all the glory should go to members of families who have made paper headlines. In every community there are those who make a very deep impression on the lives around them without any fanfare, but whose deeds live on long after they have departed this life.

Cited as an example of Christian faith and devotion were the sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Ritchie Hogg, who lived across from the Annan Church. Miss Mary spent long hours as a dressmaker, Sunday School teacher and devout church woman. Her sister was the Martha of the two and no church was more hallowed and kept in immaculate condition than when Ritchie Hogg was able to care for it.

Many more names come to mind but perhaps future historians will do them justice.



PETER M. BELL

A unique and outstanding hobby has interested a Sydenham Township personality, Peter M. Bell now of Calgary, Alberta, for more than half a century. Pete began his hobby of making violins in 1910 and it has proven to be a very engrossing and satisfying hobby, one might say it has become almost a career. Through the years he has made and sold violins as well as doing a great deal of repair work. [illegible] with his four [illegible] which are quite valuable.

A [illegible] of his [illegible] who is required [illegible] that his [illegible] the same [illegible] have a [illegible] back [illegible] again.

Most of Pete's violins are copies of [illegible]. The [illegible] he made [illegible] was a copy of Maggini. [illegible] the purfling on this violin which has a [illegible] tone. Maple [illegible] spruce and [illegible] well seasoned wood [illegible] from a [illegible] which has been [illegible] in the [illegible] of these [illegible]. The spruce was [illegible] from [illegible] but [illegible] from a [illegible] in Chicago. Pete [illegible] that the violins made of well seasoned wood had a much better tone.

From the rough [illegible] he [illegible] the [illegible] to the required shape. The ribs and purfling have to be soaked in water and then bent around the form [illegible] by means of [illegible]. He [illegible] with large hands and [illegible] to such delicate work.

Pete has always attended the [illegible] in Calgary and has met some of the [illegible] artists when doing repair work for them. Along with his daughter, Marie, he still attends these concerts

[illegible]

the price asked by the maker

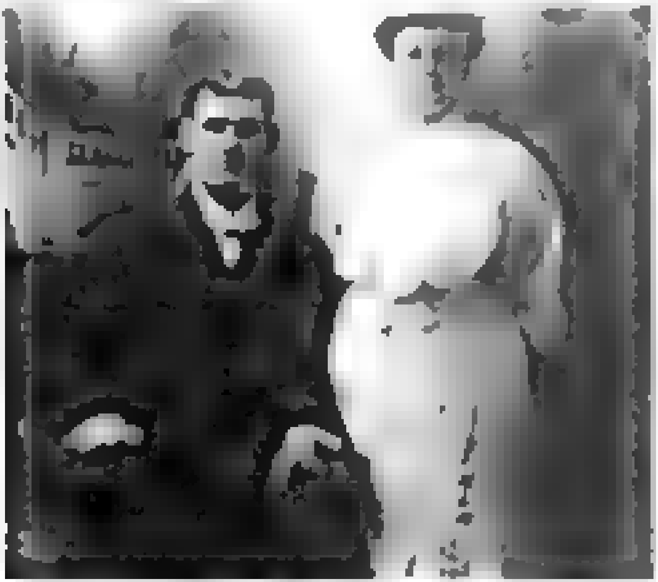
[illegible]

and possessions a violin made by him

[illegible]

attended school at Sucre

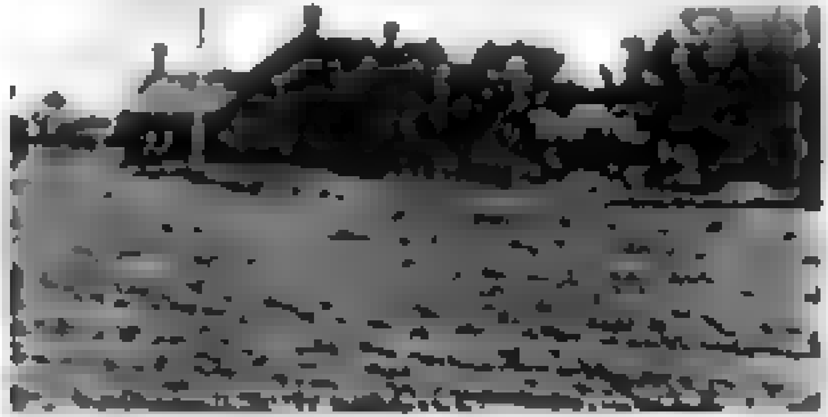
Pete worked with Jim Smith, a barn framer, in Sydenham Township and he helped to frame many barns in the surrounding area before going west at some [illegible] or soon after, where his occupation was as a building contractor as well as engineering. When playing in an orchestra after going west he met and married Rose [illegible] who was exceptionally good at playing the guitar and was equally as musical as Pete and was keenly interested in her husband's hobby of making violins.



Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. [illegible] on their Wedding day

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pete: A. Murray, Ina ([illegible] McKenzie), Mae, Myrna (Mrs. Norman Chalmers), Jean (Mrs. W. Spencer). Although the families of Pete and Rose were not really musical in the usual sense, they were quite musical. In the early [illegible] Mae, Myrna and Jean had their own [illegible] and [illegible] for three years as well as singing professionally in Calgary. Murray is presently Production Manager at [illegible] radio station in Calgary. Mae [illegible] as Mrs. [illegible] in the [illegible].

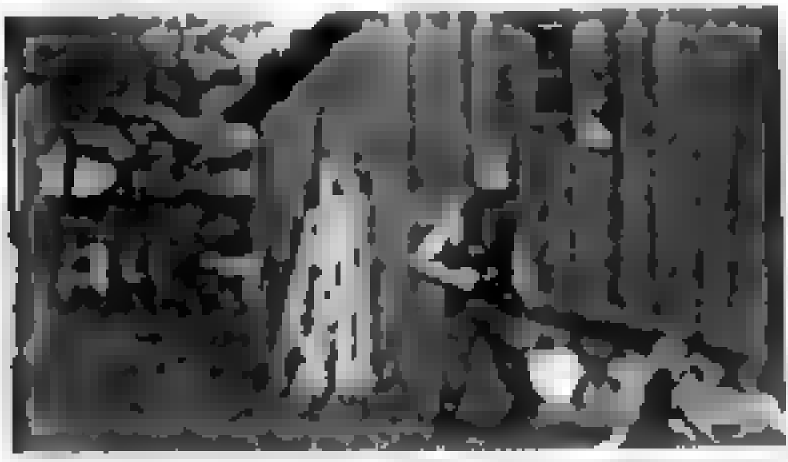
William Rae, grandfather of Peter and father of Thomas, came to Canada from Scotland [illegible] and took [illegible] acres [illegible] Township from the Crown. He kept the [illegible] of the [illegible] for his homestead and divided the other [illegible] acres [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] became the property of his daughter Mary (Mrs. Andrew Farquharson). The [illegible] went to his son [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] to his son Thomas. [illegible] daughter [illegible] married [illegible] and two other daughters Maggie and Lizzie never married.



[illegible]

Thomas Rae [illegible] before he came to Canada [illegible] to make a [illegible]. He was [illegible] by [illegible] how to go about the manufacturing of a [illegible] and [illegible]. He was quite [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] his [illegible]. [illegible] Peter was the [illegible] who [illegible] the [illegible] of making [illegible].

[illegible]



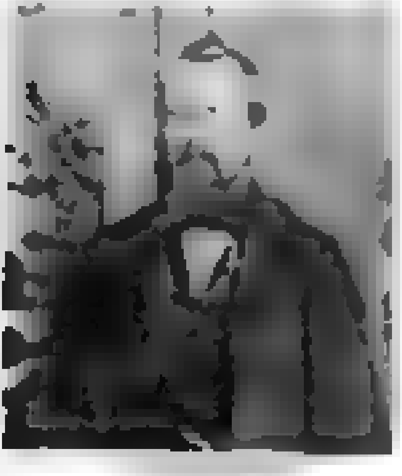
[illegible]

[illegible]

THE BOTHWELL FAMILY

John Bothwell, Sr., of [illegible], Aberdeen, Scotland, lived to be [illegible] years of age, being born in 18[illegible] and died in [illegible]. He had two sons who came to America, John and Robert. Robert [illegible] John came to Canada in 18[illegible] and to Owen Sound in 18[illegible] where he kept store. He purchased the property at [illegible] Concession [illegible], Sydenham Township, in 18[illegible] from [illegible] Campbell who had been sent to this area by the Government to supervise land settlement. Mr. Campbell had arrived in 18[illegible] with Charles Rankin, the surveyor.

After a few different businesses, John Bothwell moved to the farm. He was twice married and had a family of fifteen, ten boys and five girls. His first wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Richardson and after her death he married Mary McKendrick [illegible]. Mary McKendrick was born [illegible] the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William McKendrick who farmed in Sydenham Township.



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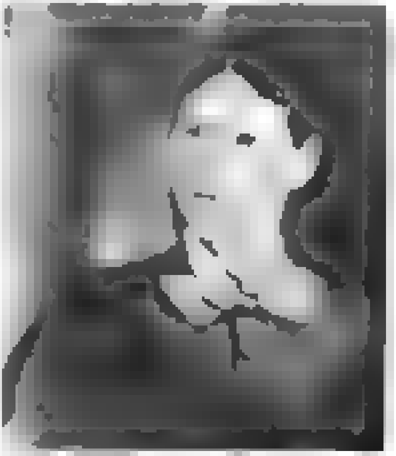


[illegible]

The Bothwell children were William, Henry, Alexander, James, Robert, Ann, Archibald, Isabella, Elizabeth, Mary, George, Rebecca, Charles, Albert and Arthur.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM, [illegible], the eldest of the family, married Annie Phillips and settled in the [illegible] area. They raised a family of four girls and one boy: Bertha (Mrs. Wm. McMi[illegible] of Toronto); [illegible] (Mrs. W. [illegible] McL[illegible] of Toronto); Miss Ava; and Anna (Mrs. James [illegible] of Ottawa); and William A. [illegible], a prominent Toronto businessman, now retired.

HENRY, [illegible] is survived by his wife Emma and one son Harry, also of [illegible]. Uncle Henry was a master mechanic and on his own worked much of the [illegible] on a number of the [illegible] devices which made possible the present day [illegible] machines.

ALEXANDER was [illegible] born in [illegible].

JAMES [illegible] settled in [illegible], Michigan [illegible] years after living for a few years in Ingersoll, where he married [illegible] Henderson [illegible] who predeceased him many years ago. He was married in [illegible] to Mary Ann [illegible] of [illegible] Lake.

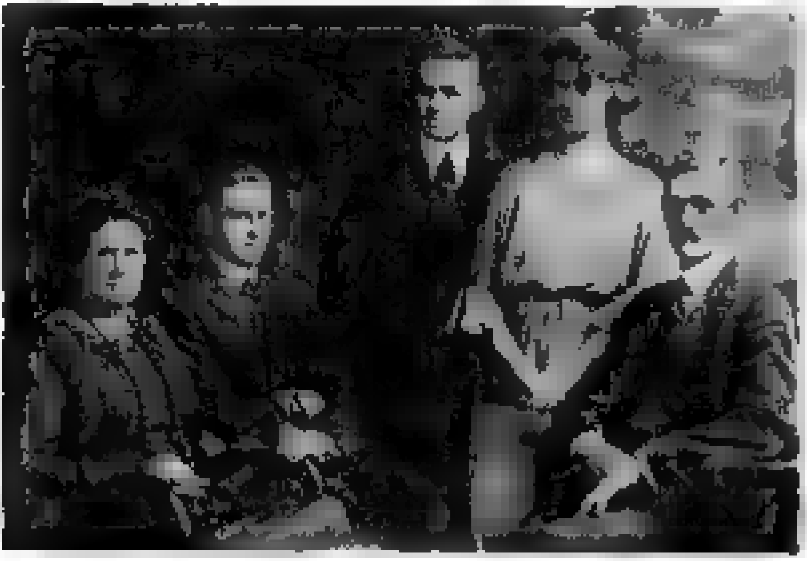
who died in 1950. There was no family. James was engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business and took an active part in civic affairs and in the Masonic Lodge.

ROBERT was born in 1867 and died at seven years of age.

ALICE JANE (1868-1951), married Robert Spence and they farmed at Lot 20, Concession 10, Sydenham Township. Mary was their only child and after teaching school for some time in Western Canada she was married to David Carson Barkley, of Limerick, Saskatchewan.

ARCHIE died early in life (1870-1872).

ISABELLA McKERROLL (18[illegible]-1967), married Arthur McArthur and they farmed in the Johnson community in Sydenham Township. They had one daughter Mayme (teacher), Mrs. J. Hansley Smith of Toronto and two sons, Archibald, who lives on the homestead and John, an accountant of Windsor, now deceased. Mrs. McArthur was the only Bothwell daughter to spend all her life in Sydenham township.



Mrs. McArthur, Archie, Jack, Mayme and Mr. McArthur

ELIZABETH MARY (b. [illegible]) married Sydney Day of Sydenham Township on October 18, 1888, and after living at Rockwell's Corner for a few years moved into Owen Sound where Mr. Day was employed by the C.P.R. Later they moved to Port McNicoll and then to Brantford and it was there that Mrs. Day died. There was a family of four, all University graduates. Howard, the eldest, became a barrister and after working in Saskatchewan for a time and serving with the rank of Major in the Army during World War II took a position in the legal office of the Toronto Transit Commission. Clarence "Happy" Day, a druggist and a former prominent figure in hockey circles, having retired in March of [illegible] as General Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs. He had worked with the Leafs for twenty-eight years and during his time as coach the team had received the Stanley Cup five times. The girls in this family were Verna, after teaching school, married Russell Hacker and now lives at Sudbury, and Audrey, Mrs. Walter Thomas Dixon of Buffalo, has been for more than twenty-five years with the Buffalo area Red Cross and is at present director of its Blood Program.

MARY VICTORIA (b. [illegible]) married Don McLaren and they moved to British Columbia. Colin, Gordon, Mildred and Ernest, all of British Columbia, were members of this family. Women's Institute members across Canada will remember Mildred as Mrs. Jack [illegible], a past president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

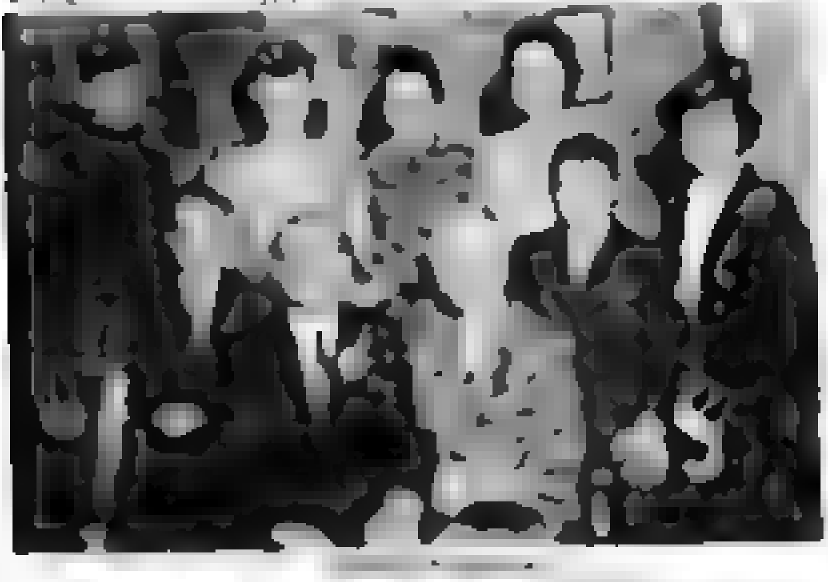
GEORGE ALLAN (b. [illegible]) married Mary Campbell McKay in [illegible]. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKay of Union Street and later of Owen Sound. Mr. and Mrs. George Bothwell had four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons grew to manhood. Gordon, the eldest, married Verna Mercer and they have one daughter and two sons. Allan, who died in [illegible], was married to Edna Reed and they had three daughters. John, who resides at Woodford, is married to Hannah Johnston and they have a son and a daughter.

[illegible]

George [illegible] was a farmer [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Township. He was township treasurer for more than twenty years. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Queen on Monday, June 29, 1925



[illegible]

[illegible]

MR. AND MRS. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

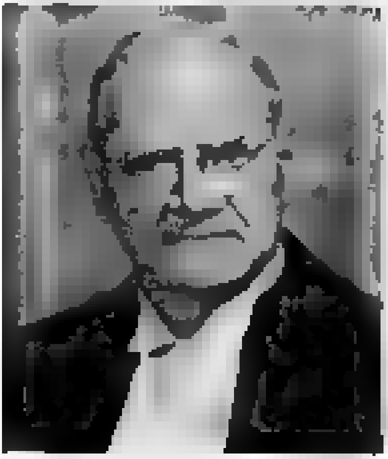
[illegible]

[illegible] Church Women for 1968

[illegible]

[illegible] in 1957

[illegible]



Judge Charles Edward Bothwell

man of organization in the first two Victory Loan Campaigns for the Swift Current District and General Chairman in the last Seven. When Civil Defence was organized he was elected the first Chairman in Swift Current which he held until he retired in 19[illegible]5. He was Unit Chairman of the Red Cross Society 1944-5[illegible], was an Honorary Member of the Canadian Legion, a member of the United Church and of the Masonic Order. A street in Swift Current, Saskatchewan is named in his honour. Charles Bothwell was married in 1912 to Pearl McKinny who passed away in [illegible]. They had one son, Edward, in San Diego, California. In 1944 Judge Bothwell married Clare Hesse [illegible]. There are two grandchildren.

ALBERT (1883-18[illegible]) Died early in life.

ARTHUR MALCOLM was born in 1885. He married Mary Kane and located in Brantford where he had his own Hardware business. There were two children, Lewis, a High School teacher in Brantford and Myrtle (Mrs. George Grady) [illegible] in Brantford.

The only descendants of this early family who now reside in Sydenham Township are Archie McArthur of Annan and his son Donald, also of Annan, Gordon Bothwell on the old homestead and John Bothwell, of Woodford.

JEAN McGREGOR CARROLL

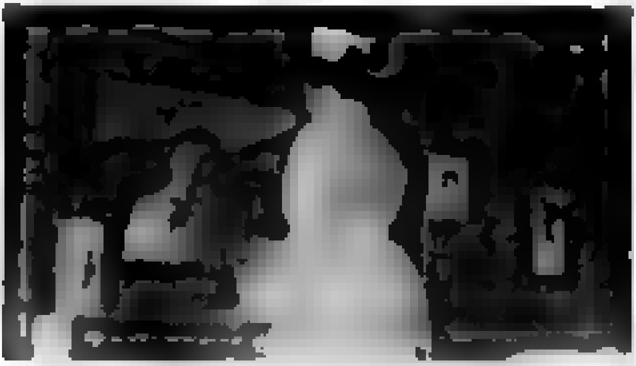
Jean McGregor [illegible] seated at the [illegible] with her husband [illegible]

Miss Jean McGregor was born at Balaclava, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGregor. She attended Balaclava Public School and Owen Sound Collegiate. Graduating from Model School, she taught school on the Seventh Line of St. Vincent, S.S. No. 5, at Bothwell's Corner and at [illegible]. Later she trained for a nurse at City Training School for Nurses in New York.

Upon the outbreak of World War I, Miss McGregor enlisted with a Canadian contingent and served in England and France. At the close of the war in [illegible] she married Dr. John Carroll in England, who was also serving overseas with the American Army. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, all now settled in New York City. She had four sisters, Margaret (Mrs. Tom Eagles), deceased, of Balaclava; Jean of Toronto; Florence (Mrs. Michael Robertson), deceased, Balaclava; Edna (Mrs. Arthur Lemon) of Balaclava, and Janet of Owen Sound.

Mrs. Carroll passed away in New York on June [illegible], at the age of eighty years. Her body was cremated and is buried in Sarawak Cemetery. She was a member of Morley Baptist and Yorkminster Baptist Churches.

MISS LUELLA EUPHEMIA DENISON, R.N., O.B.E.



Luella Euphemia Denison was a native of Sydenham Township born at Bear Hill [illegible] [illegible]. Graduating from University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor in [illegible], Miss Denison entered the overseas service and was on the staff of Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, England.

She saw active service at the forward casualty clearing stations and was at Etaples during the bombing of the hospital by the Germans when many were killed and wounded.

Mentioned in despatches several times she was awarded the Royal Red Cross for distinguished service.

Returning to Canada in [illegible] as Nursing Sister Denison worked with the Red Cross Hospitals and her latter years had been Hospital Superintendent at Nipawin, Sask.

Her work in this field was so outstanding as an organizer that in [illegible] she was honoured in the King's Birthday List receiving the Order of the British Empire.

Miss Denison has travelled extensively visiting many lands. Her last trip overseas was in [illegible] when she was a delegate to the International Convention of Nurses held in London, England.

This distinguished lady was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Denison, R.R. No. [illegible], Annan and had one sister Jessie (Mrs. Hugh [illegible]) and three brothers, Percy who was her twin brother and William and Allan.

She was a faithful member of the [illegible] Church and a Life Member of the Women's Missionary Society. She was a leader in doing good work for the betterment of mankind. She passed away in [illegible] at the age of [illegible] years and is buried in [illegible] cemetery.

HATTON FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. William Hatton came to Canada from Ireland in [illegible] and settled on [illegible] Concession [illegible] Sydenham Township in [illegible]. Three of their children died in [illegible] of [illegible]. John and Robert grew to manhood, married and reared their families. John settled in [illegible] and members of his family were [illegible] aged [illegible] years. William, Mrs. Fred [illegible], Mrs. James Hurley, Mrs. [illegible] George and Mrs. [illegible]. Robert Hurley, now living [illegible] the south end [illegible] of Hatton's Corner, is a son of Mrs. James Hurley.

Robert Hatton [illegible] married [illegible] Sheehan in [illegible] and in [illegible] the couple bought the property at Hatton's Corner, built a large brick house and [illegible] a barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatton had a family of [illegible], two of whom died when quite young. The family were well known for their happy personal attributes and several of them proved worthy of high standing. None were married. James P., the eldest, born in [illegible], was a brilliant student and after a brief [illegible] he spent four years at St. Michael's College in Toronto, where he graduated with a gold medal in Mathematics. This was followed by an Arts course at [illegible] University, where he graduated in [illegible]. For two years he was the [illegible] Master in a college at Marshall, Michigan, and until his death [illegible] for the [illegible] and [illegible] of Missouri and it was while in that post that death, resulting from the effects of an attack of pneumonia, came in [illegible] at the early age of [illegible].

The two sisters in the family, Minnie [illegible] and Kate [illegible], spent their lives at home and died there.

William [illegible], the [illegible] son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatton, attained the position of crown judge of the County of [illegible]. After

[illegible]

[illegible] May 4, 1870 and died in 1909

[illegible]

around Owen Sound and for many years he owned and lived on the farm on Highway 26 immediately west of the C.P.R. tracks.

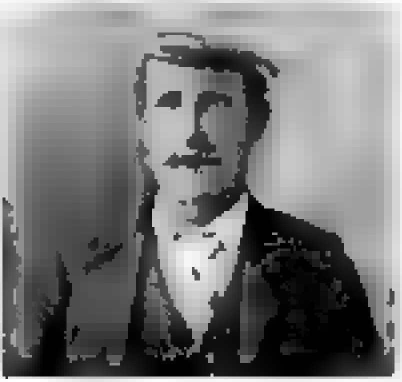
The two youngest sons Robert (1861-1936) and Jack (1878-1943) remained at the family home during their lifetime and when they died the Hatton name, but not the memories, became extinct.

The Hattons were faithful members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and are all buried in the family cemetery on the old homestead now owned by Lawrence Weppler.

A history of the Hatton Home, where this family grew up, is found elsewhere in this book and many local residents well recall the uncounted times they walked the board walk which came out as far as the city limits which at the time extended out as far as Hatton's Corner.

The first board walk built around 1885 was two planks wide, laid side by side, out as far as the foot of the knoll where Dennis Hatton lived (now Cecil Tom's) on the north side of the St. Vincent road. Later this walk was extended east. It was built with a 3 foot plank on two scantlings and continued easterly on the north side of the road to the railway tracks and then on the south side of the road to Hatton's Corner. This board walk was demolished at the time the highway was built in 1928 or 1929.

NORTON JOHNSON



Norman Johnson was born in England around the year [illegible]. He remained until about the age of seventeen when he ventured forth to the new land of Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Little is known of his early life though as a small boy in England he [illegible] from a horse, with a [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible] a hare [illegible]. [illegible] having [illegible] legend grew on the farm and remained with him for many years but it proved the working [illegible] in that man's [illegible] to overcome the higher. He was as [illegible] against the heritage as he had been born.

Having no home of his own until late in life, many years were spent in different homes in the community where he willingly lent a hand as [illegible] or [illegible] handy man.

Never marrying, Norman Johnson placed his affections on animal life. He had three horses, the first a [illegible] was [illegible] for his [illegible] speed, the second acquiring a limp in her [illegible] and the third [illegible] had the misfortune to break her leg in a [illegible] on his [illegible] farm and had to be destroyed.

[illegible] all accompanied the [illegible] and [illegible] in the barn from the [illegible] one [illegible] evening after [illegible] the [illegible] and before leaving for a neighbour's, Mr. Johnson replenished the fire, closed the oven door and ventured forth into the night, never realizing that for the sake of extra warmth one of his pet cats had crawled into the oven. Upon his return home, when opening the oven door before him lay the [illegible] body of a [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] would jump three feet for a tidbit from her master's hand.

The man's [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] [illegible] adherents to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who bothered him at his work were refreshed by a bath in [illegible] chilling water.

Becoming a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] throughout the country as a [illegible] [illegible] being the [illegible] [illegible]. In that [illegible] he many years he [illegible] responsible for clearing the [illegible] as well as other activities. His [illegible] was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell. It was never vacant [illegible] foul or fair weather.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of 200 miles of Prince George

[illegible]

had previously built for the Hay Company. In [illegible] he went to Sault Ste. Marie where he was a hardwood lumber grader and graded hardwood for the [illegible] Lumber Company. The second year he was at the Sault he was appointed mill foreman and in [illegible] he was appointed mill superintendent. In [illegible] he went to [illegible], Quebec, to rebuild a mill and put it into production. In August [illegible] he completed his contract with the Moose Lake Lumber Company [illegible] of [illegible], Quebec, and returned to Sault Ste. Marie where his wife and family had been living.

In September of [illegible] he contracted with Carter Lumber Company 45 miles north of the Sault to rebuild their mill. As the mill was not [illegible] to [illegible] logs he could not carry on as the weather in December was too cold.

In January of [illegible] Russell contracted with Hay & Company, [illegible] and [illegible] of Canada and a subsidiary of United States Plywood, to put sawmill machinery in a new mill building made of cement blocks and located at [illegible], 50 miles north of Sault. He hired eight of the best men who had worked for him at Quebec. One of them was [illegible]. It was necessary to have these men as there was a [illegible] of these [illegible] on the job. In April Russell and the eight men returned to the Carter mill and by [illegible] they had sawn the logs on hand, approximately one million feet B.M. board measure. They had also contracted to put the sawmill machinery in a mill for the [illegible] Company and another [illegible]. They had the machinery installed and were sawing lumber by the end of 1957.

The Carter operation was an [illegible] and all softwood. The [illegible] Lumber Co. of Michigan, a [illegible] operation and [illegible] all hardwood. [illegible] Russell and the eight men worked the two mills at the same [illegible]. [illegible] the Carter [illegible] were [illegible] and the [illegible] Company went on [illegible] and Russell was put in full charge of operations. In [illegible] Russell [illegible] from the [illegible] in [illegible] with the [illegible] he was [illegible] on a [illegible] assignment in Malawi, Africa. [illegible] hope that Russell would be interested even though he was [illegible] years of age and the age limit was from [illegible] to [illegible] years.

On November [illegible], [illegible] Russell landed in Malawi. The External Aid Office had presented him with return tickets, [illegible] but he learned in a week's time the return tickets would not be required so he returned them to Ottawa. And Russell could see at a glance that it was an opportunity to help people who deserved help. He concentrated on the two larger [illegible] [illegible] and at the end of [illegible] there [illegible] [illegible] broke even financially and at the end of [illegible] the same [illegible] showed a profit of $[illegible].

The Malawi government wrote there were more [illegible] but the two were all Russell had time to manage so he appealed to External Aid for two more men, Russell's brother, Herman Johnson and Gerrard Love. Russell's request was granted and on October [illegible], [illegible] Herman arrived at [illegible] in Blantyre, Malawi, Africa and November 15, [illegible] Gerrard Love arrived with his wife, four year old daughter and month old son. The three men expect to be in Malawi until the end of [illegible].

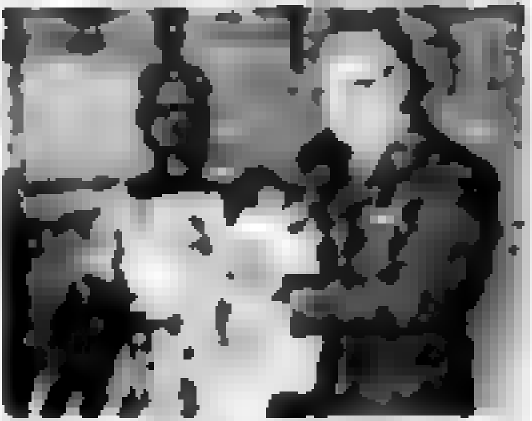
Russell and Herman Johnson are sons of the late Simon and Louisa (Leonard) Johnson and had four sisters and two brothers: Olga (Mrs. Harry Jarvis), deceased; Thelma (Mrs. Allan Cross), deceased; Vera (Mrs. Angus Green) of Cambridge; Della (Mrs. [illegible] McMillan) of Meaford; George of Owen Sound and Melville of Florida.

In June [illegible] Russell married Maude Alice [illegible] and their home is at [illegible] [illegible] Marie. They have three daughters and three sons: Allan, Vera, Helen, David, Dorothy and [illegible].

Herman Johnson married Myrtle Grant (now deceased) and they had four children: Louise (Mrs. Lloyd Hinde) and Norman, both of Thornbury; Joan (Mrs. Ray Wheeler) of Owen Sound and Ray, of Toronto.

Many of the Johnson family have spent a good deal of their life in the [illegible] vicinity and are well known throughout Sydenham Township.

A Letter From Africa



[illegible]

Mrs. McGregor was born in Rugby, where her father was a school teacher. She graduated as a teacher in Toronto and taught in Orillia from [illegible] to [illegible] for an annual salary of $[illegible].

Under her maiden name, Mary Esther Miller, she wrote a column for the Teacher's Monthly at the time. She also contributed free lance articles to the Presbyterian Sunday School publications in that area.

Her first novel, Duncan Polite, appeared in [illegible]; three years later, on July [illegible], [illegible], she was married in Orillia to Rev. Donald Campbell McGregor, D.D., a Presbyterian minister.

In [illegible] her husband's work took the couple to Toronto where he had become Secretary to the General Assembly's Council on Social Services and Evangelism. They later moved to Calgary, where he was involved with Mission Work, and back again to Toronto where he was in charge of St. Christopher Mission.

Mrs. McGregor's publishers, McClelland and Stewart Ltd., said that because she put her home and church duties first in her life, much of her writing was done in spare moments snatched throughout the day. Because of this she could exercise [illegible] an atmosphere of solitude and quiet. Most of her writings were done in long book, although it was published [illegible] hundred, a manuscript was often revised twenty times.

Her husband's career took the couple to live in many places including London and Brantford. In 1937 he was seriously hurt in a [illegible] near Hamilton and recovery was never complete. He retired in 1940 and the couple went to live in Sydenham Township and settled in a large stone house on the Bay Shore Road.

By that time Mrs. MacGregor's literary [illegible] included: Silver Maple, Treasure Valley, Lisbeth of the Dale, The Black-Bearded Barbarian, The End of the Rainbow, In the [illegible] [illegible], Little Miss Melody, Bells of St. Stephen's, Gentleman Adventurer, [illegible] [illegible]. Most of these had [illegible] [illegible].

A trip to Palestine gave her material for Under the Grey Olives as well as Glad Days in Galilee; the latter was revised in 1950 and published in the United States as The Boy of Nazareth. Then appeared As a Watered Garden, Yonder Shining Light, Lilacs in the Dooryard, all with backgrounds provided by Sydenham Township.

Dr. MacGregor died in 1949 and his widow moved to Owen Sound where she resided at [illegible] [illegible] W. Her sister, Mrs. [illegible] Miller, lived with her.

Mrs. MacGregor was a member of Division Street United Church and was active in the Women's Missionary Society. Her sister died in 19[illegible], she sold her house and moved to Toronto. A niece now lives in the apartment which she occupied there.

When her last illness came upon her she returned to Owen Sound to Mrs. Carmichael's home, where she lived from November until her death in February. She was the last of her family.

Mrs. MacGregor was a Charter Member of the Authors' Association. During her husband's London ministry the young women of St. Andrew's formed a Marian Keith Club.

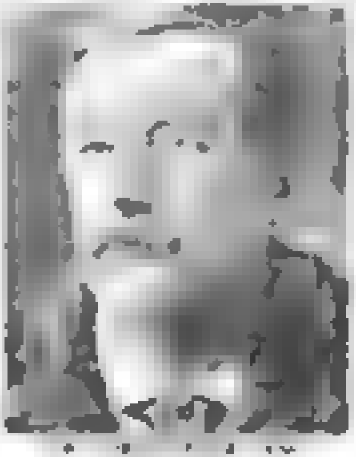
Biographical statistics were recently gathered by the Rev. Angus Smith of Orillia, who knew the authoress well. He had been a United Church minister at Angus and Kemble.

DR. WILLIAM LANG

A fire which destroyed his office and drug store on Yonge Street, Toronto, was the reason [illegible] [illegible] and Harvey had their first doctor. Dr. William Lang with his wife and family settled on the [illegible] road near [illegible] Corners, on the one hundred acres which they purchased from the Crown in [illegible]. In this house, [illegible] [illegible] after the family home in Scotland, they reared a family of nine sons and two daughters: William, James, George, Thomas, Henry, Andrew, Arthur, [illegible], Christopher, Margaret and Janet.

Dr. Lang, whose father was a doctor in Scotland, was a man of considerable attainments other than his medical and surgical learning. A native of [illegible], [illegible] and Glasgow, he graduated with high honours from both the London and Edinburgh Universities. He spoke seven languages.

After specializing in surgery, Dr. Lang served on a [illegible] ship of the Royal Navy between Scotland and India, serving as physician and surgeon. After retiring from the navy, Dr. Lang married [illegible] [illegible], daughter of a [illegible] of Glasgow. Three sons of this marriage became doctors. Christopher, who practised his profession in Owen Sound, was an outstanding surgeon. Dr. [illegible] practised at [illegible]



Ste. Marie for many years. Thomas, also a graduate of McGill, practised for a short time in Wellington, then joined his brother, Christopher, in the medical and drug business in Owen Sound. He died unmarried in his [illegible] year. Another son, Barnet, was a druggist and in partnership in a drug store with his brothers. He was quite young when he was killed in a runaway accident on the cemetery hill returning from a funeral.

Dr. William Lang's practice was quite extensive, stretching as far as Toronto. It is said that in extremely cold weather he would often be rolled in furs and blankets to be driven for miles on a sleigh to attend patients. He was one of the founders of the old Presbyterian Kirk at Leith.

Dr. Lang was the pioneer medical man; he might almost be called a missionary to the men and women who settled the Georgian Bay area and the district south. When he came to Owen Sound, which at that time was only the tiny village of Sydenham with few buildings outside the Government headquarters at the present market site. The only supplies reaching Owen Sound came by boat.

The tall poplars on the old homestead originated from a riding switch carried by Dr. Lang. A tall poplar on the boundary corner of his great great nephew's, F. H. McKeen's, farm at Leith also had the same origin.

Dr. Lang died in [illegible] at the age of [illegible] and is buried in the Leith Cemetery, as are his wife and all his sons and daughters, with the exception of two sons.

He was one of the six men responsible for organizing the Masonic Lodge in Owen Sound.

Following Dr. Lang out, [illegible] his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. James McKeen, came from Toronto where Mr. McKeen had a shoe store on Yonge Street. They took up land at Leith, two and a half miles from the Lang home. This farm is still in the McKeen family. Several descendants of this family are doctors.

Besides their five own sons, Dr. and Mrs. Lang were accompanied from Scotland by a nephew of Mrs. Lang, James Barnet Black. He remained in Toronto and later went to the United States where

[illegible]

[illegible] born in United States

[illegible] of Lang in Canada

[illegible] aged it from the Herb. Lemon family

[illegible]

[illegible]

dary school education at Sydenham. Going on to Owen Sound Collegiate he showed outstanding ability. Even then a great career was predicted for Young Mackay. He graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of B. A. and first class honours in 1883 at the age of 23 years. Two years later he secured his M. A. degree. Law attracted him early but like many other public men in Canada Mr. Mackay used that stepping stone to other professions, teaching. He was principal of the Port Rowan High School for five years, but returned to his native county to study law in the office of Alfred Frost. In 1893 he was called to the Bar.

He started to practice in Owen Sound and continued in that profession there until his removal to Alberta in [illegible]. He was a partner in several law firms and was most successful. Even now in North Grey there are those who remember some of the great court cases which "A. G." won.

Public life attracted him early, and despite numerous setbacks and discouragement, he finished his life in the service of the public as a Minister of the Crown in the Alberta Government. This service started with the humble elective body of the Board of Education in Owen Sound. He displayed then a keen grasp of educational matters and showed progressive tendencies.

In [illegible] he started his political career in the larger fields. He went into the general Provincial elections as Liberal candidate in North Grey. When the result came out A. G. MacKay was elected by [illegible] majority. The election was protested and declared void. Mr. MacKay went back to the electors in [illegible] and after a strenuous [illegible] he was again returned to the Legislature, this time with a majority of [illegible] over his Conservative opponent.

Mr. MacKay was taken into the Ross Government in [illegible] as Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Mines. He was a Cabinet Minister but a few months as the Ross Government went to the people in January [illegible] and was defeated. Mr. MacKay survived the wreck in his own riding and came out with a majority of [illegible]. He had had three political battles in as many years and North Grey had become a great political battle ground.

In [illegible] Mr. MacKay succeeded Hon. George P. Graham as Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature. In the political campaign of [illegible] he set the pace and made speeches from one end of the Province to the other. The country however returned the Whitney Government to power. North Grey returned the then Liberal Leader by a majority of [illegible]. In [illegible] Mr. MacKay resigned as Liberal leader. He ran in North Grey however in the general election of [illegible] and North Grey gave him a handsome [illegible] over [illegible] who had been his opponent in all previous [illegible].

Ontario lost Mr. MacKay in [illegible] when he came to Alberta. He resigned his seat in the Legislature and North Grey promptly went back to the Conservatives with a majority of over [illegible]. It was his hard fighting and personality that had held it in face of political upheavals that had beaten his Government.

Despite his removal from the scene of his great political battles, A. G. MacKay could not stay out of the political arena and Alberta got the benefit of his experience and ability. He practically stepped from Ontario to Alberta politics and within two years had been in the Legislatures of two Provinces. He was first elected to the Alberta House for Athabaska in [illegible]. He was re-elected against the Alberta general elections of [illegible] and by acclamation after his appointment to the Alberta Government in [illegible] as Minister of Municipal Affairs which Cabinet position he held until his death.

From [illegible] to [illegible] Mr. Mackay was Crown Attorney for the County of Grey. He was also interested in the militia and was a Captain in the 31st Grey Regiment, and a member of the following societies: A.F.&A.M., I.O.O.F., S.O.E., C.O.F., St. Andrew's. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Mr. Mackay was unmarried.

It was said of his funeral that never in its history had Owen Sound witnessed a scene like that of the laying to rest of the mortal frame of Hon. A. G. Mackay in Greenwood Cemetery. The body had arrived on Saturday afternoon, May [illegible] and was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. Sam McDonald in Sydenham. Three hundred of his old friends and neighbours were present at the service held at his sister's home which was conducted by Rev. Charles Frantz and Rev. J. B. Fraser. The cortege then proceeded to Division Street Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound, where another service was held. Long before the time set, the church was crowded to the doors, and thousands were unable to gain admission. The throng extended for blocks on all sides, also along the road to the cemetery, and at the cemetery itself crowds were gathered.

Among them all one feeling was manifest — deep and sincere regret at the untimely death of one of the greatest statesmen Canada has produced and one who by his genial manners and unbounded kindness of heart had endeared himself to every one with whom he was associated. Mr. Mackay was a great uncle of Sam MacDonald who lives on Lot 1[illegible], Concession 8.

MRS. GORDON McPHATTER

Mrs. Gordon McPhatter, the former Edith [illegible], was born in [illegible] and spent her early life on a farm at [illegible] in Sydenham Township, Grey County. In [illegible] while teaching near Kemble, she married a local fisherman. Mrs. McPhatter's first Women's Institute membership was with the Kemble Branch, where she served as president and secretary. With this experience as a background, she was welcomed into Grey North District, where she served as president in 1938-39, secretary 1944-46, and Federation Representative 1940-42 and 1949-53.

In 1946 she became president of Grey County Rally and it was during her two-year term in that office that the C.F.O.S. half-hour Women's Institute radio program was inaugurated.

The MacPhatters left Kemble and the fishing business in 1946 to operate a general store at Annan. While here, Mrs. MacPhatter held membership in two branches, Annan and Balaclava. When the family moved to a farm in 1948, Mrs. MacPhatter became a member of the Bothwell's Corner Branch. This branch, to which she belonged until her death, honoured her on different occasions. In 1954, they held a tea in her honour when executive members throughout the County of Grey welcomed her as the new Provincial President.

For many consecutive years Mrs. MacPhatter served Central Area, holding three convenerships and working as secretary of that Convention Area for five years.

In 1950 she was elected to the Board of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario representing subdivision 9. During the next nine years she served this Board as a director, vice-president, as Provincial president, and later as past president and Convener of Resolutions. While serving as Ontario's president, she was elected to the sub-executive of Federated Women's Institutes of Canada attending meetings at Winnipeg and Ottawa. Later she was appointed National Convener of Home Economics and Health and served in that capacity

[illegible]

Prince Edward Island

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and as such was a permanent executive member of the Grey County Historical and Art Society. She was a staunch conservative and actively participated in the campaigns on behalf of the candidate.

The MacPhatters had two sons, Robert and Murray and five grandchildren. In April of 1961 Mr. and Mrs. MacPhatter retired to the village of Leith. In March, 1964 Mr. MacPhatter passed away following a lengthy illness. Mrs. MacPhatter retained her interest in the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute where she served in various offices. But her continual ill health prevented active participation in a world organization to which she had given so much of her time and interest.

Mrs. MacPhatter died on October 25, 1965, during a heart operation in the Toronto General Hospital.

At the time of her death Mrs. MacPhatter was a co-trustee in the administration of the C. F. O. S. Radio Station Christmas County Home Fund. She had been elected 1st vice-president of the Grey County Historical and Art Society and second vice president of the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute.

Mrs. MacPhatter had been on the permanent staff of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital where she served as a supervisor and house mother in the nurses' residence.

IN MEMORY OF A TALENTED FRIEND

The following verses are selected from a book of poems, "The Golden Years", written by Mrs. MacPhatter's mother, Mrs. Jessie A. Lipsett.

Out from our midst has gone a friend
More than a friend. Maybe
The Heavenly Angels needed one
Too good for you and me.

The hand upon the harp is stilled
We hear the strains no more
Perhaps the music from this earth
Reached to the Golden Shore.

The heart that beat so kind and true,
Is quiet now, and yet
The gracious acts, the kindly thoughts
Were such, we'll ne'er forget

The mind so bright, so brave, so clear
The intellect so fine
Were as the jewels, bright and rare
From out a deep, deep mine

The voice we loved so well, sings not
For earthly ears to hear
But joins the Angel choirs now
In notes so soft and clear

And so we grieve that one should go
When life was at its best
But heart and hand and mind
Have earned that Heavenly rest

REV. D. C. McGREGOR, B. A., B. D., D. D.

D. C. McGregor was born November 29, 1876 and spent his early life on his father's farm in Sydenham Township, County of Grey. He received all his public school training in Briar Hill school. He later taught there from 1894 to 1899; enrolment at that time was over one hundred.

Dr. McGregor attended the Collegiate Institute in Owen Sound and after finishing his education and teaching for six years he entered the University of Toronto in 1900 and graduated in 1904 with high standing in the Honours Philosophy course. The next two years he spent in the study of Theology in the United Free Church College in Glasgow under such scholars as Dr. James Denny and Sir George

Adam Smith. He returned to Canada and completed his Theological course at Knox College, from which he graduated in 1907.

Beginning his ministry as assistant to Rev. R. Grant, D.D., of Orillia Presbyterian Church, on Dr. Grant's death Dr. McGregor succeeded to the pastorate in 1908. Then he became Assistant Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Services. On July 27, 1909, he married Mary Esther Miller (Marian Keith). In 1914 he became pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in London, Ontario.

Dr. McGregor felt very keenly about the need of Union and spent much time and energy in doing all he could to bring it about, being one of the first members of the first General Council of the United Church.

In 1928, while on his way to a meeting in Toronto, he was badly hurt in a train accident. It was two years before he could go back to his work in St. Andrew's, London. His health had been so badly impaired by the accident that in a few years he resigned to become pastor of Zion Church, in Brantford, where after several years he was forced to resign on account of illness.

He and his wife (Marian Keith) lived in their Georgian Bay home for some years where he helped in the Johnstone Church until he was stricken with a heart attack and lived only a few more days

His friends from near and far came to show their regards for his work among them. One of his friends has this to say: Dr. McGregor became known far and wide for his exceptional abilities; he was a great preacher and a good pastor. His gentleness and kindness made him greatly beloved. It is a matter of common knowledge that he was an outstanding leader and a tower of strength in the courts of the church.

WILLIAM McGREGOR

William McGregor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McGregor, was born on the McGregor homestead in Sydenham Township, where he spent the first ten years of his life and attended [illegible] School for four years. In 1908 his parents moved West to live on his father's brother's ranch. Their new home was in a little village called Hooper. Here he finished his public school education. As there was no high school in Hooper, he was given the opportunity of a high school education in Spokane, Washington, through the kindness of a wonderful aunt, Miss E. S. McGregor.

Following High School, Mr. McGregor attended Washington State College, until he was forced to give up due to eye trouble. After working on the ranch for a time, he returned to Canada, Ontario, to live with his uncle, D. C. McGregor. Here he spent a year in grade 13 and later in [illegible] he enlisted in the Canadian Army Service Corps. In January [illegible] he went overseas, serving in France and Belgium and was a member of the first army of occupation in Germany, stationed on the Rhine River at Bonn.

Mr. McGregor returned to Canada in June 1919. He then returned to the old homestead with his parents, where he has since farmed. In [illegible] he was married to Jessie Johnston. They had three daughters: Betty (Mrs. Arnold [illegible]), Margaret (Mrs. George [illegible]), both of Owen Sound, and Jessie [illegible], who died in infancy. In [illegible] he was elected to Sydenham Township Council and served as councillor until [illegible], when he was elected Deputy Reeve for two years. In [illegible] Mr. McGregor was elected Reeve, holding this post

WILLIAM McGREGOR, WARDEN, [illegible]

tion for three years. In [illegible] he was elected Warden of Grey County and retired from municipal politics after his term as warden was completed.

As Reeve in 19[illegible] he was greatly assisted by the late Mr. Arthur Lemon in starting the first High School bus to go into O.S.C.V.I. Mr. Arthur Johnson agreed to buy the bus and operate it from North Sydenham to Owen Sound.

In 195[illegible], William McGregor was appointed one of the first members of the North Grey Area School Board, and in 1956 was appointed one of the North Grey members to act on the Owen Sound Board of Education. He still holds the latter position, retiring from the former in 1960. His favourite enterprise in farming is sheep production.

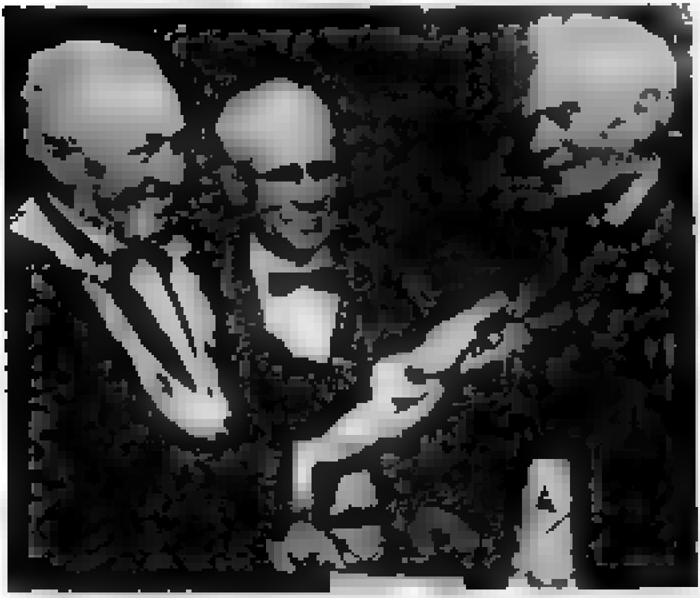
Mr. McGregor is a member of Johnstone United Church where he has been an Elder for a number of years, and has served as Treasurer since 1927.

WILLIAM J. MILLER
(Chief Wahbezee)

It was W. J. Miller's grandfather who settled on Lot 9, Concession 2, near Bognor in Sydenham Township in 185[illegible]. Today more than one hundred years later it is W. J. Miller and his son Vincent who carry on the family farm.

Mr. Miller Sr., a congenial, outspoken, jovial man with the wit of the Irish, is now well on in years but is still very active. Throughout his life W. J. has been a staunch Orangeman and an active and vocal participant of the Ontario Rural School Trustees and Ratepayers Association of Ontario. Mr. Miller was president of this body in 1956. He has represented these organizations at the higher levels and after being a member of the Orange Order for sixty-three years was recently made an honorary member of the Grand Black Chapter of British America and in Lodge circles is now known as Most Worshipful Sir Knight.

HIGH HONOUR ACCORDED W. J. MILLER



W. J. Miller is shown here at the ceremony which made him an honorary member of the Grand Black Chapter of British America. Presenting the plaque, [illegible] Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of Ontario West (left), with [illegible] Bishop, W. District Preceptor, R. B. P. [illegible] looking on in the Orange Lodge Hall, Owen Sound.

Mr. Miller was elected Worshipful Master of the Orange Lodge at [illegible] years of age and County Master of Grey West in [illegible]. He represented this body in Ottawa at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Mr. Miller was elected Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge Ontario West in [illegible] and accompanied by the Rev. W. J. J. Lawrence and [illegible] H. Saunders, both Grand Masters, represented the Orange order in presenting a brief to the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion Provincial relations in Ottawa in [illegible] and in [illegible] Mr. Miller was presented with a cabinet of silverware containing of 125 pieces from that group.

In [illegible] Mr. Miller was elected Hon. Deputy Grand Master, Grand Orange Lodge of British America, and been since a Past Grand Master, Grand Black Chapter, Ontario West.

In the year [illegible] W. J. Miller, Past Grand Master of Ontario West, was present at the dedication of the new Orange Hall at Chippewa Hill on the Saugeen Reserve and was honoured by being given an Indian name, Chief Wahbeese or White Swan, in honour of the first chief of the Saugeen Reserve.

Mr. Miller was elected a school trustee for U.S.S. No. [illegible] Sydenham and St. Vincent in December [illegible], and was secretary of this body for [illegible] years when the South Sydenham School Board was formed.

On one occasion W. J. Miller's "Letter to the Editor" appeared in The *Argus*, an official publication Public School Trustees Association of Ontario, in answer to an article written by Blair Fraser in Maclean's Magazine on "Inequalities in our Separate Schools." Mr. Miller wrote to the Maclean's editor quoting the School Acts to substantiate his feelings of opposition to Mr. Fraser's views.

In [illegible] Mr. Miller of Bognor, accompanied by W. A. [illegible] of Wiarton and James McLean of Purple Valley, visited the Cape Croker Reserve School and after seeing many shortcomings in unqualified teachers on the reserve, sent a recommendation to the Legislation Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West urging an investigation by the Indian Affairs Department into the mat-

[illegible]

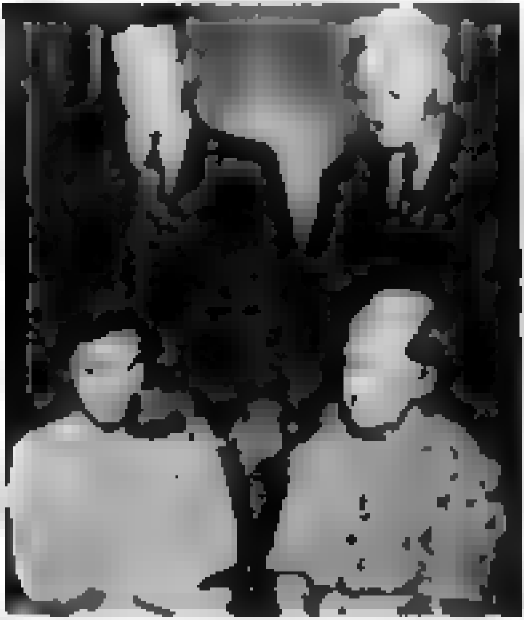
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Harriet

[illegible]
[illegible] IS FARM HOME



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Miller was the South Sydenham Tax Collector for four or five years around 1932. He is a member of St. Matthews Anglican Church in Bognor and is church Warden and Secretary-treasurer.

A valued member of the committee appointed to compile this book, Mr. Miller has helped in many ways to further this project.

REV. GEORGE W. MORRISON

George Morrison was born near Leith in 1908, the son of Donald and Jane Wilkinson Morrison. He attended Briar Hill Public School and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. He served three years Pharmacy apprenticeship and then decided to be a minister and started to study at Victoria College, University of Toronto in 1928 and graduated in 1933. He attained his B.A. Degree from Emmanuel College in 1936. After one year on a Mission Charge in the Sudbury area he was called to Wyevale and Waverly Church in 1937.

Mr. Morrison married Mabel Clute and had two children, Ian and Sheila. He did a great deal of writing for magazines and papers and also had one book published "The Country Parson." Rev. Mr. Morrison died in 1950.

A brother, Beaton, still farms the home farm (a Century Farm) at Leith.

THE ORMISTON FAMILY

In 18[illegible] Lockhart Ormiston moved from near Whitby and bought W½ Lot 8 Concession 4 from Fred and William Pew. In 18[illegible] the late Lockhart Ormiston willed the one hundred acre farm to the late John Ormiston. In [illegible] William Ormiston son of John bought the farm and in [illegible] sold it to Lockhart Ormiston his brother. In 19[illegible] Lockhart sold the one hundred acres to Mac King who sold to the present owner Gordon Mather in April [illegible]. Hydro was installed in the house in the fall of [illegible] and in the barn in 1950.

The present block house standing on this property was built by Lockhart Ormiston in [illegible] to replace the frame cottage which had been burned.

In July [illegible] there was a gas well drilled on the property and for a few years the Ormiston family used the gas found to light their home. Due to water getting into the well it was abandoned.

Lockhart and William, sons of John and Mary Ann (Johns) Ormiston had four sisters, Misses Rose and Grace Ormiston, Mrs. Isaac Tucker and Mamie (Mrs. Fred Parker). One other brother John died at sixteen years of age as a result of the after effects of typhoid fever.

When Lockhart Ormiston was 33 years of age he was working with the Hollinger Gold Mines between North Bay and Cochrane when that company dropped the first shaft. He homesteaded 160 acres which he bought for 50¢ an acre and later sold for $[illegible]. He worked at the mine for $[illegible] a day in his spare time. He was also an experienced bushman and had done a considerable amount of masonry and carpentry work. He had gained blasting knowledge while up north and also did some of this work for his neighbours. While up north he recalls having encountered bears, beavers, wild cats and seeing moose six feet tall.

After Lockhart Ormiston sold his farm to Mr. King he built a home on his property on the 4th Concession north and here he lived with his two maiden sisters for a few years spending some of the [illegible]

[illegible] killed again on Monday

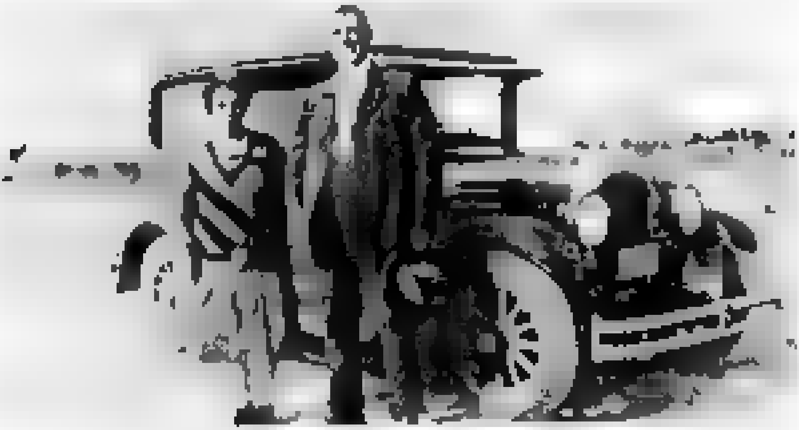
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] old age of 93

[illegible]



Mr. and Mrs. William [illegible] Bourne, Ormiston

thoughtfulness was also extended to the local Women's Institute who used the money to purchase materials used in the making of a hand tooled leather cover for their Tweedsmuir History Book.

TOM THOMSON

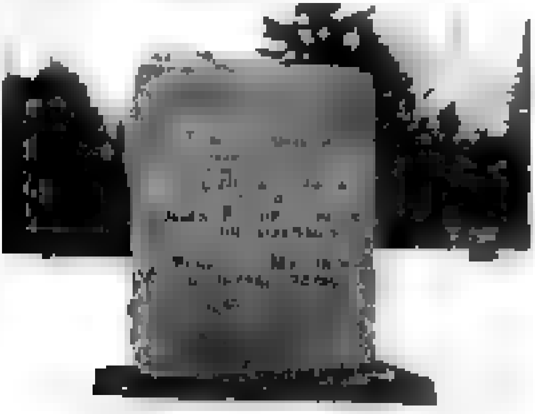
Born at Claremont, Ontario County, in 1877, Tom Thomson was taken by his parents as an infant to Leith, where he lived until he was twenty-one. After working as a machinist's apprentice and

after attending business school he went to the United States in 1901 where he learned the trade of photoengraving.

Thomson returned in 1905 to Ontario and five years later he joined the Toronto firm of Grip Limited. He spent the summer of 1912 roaming the woods of Northern Ontario, and this experience altered the course of his life.

He was among the first to develop a distinctive Canadian style of painting which tried to picture the rugged grandeur of the Canadian Northland. Among his better known paintings are "West Wind" and "Northern River".

In July 1917 his brief career was cut short when he drowned in Canoe Lake in Algonquin Park. He was buried on the top of a prominent hill there, but later re-interred at Leith Cemetery.



Tom Thomson's Grave in Leith Cemetery
Sydenham Township

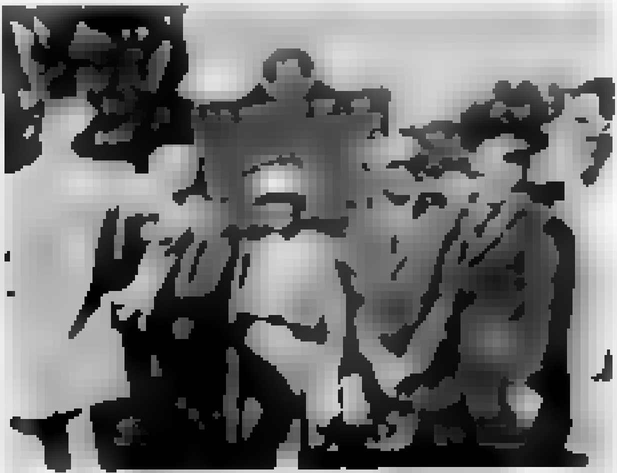
On August 20, 1961 a plaque was erected in Leith by the Ontario Historical Sites Board and the Provincial Department of Travel and Publicity to the memory of Tom Thomson. The suggestion for the erection of this plaque was sent by the Annan Women's Institute to the Grey County Historical and Art Society.

Mrs. Theodore Lavery, President of the Grey County Historical and Art Society was chairman. The Mayor of Owen Sound, M. W [illegible] [illegible] Percy Noble, M.P., Warden of Grey County; W. J. [illegible], Reeve of Sydenham Township; John [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], President of the Grey County Women's Institute; J. M. S. [illegible], Secretary of the Historic Sites Board brought greetings and paid tribute to the Thomson family.

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] introduced the principal speaker, Mr. A. Y. Jackson. He told of his meeting and friendship with Tom Thomson. Mr. Jackson, a member of the famous Group of Seven, spoke of the Thomson influence on their work.

Mrs. [illegible] Johnston, President of Annan Women's Institute dedicated the memorial plaque.

The official unveiling was done by Messrs. George and Fraser Thomson, both brothers of Tom Thomson. Their sister Mrs. Margaret Tweedale was in attendance too.



Tom Thomson Memorial Plaque
Dedicated August 1961

This plaque will serve as a reminder to many art students and also to visitors that the Owen Sound area is proud and appreciative of Tom Thomson and his work. At the present time this is the only plaque in Sydenham Township erected by the Historic Sites Board.

THE PATRICK TRAYNOR FAMILY

The Patrick Traynor Family

Back row, left to right: Elizabeth (Mrs. Joe Moran), [illegible] (Sister M. St. [illegible]), Michael A. Traynor, Mary Helena (Mrs. Peter Matthews), Maurice P. Traynor, Petrina (Sister M. Loretta).

Middle row, left to right: Ann Agatha (Mrs. W. [illegible] Boyle), Mrs. Patrick Traynor, Beatrice (Mrs. Alex McKinnon), Mr. Patrick Traynor, Jennie (Mrs. Ed. [illegible]ughton).

Front row, left to right: John R., Rev. [illegible] Traynor, Victor (Dr. A. V. Traynor), Thomas (Rev. T. B. Traynor).

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Traynor, pioneers on Lot 27, Concession 3, now farmed by their grandson, Patrick Traynor, raised a family of twelve, five sons and seven daughters. It is quite remarkable that so many of this family were educated in a day when little value was placed on education. This family attended Briar Hill Public School and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. Two entered the priesthood.

Rt. Rev. J. J. Traynor, D.P., attended St. Michael's College at Toronto and Grand Seminary, Montreal, celebrated his Golden Jubilee in 1960 and is living retired in Guelph.

Rev. Thomas B. Traynor, M.A., attended St. Michael's College and St. Augustine Seminary, Toronto, and served for thirty years in Hamilton. He passed away in 1960.

Dr. A. V. Traynor attended St. Michael's where he obtained his B.A. He enlisted in the R.C.A. Force, went overseas and at the close of the war he attended Western University, receiving his M.D. and practised in Kitchener, where he lives in semi-retirement.

Five became teachers. Loretta (later Sister St. Philip) spent a lifetime in the profession. Agatha (Mrs. Wm. Doyle), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jos. Moran) and Beatrice (Mrs. Alex. McDonald) all attended Stratford Teacher's College and taught in various schools in Ontario and Western Canada. Marilena, who was also a teacher, became Mrs. Peter Matthews.

Two became nurses. Patricia, (Sister Loretta) trained in St. Joseph Hospital, London, and helped organize hospitals in Ontario and Alberta. Justina (Mrs. E. Coughlin) trained in Sisters Hospital, Buffalo and nursed in Buffalo and New York City.

Two sons, Michael and Maurice, farmed in Sydenham Township.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP'S WAR EFFORT
FENIAN RAID

Patriotism was very evident in the early days of Grey County. The Trent Affair of 1861 was the cause of volunteer regiments being formed all over Canada. There were few reasons for the great loyalty as there was no pay, arms or accoutrement.

Among the first companies to enroll was the Leith Company, Provisional Rifles, which was afterwards gazetted as Number Three Company, Thirty-First Battalion of Grey County. This company was formed in 1862 with James Cannon as the Captain. The company consisted of three commissioned officers and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and men.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with. They landed at Collingwood and boarded a train in company with a group from Collingwood. It was a tense trip, with improper comforts and stations crowded with wild reports of Fenian advances given at every station stop. After several days in Toronto they and all other companies were formed into a provisional battalion and patrolled the roads from Toronto to Kingston and later Cobourg. The [illegible] orders came for them to return home. Thus in less than a month they were back at their usual occupations.

A very important event in the history of Number Three Company took place on March [illegible] on the grounds of the Annan school house. During the winter before the women of the community had made a large blue silk flag which was a symbol of honor. The Company being drawn up at attention, the presentation was read by Mrs. Peter Tucker and a suitable reply made by Captain Telford. Miss Campbell then presented the colours to the keeping of the Company and the Rev. Robert Dewar offered a short prayer. Mr. Hugh Reid, who had two sons in the Fenian affair, composed a poem of thirteen verses which was then read. After the cheers for Queen Victoria and the flag had ended, the ceremony was followed by a [illegible], but the supper and dance that evening in Vanwyck's House, prepared by the owner, Robert Vanwyck himself.

To continue the history of the Company, shortly after the Fenian Raid, Lieutenant Telford was made Captain and Captain Cameron became Major. In [illegible] Captain Telford received another promotion and William Ross became Captain which position he held until [illegible] when he resigned. Ross was succeeded by Robert McKnight and a few years later the Company moved to Owen Sound.

BOER WAR 1899-1902

The South African War or Boer War (Boer is a farmer in South Africa), [illegible], was of the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Orange Free State against Great Britain. The Boers had long resented the British advance into South African territories, and the hostility was inflamed after the discovery of gold in 1886 brought an influx of British prospectors.

The Boer government denied these newcomers citizenship and taxed them heavily, despite British protests. The situation was aggravated in 1895 by the Jameson raid which was interpreted by S.J.P. Kruger as a British plot to seize Transvaal and which led to the military alliance of Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1896. The British brought in troops to defend what they considered their commercial rights. When they refused to withdraw, the Boer states declared war October 12, 1899.

During the Boer War in South Africa, two Canadian contingents were sent. To these contingents, the County of Grey contributed about thirty men. Several of those men from Grey County gave their lives on the veldts of South Africa in the cause of the Empire.

Boer submission was formalized in the Treaty of Vereeniging May 31, 1902.

Sydenham Men in South Africa

Five men are known to have enlisted for service in South Africa. Two gave their lives in a terrible battle on March 3rd, 1902. They are listed below:

Calvert, Edward	Killed in action
McArthur, Alexander (Sandy)	Day, T. Bertrand
McArthur, John	Knisley

Trooper John McArthur in writing to friends at Johnstone after the grim struggle said in part: "You will have seen an account in the papers of the battle on March 3rd, in which Bert Day lost his life. We had hard luck. The fight took place on Monday, but he was not killed until Wednesday. Two troops of our squadron with some mounted infantry formed the rear guard. We were just camping for dinner when the fight started. The Boers shelled the camp and our two troops were cut off from the main body. Bert Day and five others became separated from the rest. They wandered around all Tuesday and on Wednesday ran into a bunch of Boers and Day and Kinsley were killed, and the others stripped of everything and let go. They walked eighty miles and are now in hospital. I was in charge of the section Bert Day was in and feel sorry for his people. I worked with Dr. Devine all night of the fight, moving the wounded. It was a terrible sight, legs and arms lying around, men and horses fallen everywhere."

HONOUR ROLL

In proud and grateful memory of the men of the community who gave their lives and the promise of their years to come for freedom, truth and righteousness in the great conflicts in which Canada has been engaged.

> "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay
> down his life for his friends."

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

Day, T. Bertrand
Kinsley

WORLD WAR I — 1914-1918

Bryce, Wilfred
Dickson, Bert
Doran, Walter H.
Foames, Charles Rich
Fulford, William Ira
Kerr, Frank
Lamont, Roger
Leming, Phil
Lipsett, August J.
McKay, Alexander
McReynolds, William
Morrison, Russell
Murray, John
Rawn, Seth
Riddell, John Couper
Smith, James
Sutherland, Hugh
Watson, Herbert Bryan
Weaver, Allan G.
Woods, Frank

HONOUR ROLL

WORLD WAR II — 1939-1945

Blackman, Orville
Brewer, William
Gibbons, Owen
Heath, (David) Elgin
Knaggs, Francis
McEwen, Robert
McKerroll, Jack
Martin, J. Russell

Moulton, Earl
Stewart, Thomas
Thompson, Lawrence H.
Wardell, Earl
Weaver, Mac
Weeden, Gordon
Young, Archibald

THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVERMORE

"After this I beheld, and lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindred, and peoples, and tongues, stood before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and psalms in their hands.

And cried with a loud voice, saying, salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.

These are they which come of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

Therefore, are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple, and He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat.

For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and wipe away all tears from their eyes." Rev. VII, 9, 10 and 14-17.

MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR I

Adams, Oliver
Baker, John
Bartley, Elgin
Bell, Amos William
Benedict, Roy G
Best, Arthur
Bodley, Harvey
Boddy, Hudson
Boody, James
Brown, Gordon
Brown, William Stanley
Bye, Elgin
Cameron, George
Campbell, William
Carmichael, Dougald
Carmichael, James
Carmichael, Duncan James
Carr, Allan
Carr, Dr. Osborne E
Carr, Ernest
Cole, Hugh
Cole, William
Coleman, Herbert
Coventry, James
Cook, Percy
Cook, William
Cooper, Charles
Craig, Lou
Davis, Bert Philip
Deacon, Euphemia
Downing, James
Earl, George Charles
Edmonstone, Robert
Edmonstone, Sidney
Elliott, Edward
Elliott, Robert
Ferguson, Alexander
Flavelle, Israel
Fraser, George
Fraser, Robert C
Gardner, Malcolm
Gardner, Peter
Gilchrist, G A
Gillesby, James A.
Gillesby, Robert B
Gunn, Allan
Hamilton, Maurice
Hamilton, Melville
Hamilton, Robert
Harkness, James G
Holmes, Thomas W
Victoria Cross
Howell, Percy
Hughes, Ben
Hutchinson, George
Irwin, Vernal
Johnson, Walter
Johnston, Severwright
Jones, Sandy
Kemp, E. Lewis
King, Angus
King, Ben
King, John B.
Knaggs, Dennis
Lafler, William
Lemon, Edgar
Lemon, Hugh
Lipsett, Albert
Livingstone, William
Long, Benjamin C
Long, Samuel
Lush, David
MacDonald, Edward
MacDonald, Findlay
MacDonald, Dr. Hugh
MacDonald, Lorne
MacGillivray, Alex
McArthur, Alexander (Sandy)
McArthur, Donald
McArthur, John
McClarty, J
McDonald, Charles Elmer
McDonald, William P
McGirr, Noble
McGregor, D.M
McGregor, John
McGregor, William
McInnis, Flora
McKay, Fred
McKay, Godfrey A.
McKay, Kenneth Russel
McKee, Percy
McKnight, Robert
McLean, Dougald
McLean, Peter
McLean, Robert
McLennan, Herman
McNab, Alex. D
McNab, Allan John
McNab, John
McNab, Peter
McNab, William
McReynolds, Courtland
McReynolds, Guy
Masters, Charles
Marshall, Earnest
Miller, George G
Miller, John R
Morrison, G.B
Morrison, James
Morrison, Les
Moulton, Melville
Nesbitt, William
Nicholson, Mac
Pickett, Dan
Peart, James
Proudfoot, James
Rae, Colin
Rae, George Jr
Rae, George Sr
Ramage, Thomas
Reid, Douglas M
Reilly, John Alexander
Roach, James
Richardson, Roy
Robertson, Alan
Robertson, Michael
Robins, James
Ross, J. Harkness
Rutherford, T J
Scott, Walter
Silverthorn, Ambrose O
Smart, John E
Snider, Lorne
Speare, Duncan Robert
Sutherland, John
Sutton, Stanley
Sutton, Steve
Torrie, Archie
Traynor, Victor
Tuck, Archie
Tuck, John E
Vanwyck, William
Waterson, Edward
Waterson, Frank
Watson, William
Whiteside, Rodney
Wilkinson, Dr. Stephen
Wilson, James
Young, John

MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

Anderson, Morley
Ansley, Russell
Barfoot, Arthur
Beattie, Laura
Bell, Fred
Biddle, Alex
Bondy, William
Bowden, Percy
Boyd, Clayton
Brainard, Norman
Brown, Milton
Burneau, Leslie
Cameron, Frank
Carmichael, Lorne
Cashrae, Frank
Chapman, Harold
Clark, Bert
Clark, Howard R
Cooper, James
Dean, Douglas
Dean, Dyces
Denton, Percy
Dinsmore, Jim
Duggan, Mrs. Louis
Edmonstone, Elgin
Edmonstone, Llewelyn
Edmonstone, Raymond
Edwards, Lloyd
Farquharson, Leslie
Fenwick, Gordon
Fenwick, Helen
Ferguson, Norman
Fisher, Charles
Fraser, Douglas
Frizzell, Crawford
Gillies, Bert
Girdler, Roy
Girdler, Stanley
Grinnell, Benjamin
Gunn, Hector
Gunn, Neil
Hebert, Fred
Hebert, Horace
Halcrow, W.J
Henderson, Edgar
Hill, Russ
Hoath, Carman
Hoath, Percy
Holman, Cecil
Hood, Frank
Hood, Gerald (Jerry)
Hood, Paul
Howe, Arnold
Hurlbut, Charles
Hurlbut, William
Ireland, Elmer J
Ireland, Glenn A
Ireland, Max F
Iles, Wilfred
Johnston, Melvin
Jordison, Roy
Keeling, Allan
Keeling, Harold
Keeling, Howard
Keeling, Osborne
Keeling, Robert
King, Elgin
King, Garnet
King, John
King, Wallace
King, William
Kyle, Sandy
Laycock, Douglas
Laycock, Howard
Leflar, R
Lean, Amos
Lister, David
Long, Joseph
Lowrie, William
MacDonald, Kenneth
MacDonald, Mary C
MacDonald, Reginald
MacNab, Ruby
McArthur, Leslie
McConnell, Russell
McDonald, Clifford
McEachern, Jack
McEwen, Roy
McGregor, John
McGregor, Margaret
McGregor, Wilfred
McKay, John
McKay, Lorne
McKerroll, Donald
McKerroll, Marie
McKibbon, Stanley
McKibbon, Stewart
McKinnon, Donald
McQueen, Archibald
Mandeno, Albert F
Martin, Arthur
Martin, Gordon
Martin, Norman
Michael, Lloyd
Mills, Jerry
Miner, Harvey
Moulton, Lynton
Murdoch, Richard (Dick
Murphy, Colin
Murphy, Wilfred
Parkin, Gordon
Perry, Edward
Poag, James
Poag, Lorne
Riddell, Arnold
Riddell, Elwood S
Rouse, Allan
Rouse, Charles
Rouse, Robert
Rush, Arthur
Scott, Gordon
Shute, Archie
Shute, Melville
Shute, Theresa
Silverthorn, Murray
Slattery, Ambrose
Spence, Andrew
Spence, Isabel
Stewart, Peter
Stonehouse, Garnet
Stone, Lorne
Sonnenburg, Albert
Thompson, Frederick F
Thompson, Murdoch
Towne, Archie
Vermilyea, Douglas
Walker, Alvin
Walker, Elgin
Watson, Milton J
Waite, Wilbert
Ward, Angus
Weaver, Charles M
Weeden, Keith
White, Allan
White, Edward
White, Jack
Whiteside, Earl
Whiteside, Roy
Wilkinson, Wilbert (Tubby)
Wilson, George W
Young, Jack

THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WARS

Foregoing is a list of those from this community who served their country at home and abroad in the Fenian Raid, the South African (Boer) War, World War I and World War II. It has been compiled by the Women's Institutes within the township of Sydenham, assisted by other individuals.

The names of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice are listed in the Honour Roll, and those others who lived to return to their homeland are listed in alphabetical order.

Every available means has been taken to make the list as complete as possible. Each one engaged in the task of preparation has striven to make the list full and accurate, and that no name be overlooked. It is their sincere hope that these combined efforts have been effective.

BOGNOR REJOICES AT END OF GREAT CONFLICT

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning, November 11, 1918, the villagers of Bognor were wakened by their phones, while the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles in Owen Sound could be heard distinctly fourteen miles away, announcing the glad tidings of "Peace." Soon the Anglican Church bell was ringing joyously and the bells of the surrounding schools lent their voices to the merry din.

Mrs. George Toms was early abroad recruiting for a village parade. In an incredibly short time the entire population, big and little, old and young, assembled at the town hall, where they sang hymns of praise and then marched around the streets, Mr. Henry Leming, Bognor's veteran, leading, followed by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Doran carrying the Honour Roll, Mr. Metcalfe with the drum and Mr. J. Aitchison playing the pipes. Then came the children, all carrying flags and some blowing horns.

The remainder of the citizens brought up the rear, all singing, cheering and yelling to their heart's content. Such a festive air the vilthe village presented. Mr. Thomson had flags flying at an early hour from most of the public buildings, and after the four years of gloom Bognor celebrated as she had never done before in the history of its oldest inhabitant. The parade ended at the town hall when it was decided to have a community Thanksgiving on Wednesday evening. The following committee were appointed to arrange the program of proceedings: Messrs. Neil Morrison, John Gillies, Willie McKay and Thomas Frizzell, and Mrs. Long, Mrs. W. T. Moffatt and Mrs. Thomas Frizzell.

Here Nature's art, combined with that of man,
Breathes forth assurance of eternal life,
Of faith and hope beyond this mortal span.
A cathedral this, of Nature's very own,
Trees pointing heavenward the lofty spires,
God's canopy of blue the vaulted dome
And birds in leafy bowers the vested choirs.

Building day by day, build worthily, build well
Our work and that alone, our faithfulness will tell.
The Master Builder looking down on strength of tower and wall
Knows, if in the coming test, our work shall stand or fall.

God made my cathedral under the stars,
He gave my cathedral trees for its spires,
He hewed me an altar in the depth of a hill
He gave for a hymnal a rock-bedded rill
He voiced me a sermon of heavenly light
In the beauty around me — the calmness of night
And I felt as I knelt on the velvet-like sod,
I had supped of the spirit in the temple of God

CHAPTER 20 MEMORABLE HAPPENINGS

SOCIAL GATHERINGS

After the old log house and log barn raisings, the frame barn raisings, the logging bees, the mowing bees, the quilting bees, the paring and husking bees and all other neighbor's get-togethers for grateful and much appreciated assistance, a social evening was always in order. Pioneer settlers worked hard and they played hard too. Young and old participated in hearty, robust games. Sometimes there were kissing games which brought forth a lot of merriment. Usually the evening wound up with a dance. If a fiddler were not obtainable some one would lilt or hum the tunes and the dance went on.

The axe man felled the trees of the virgin forest and the trees were burned where they fell. But the big timbers were only blackened by the fire. In order to complete the burning it was necessary to have the logs piled in heaps. This was an extremely hard and heavy job and the men's faces and hands were covered with charcoal. This strenuous effort was called a logging bee. The ashes from these log heaps were collected and processed into potash.

PARING BEES

One of the lost and more satisfying accomplishments was the art of drying apples. Came the Autumn evenings after the apples were harvested and it was not an unpleasant task to sit in the lamplight and pare, quarter and string the fruit. The strings were hung up to dry over the kitchen stove or were placed on hanging rail racks and suspended from the ceiling. Most every farm kitchen had its hanging

of drying apples which later on made wonderful apple sauce and pie which could not be excelled.

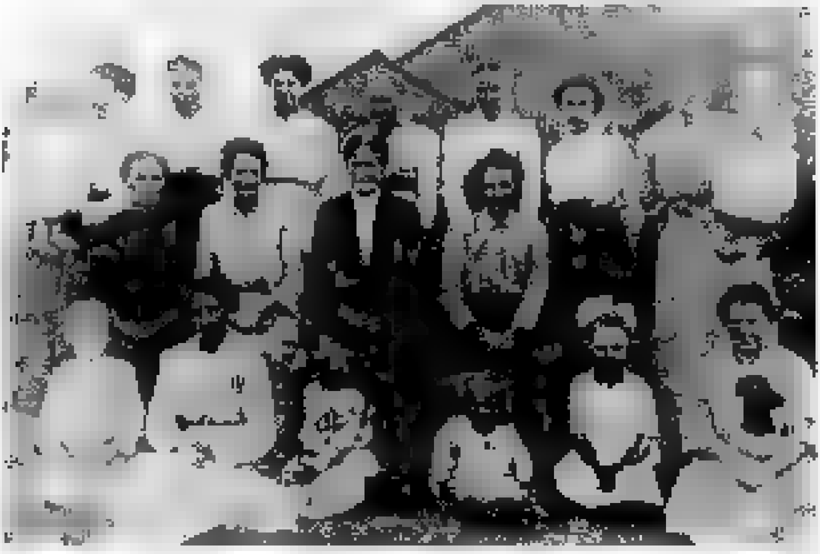
Apple parers or paring machines came into use and they speeded up the process of preparation considerably. An apple was placed on a three-pronged fork, and by turning a crank the apple was peeled and pushed off the fork. A later machine took the core from the apple. The original paring machine could be purchased for 40 cents. Dried apples could be purchased at most grocery stores. The price paid to the housewife who produced them was from 2 to 2½ cents a pound.

Neighbours came with their apple peelers to make a bee of it. There was great fun as the crimson, russet, yellow or green peelings curled away in unbroken whorls from the turning forks.

There was something about the flavour of home dried apples which the modern evaporated fruit cannot touch. Perhaps the memories associated with their processing has something to do with it.

QUILTING BEES

Of all the Bees of yesteryear, those dearest to the hearts of the ladies were the Quilting Bees. Long hours had been put in preparing the lovely old fashioned prints, silks or satins in blocks of the chosen pattern. Some of the designs were most intricate and all required a great deal of patience in their piecing and putting together. The Log Cabin quilt, frequently made of tiny bits of silk or satin and the Crazy Quilt were often "tied" rather than quilted as were those pieced of print and gingham. When the quilt top was ready it was placed on a wooden frame and batts (cotton batting) placed between it and the lining. It was fastened securely and marked in a quilting pattern ready for the fine stitches which would complete the work. Many of these early quilts are family heirlooms, as are the knitted and crocheted bedspreads, so popular in former days.



A quilting bee about 1916, at the Johnson home in the Silcox community includes the following:

Sitting on the grass, l. to r.—Alma Johnson, Mrs. George Graham, Bertha Brown, Florence Brown, Margaret Bell, Mrs. Wilbert Fulford.

Seated, l. to r.—Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. Charles Brown.

Standing, l. to r.—Mrs. Harold Johnson holding son Bill, Miss Maggie Bell, Miss Jennie Graham, Mrs. Andrew Farquharson, Miss Lizzie Bell, Mrs. George Bell, Mrs. Joseph Bell holding son Bruce.

A PATCHWORK QUILT

(Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen)

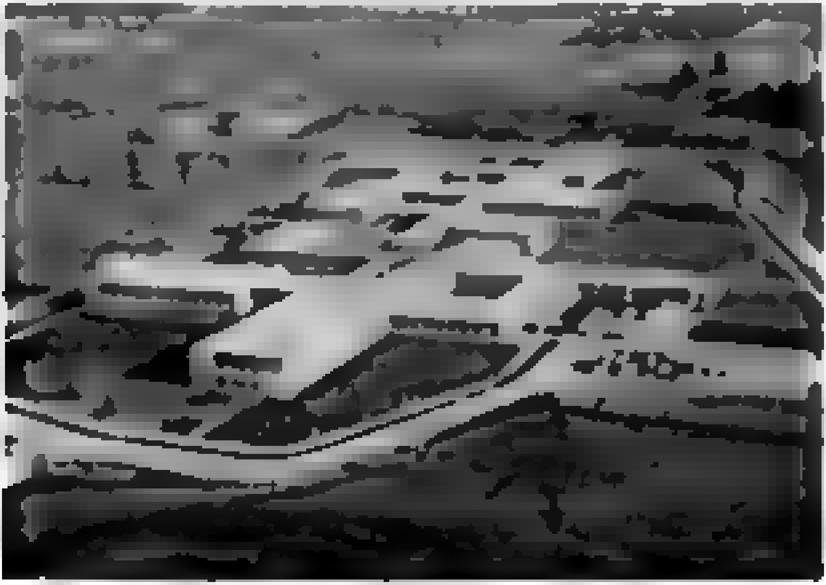
I like a patchwork quilt
It tells a homey tale
Of friends who've scattered far and near
And some beyond the vale

I like a patchwork quilt
And wish each patch could tell
The pleasures and the joys they've seen
And sorrows sometimes as well

I like my patchwork quilt
And ne'er with it will part
Each little colored patch I scan
Brings memories to my heart

If you've a patchwork quilt
Treasure with every care.
These little patches from the past
That grow with years more rare

THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL



This fine new Ontario Hospital is located on Lots A [illegible] B and [illegible] Range 4 on [illegible] Street road and is comprised of [illegible] acres which was purchased by the Ontario Government from John Cameron and William Kivell in 1959.

A three hundred bed hospital it was officially opened on July [illegible] and is under the supervision of Dr. B. H. Whiteside. Mrs. M. Murray is Director of Nursing.

It is now known as the Dr. Mackinnon Phillips Hospital. The late Dr. Mac Phillips, M.L.A. for Grey South and Provincial Minister of Health, was instrumental in having the hospital located in Grey County.

NEVER DOFF YOUR HAT TO A BEE

W. J. Miller vouches for the story of the war of bees here with a doctor as a happening of [illegible] years ago. The family doctor, who was also a special friend, had been invited to come with the extracting of the apiary and also to get acquainted with the bees generally. He donned an apron and turned the extractor with the glee of a school boy while the gloves which he had brought in a coat pocket [illegible] were being lined with honey. The [illegible] bee was too large to carry to the road so he [illegible] the other [illegible] row and started for the road right through a cordon of bees who were on guard and ready to shoot. They [illegible] hat round and round his head, yelling at them in bee language: "Retreat! Thou! Thief! Robber!" The doctor, who was none other than Dr. J. S. McCullough of Walters Falls, actually earned a V.C.

Another encounter with a bee took place the next day and proves up the [illegible] never [illegible] hat to a bee. Farmer [illegible] drove in with a horse and top buggy. He asked for a pail of honey but was admonished that he might get stung, and it was suggested that he drive a little piece away. "Oh, no," he said, "I am not afraid of the bees." But there was one shared the buggy with him. He didn't see it but removed his hat and ran for the bees [illegible] his hat this way and that. Finally the bee landed on his pate, hooked up and pushed. Ouch!

TUG-OF-WAR WAS EXCITING EPISODE

A famous tug of war was a feature of an early Dominion Day celebration. The "tug" was to be a real test of strength between the stalwarts of Sullivan and Sydenham townships, ten men on each side. A new rope was secured, the men took their places and in the first pull Sullivan won. In the second, rules were thrown to the winds; the men made pits and sat down bracing their feet, the end man on each side having the rope around his body. Minutes went on, half hours; the tug became a deadly pull, neither side giving way an inch.

The sun beat down upon purple faces. Onlookers became alarmed. Then came the Magistrate, Andrew McGill, with a sharp knife. "In the name of the Queen, I cut this rope," he declared. The rope was cut and the contest over.

The tug of war was over, but there was to be a tragic aftermath. The end man on the Sydenham side, Dougald Carmichael, into whose flesh the rope had cut, was unconscious. He never recovered and died after a few months.

Dougald Carmichael is buried in McLean's Cemetery, Second Concession, Sydenham Township. The lettering on his tombstone reads: "Died September 24, 1885, aged 27 years." It would appear that this notorious trial of strength took place on July 1, 1885.

THE MEAFORD TANK RANGE

In 1942 about one-quarter of the area of St. Vincent Township and approximately 6000 acres of land in Sydenham Township were chosen for an army training area, a tank training area and for artillery shooting purposes. It was the largest Tank Training Camp in the Dominion.

It consisted of the entire northern portion of St. Vincent Township and the extreme northern tip of Sydenham Township. The Sydenham section included Lots 1, 2 and 3, Broken Front; Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession A; Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession B; Lots 2 and 3, Concession C.

The picturesque district around Cape Rich, the Clay Banks and the beautiful Mountain Lake district and Vail's Point, the scene of many picnics, old land marks and the Rotary Camps also became Range property.

[illegible]

In [illegible] John [illegible] has [illegible] school and [illegible] at this point which bears his name. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. James [illegible] owner there. It was the home of many [illegible] [illegible] there. The large [illegible] homes of [illegible] and [illegible] William [illegible] in the area. William [illegible] has built a [illegible] house and barn equipped with electricity and all modern [illegible]. [illegible] next to this was another fine farm belonging to Michael Robertson.

Across the road on the [illegible] side were the homes of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. Margaret [illegible]. [illegible] on the [illegible] were Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Moulton and Mr. and Mrs. James Moulton and their families.

Some schools in the district were the Mountain Lake School, the school on the Seventh Line [illegible] and the [illegible] School No. [illegible] known as the [illegible] School. This school was [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] from the school was the [illegible] Baptist Church [illegible] and the [illegible] Church on the Seventh Line [illegible] in the area.

Many farm homes [illegible] were included in the Tank Range. Some of these [illegible] were [illegible] at having to leave the homes they had worked so hard [illegible] and [illegible] to find new homes.

As the days passed the people [illegible] they would not be given an [illegible] of [illegible] their crops and garden produce before they were [illegible]. They [illegible] their livestock [illegible]. [illegible] was [illegible] in preparing for their departure. Neighbours [illegible] helped [illegible]. [illegible] from [illegible] where they [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] began [illegible].

It was a [illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] was [illegible] by the Department of National Defence.

The Range was used for training during the war years and is [illegible] used as a training centre for Regular Forces.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

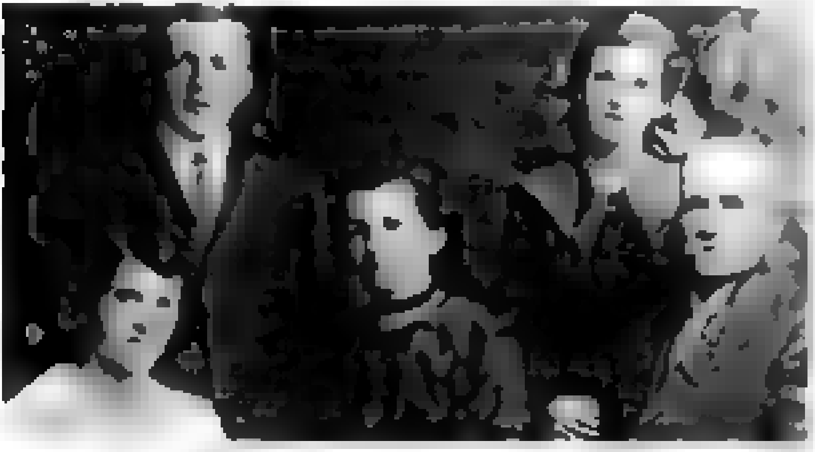
[illegible]

MR. AND MRS. JOHN BOYLE

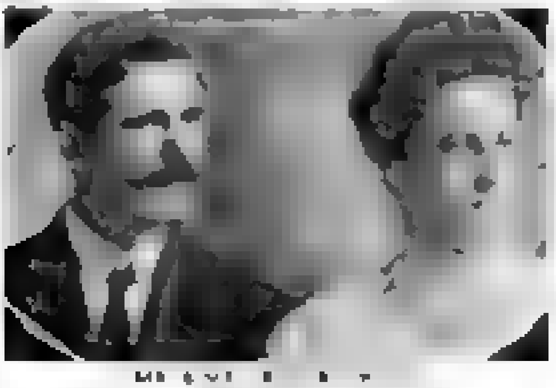
The older son, John, born 1869, died September 1927, married Emma Atkins (November 12, 1882 - April 7, 1962) in 1909 and they farmed on the E½ of Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] N.C.R., the land which John's father had taken out from the Crown. Johnnie bought the W½ of the same Lot from Archie McCallum in 1896 to make his parcel of land 100 acres. To them were born four children: Dorothy (Mrs. Jack Hartley) of Brantford, who died in 1957; La Verne (Mrs. Chester Townsley) of Woodstock; Robert Nelson, of St. Catharines, who married Isabel Mason; and Aurie (Mrs. Kenneth Allen) of St. George, Ontario, who was born the February after her father was killed. After her husband's death, Mrs. Boyle and the family of four small children moved to Paris, Ontario, where her mother lived. This family visits several times a year with relatives in Sydenham Township.

Annie Boyle (1871-1922) married Wellington Snider (1868-1940) in 1895. They farmed in Sydenham most of their married life. To this union was born a family of four: LaVera (Mrs. Dave Artley), who died December 14, 19[illegible]; Jennie Ethel (Mrs. Arthur Kreutzkamp) of Hanover; Edgar, who died in infancy. This family have always been active in Sydenham Township affairs. LaVera and Dave Artley had a family of three: Russell of Downsview (died Feb. 1967) married Joanne Ackerman; Annie (Mrs. George Cuthbertson), now of La Mirada, California, has two children, Alex and Carol

George died Nov. [illegible]. Alan married Patricia Robinson; they have two children, Debbie and Sandra and live in Burnaby, British Columbia.



Mr. and Mrs. R[illegible] [illegible]



Mr. and Mrs. R[illegible]

Robert, born [illegible] died [illegible] married Margaret Cochran, born December [illegible] died [illegible] on December [illegible]. To them was born a family of four: Barney, now of Sault Ste. Marie; Jean (Mrs. [illegible] Craig), now deceased; Annie (Mrs. Frank Davis), now of California; John of Detroit. Although this family spent much of their life at Thessalon, Ontario, visiting many relatives in [illegible] township through the years.

This farm which was taken from the Crown in 1872 by Robert Boyle has been owned although not in direct succession by several family descendants. Included are his son John Boyle, his granddaughter Mrs. David Artley and Mr. Artley, and his great grandsons Lyle and Elwood Snider. Lyle sold his share to Elwood, who is the present owner of the 100 acre holding of highly productive land taken from the Crown by his great grandfather. Lorne Snider and his family are the only direct descendants of their grandfather and great-grandfather Boyle who reside in Sydenham Township at the time of writing.

THE FAMILY AND GRANDCHILDREN OF LORNE SNIDER
AND THE LATE DULCENA McINTYRE [illegible]

Naming from the left:

Seated on the left is Wallace Johnson and his wife Muriel Snider with their two daughters Sheila and Bonnie (now Mrs. W[illegible]) [illegible] seated next is Dora Snider, her husband Lawrence Knaggs standing directly behind her with their two daughters Brenda (now Mrs. [illegible] Martin) and Yvonne (now Mrs. Art Weaver) on either side of them. [illegible] then seated next is Lyle Snider with his wife Doreen. [illegible] behind him daughter [illegible] at his right elbow and two sons [illegible] and Ron in the back row. Seated at the right is Elwood Snider with his wife [illegible] behind him. Their three small sons [illegible] and youngest son Ricky and oldest son [illegible] kneeling in the front. The Knaggs family live in Owen Sound.

WATERING TROUGHS

Many years ago when horse drawn vehicles were the only means of travel, watering troughs along the early roads quenched the thirst of the weary traveler and his faithful horse. The water was always refreshing, cool and pure, coming as it did from the plentiful, never failing springs of the district in the early days.

One such watering trough still stands out in the memory of some in the area. It was located at a spring just to the west of the Black Creek on the Derry Line, in Sydenham Township. It was wooden, made from a log ten feet long and a foot and a half in diameter and hollowed out leaving a shell on the outside. It was later replaced by a wooden tub which served for many more years.

What a boon these wayside watering troughs must have been. Man and beast slaked thirst to their fill without cost or fear of contamination.

THE FIRST COUPLE MARRIED IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Dougal Spence, who took up Lot 21, Concession 10 from the Crown in Sydenham Township in 1846, and Sarah Campbell were the first couple to be married in the township. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Neelands, a Wesleyan Methodist minister in 1847.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell Spence was born in 1830 in North Carolina, U.S.A., but when a young girl came with her parents to Peel County and later to Sydenham, where she spent nearly all her life. She died in 1913.

Dougal Spence, born in 1812, was one of five brothers who emigrated to Canada from the Isle of Islay in the north of Scotland. Three of the brothers came to Sydenham township and the other two remained in the vicinity of Lindsay. Dougal Spence died in 1892 at the age of 80 years.

Dougal and Sarah Campbell Spence had a family of eleven children, four boys and seven girls. Of this large family the only male descendants are Robert Lorne Spence and his family now residing on Lot 22, Sydenham Township. Robert Lorne Spence is a grandson of Dougal Spence and a son of Robert Campbell Spence who remained on the homestead until his death in 1945. His widow Isabella McLeod Spence still resided on the homestead until her death in 1959 at which time the property was sold, having remained in the Spence name for 113 years.

DANNY WOODFORD'S PET DEER

About the year 1936, Wm. Best, a farmer, found Danny "when he wasn't any bigger than a cat," lying helpless and hungry in the centre of his wood lot. Danny raised his small spotted body on a set of wobbly legs and seemed pleased to meet even a human after hours of waiting for a mother that never did come back.

Mr. Best carried Danny to his farm house under one of his arms and turned him over to the care of one of his cows. The cow nursed Danny until he had become sufficiently wise to drink up his own meals from a pan and from then on it was merely a matter of keeping it filled with milk and watching Danny grow.

Danny with Mrs. Sam Duran, the Past President of Woodford Women's Institute, taken in 1938.

Every person in Woodford

knew Thomas and he had a nodding acquaintance with farmers for miles around. He had the complete run of the village without any restriction.

Dogs [illegible] a [illegible] of the [illegible] of all dogs' [illegible], [illegible] Thomas as the quarry. As a matter of fact it was Thomas who baited the dogs. There was nothing he enjoyed better than to sit up on his haunches in front of some unsuspecting mutt and then go racing off across the fields just fast enough to give the dog some [illegible] that he could catch up to him. After a mile or so of this fun Thomas would take off the emergency brakes and set his long hinder legs into action with the swift, smooth gait for which his family is known and it was all over for the pursuing pooch. Sometimes, for the sake of variety, he did a flying leap to the top of a high rock and just stood there laughing down at the mad and angry [illegible].

Sometimes Thomas used to get into mischief. One day he wandered into Mrs. [illegible]'s kitchen and helped himself to a new loaf of bread which was cooling on the table. Another day he invaded Mrs. [illegible]'s kitchen and ate two lemon pies she had [illegible] and [illegible] her supper. Thomas's greatest fault was his appetite for green peas, lettuce and carrots. It often led him into forbidden gardens and caused [illegible] his best friends to become angry. One farmer took out his shotgun, held it up to the air over Thomas's head and let go with both barrels. Instead of running away at the gallop Thomas just [illegible] up at the farmer [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] and went on devouring his vegetables. He was finally stopped by a screen of leaves and [illegible].

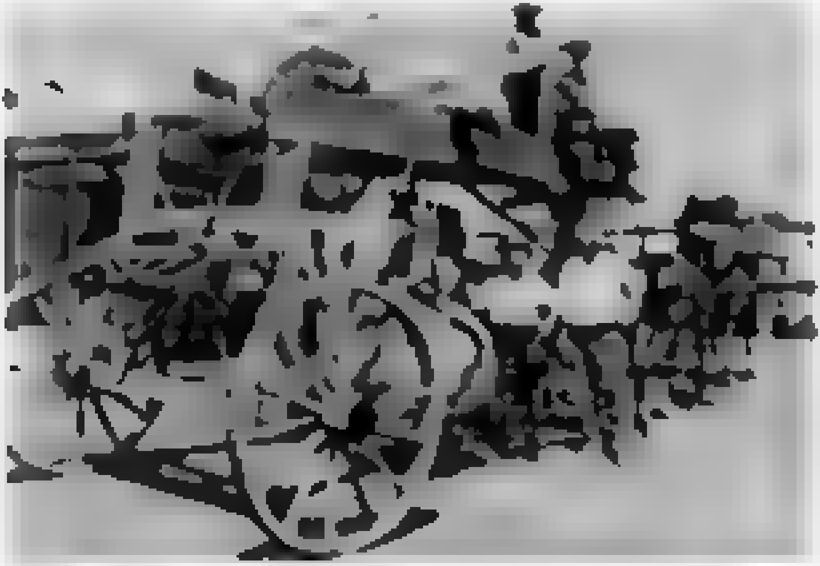
In the summer time when Woodland went to the baseball, every [illegible] game was played that Thomas [illegible] right there with the rest of the gang. Sometimes he would take a stroll along the base path and then he got to be a bit of a nuisance because [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more than to [illegible] all the [illegible] and regulations of the game.

[illegible] Thomas used to wander back to the haunts of his forefathers away from the human friends, but he always returned again in a short time. In the [illegible] months of the hunting season when the hunters were out in the woodlands, Thomas was [illegible]

[illegible] up as [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Nothing is known of his fate

STONING MACHINES

The old stoning machine was a [illegible] with [illegible] in which [illegible] stones that [illegible] be removed [illegible] Many of these stones were down deep in the ground and had to be extracted much the [illegible] as having an aching tooth extracted.



Something of the [illegible] of the [illegible] stoning machine [illegible] be given by the above illustration. The machine [illegible] a hundred years old and belongs to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

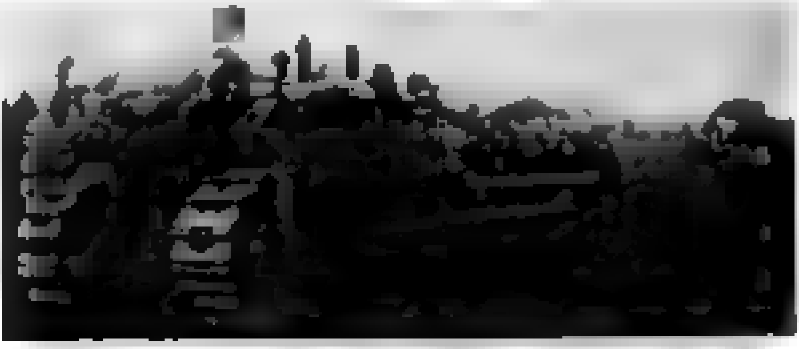
The first [illegible] the stoning machines were of [illegible] wood construction [illegible] They were placed on an axle eight or ten feet long. The front wheels were about four feet high and the front axle was approximately four feet long, with a stout post attached with a swivel to the middle of the axle to which a wagon tongue was secured. This allowed a team of horses to turn in any way desired. The sills of stout rock elm were attached to the front post and to a post on either end of the rear axle, being securely braced in position.

A round shaft of steel four or five feet long and four inches in diameter was placed on the top of the sills. Steel chains were attached at either end of the shaft. A bull wheel about three feet in diameter was secured to the end of the shaft. This is where the rope was wound around and the unwinding of the rope when the horses were hitched on it brought the stone from the ground.

The two chains attached to the shaft were secured to a big ring from which two shorter chains and big hooks were attached. These hooks caught hold of two holes made in the stone. When the horses were drawing the rope on the bull wheel, the chains around the steel shaft began to tighten and [illegible] bringing the stone as high as was desired. A dog on the bull wheel made the operation secure. The stone could then be taken to a fence and laid one stone on another.

There was an art in releasing the stone at the fence. The long rear axle allowed the wheels to pass safely over the space made by the removal of the stone.

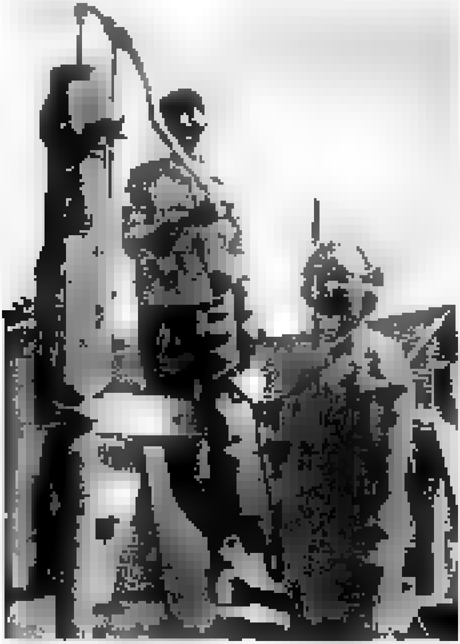
[illegible]



[illegible]

IT'S EASY WITH A BULLDOZER

The stones are just as heavy but they handle easier today. The bulldozer does it. This monster on the Miller farm was moved out of the way in 1948.



THE OLD WOODEN PUMP

Some idea of what a wooden pump was like can be seen in this illustration of one which was sold at Mr. and Mrs. George Searle's auction sale in 1966. Mr. and Mrs. Searle are shown in the picture.

Charles Kirby Barnes was a pump maker and many of his wooden products did service on the farms of Sydenham Township. The part of the pump, about five feet in height, which stood above the well platform was made of squared pine about nine inches square. It was attractively ringed and painted red with the trademark in black letters, "C. K. Barnes and Son, Owen Sound". To this was attached a cast iron spout. The handle and supports were blacksmith made from iron rods. The handle proper was encased in wood.

The wooden piping to go to the well bottom was made of pine or cedar logs ten or twelve feet long and of sufficient diameter to allow an auger hole three inches in diameter to be bored from end to end. This included a wooden cylinder, together with a wooden sucker. Provision was made for couplings joining these bored logs together. Deep wells were served in this way. The top or head of the pump was bored with a four inch hole to allow easy removal of the sucker in case of emergency.

Mr. Barnes was a man of strong convictions and it was reported that he vowed to "seed down" one of Owen Sound's main thoroughfares after losing his vote in a parliamentary election. The story has it that he procured a sack of grass seed and proceeded down Poulett Street scattering the seed as he went and declaring he was going to seed the damn place down.

THE FIRST HARROW

In the early days when the land was new and covered with stumps, agricultural implements were almost unknown. However, a certain kind of harrow was built by some enterprising man. The frame was of rock elm wood, sawn into pieces three inches square and four and a half feet long. There were four of these running parallel, and spaced one foot, three inches apart, and secured at either

[illegible]

[illegible] rrow pens, as they were [illegible]

[illegible] journey in her bare feet

[illegible] lady

A NEW FRAME BARN

With progress came the erection of frame barns. In the winter the contractor for the new barn would go to the woods with a few good axemen and a broad axe to hew the timbers required for the new barn. The squared timbers would be hauled to the site of the new building where a few men equipped with axes, saws, a boring machine, chisels, mallets and an adze together with a framer's square would go to work. These tools were required to bring the squared timbers into form in order that they would fit in their place.

Most frame barns were erected on a stone foundation making the necessary stabling under the new barn.

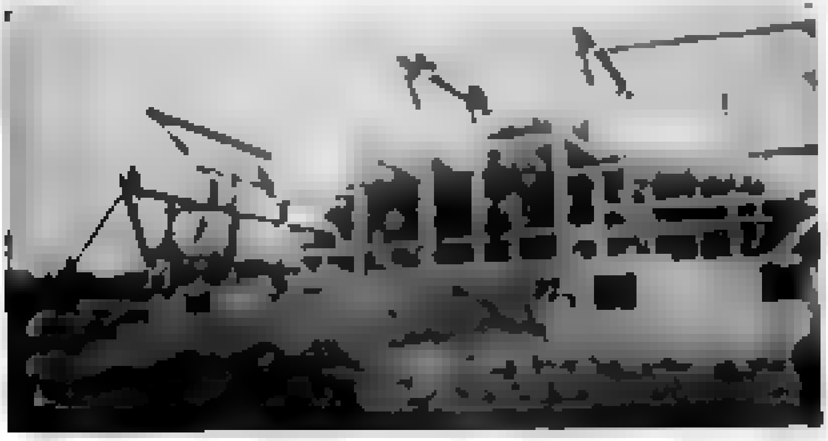
A mud sill of rock elm to support the framework in the centre of the building was placed on cedar posts every few feet for the entire length of the building. Sills of rock elm about a foot square were then mortised together and placed all around on top of the stone work.

The sleepers were rock elm logs hewn on the top side where the barn flooring would be placed.

[illegible] OF HARRIS' FRAME BARN, [illegible]

The bents as they were called were the frame of the ends of the building consisting of posts perhaps [illegible] feet high. Beams and girts (girts were smaller pieces of squared timber) joined the posts and beams together.

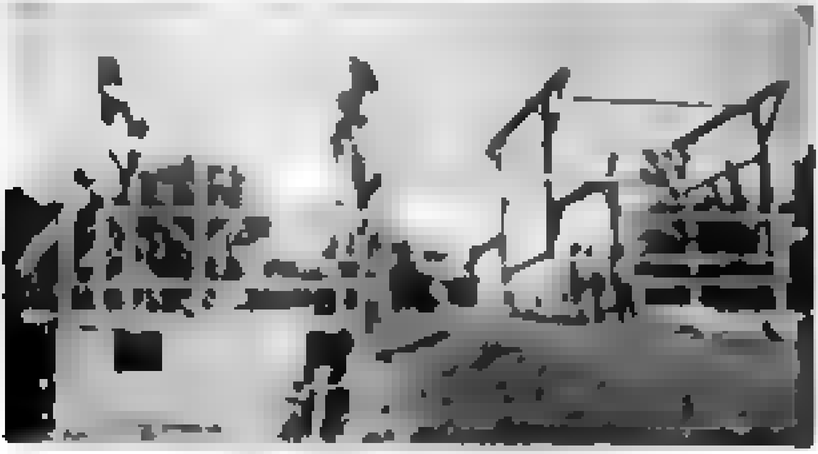
In a barn [illegible] feet by [illegible] feet a double thrash floor was required. This entailed the erection of five bents. Two posts were required for either side of the building. These were mortised near the top of the outside posts and were for plates to hold the feet of the rafters and two purlin plates to hold the middle of the rafters as they reached upward to the peak of the roof. Purlin posts were mortised into the top of the beams as well as the purlin plates.



[illegible]

When the framework was all placed together on the top of the new foundation, the timbers were secured together by driving oak tree pegs or pins into one and a quarter inch holes in the mortises and tenons bored for that purpose.

Captains were appointed and sides chosen from [illegible] to [illegible] men, then the race ensued. The first bent was raised upright, followed in succession by the others. Pike poles were used when the bents began to get out of reach for the men. Placing the plates on the outside posts was sometimes difficult. The purlin plates and posts were easily barn [illegible] top of the high beams [illegible] with pine poles [illegible] beams were [illegible] feet high [illegible] and between the [illegible] posts [illegible] the gables of the new barn.



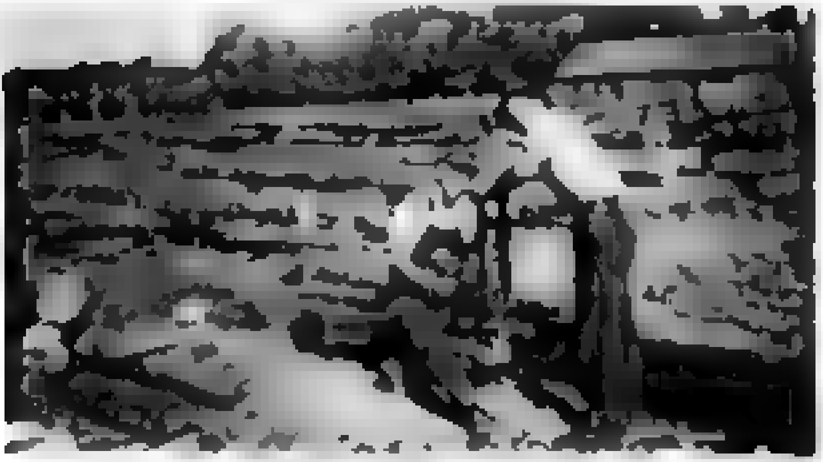
[illegible]

In the [illegible] of the [illegible] building [illegible] were [illegible] between the [illegible] the raising of the posts [illegible] the putting up the [illegible] It was [illegible] a great deal of enthusiasm [illegible]

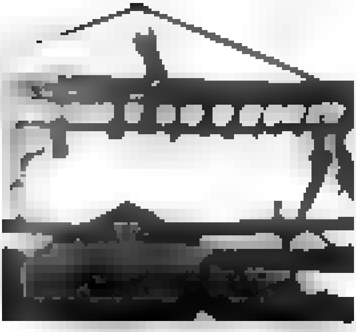
In recent [illegible] a new barn. This [illegible] days.

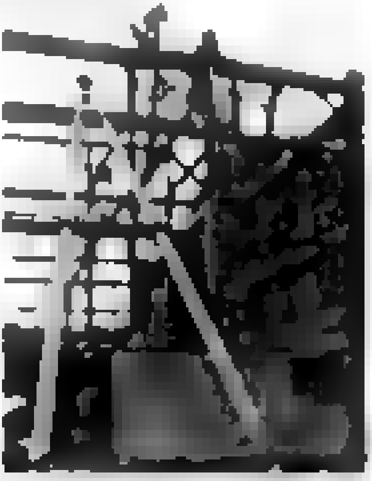
So was it with each church and school
And all that we today hold dear
Each was begun and builded up
By some old sturdy pioneer.
Rev. William Howey

BUILDING IS RAISED AT FARM OF
CLIFFORD AND CECIL LONG



Shown above are [illegible] Knight [illegible] and Cecil Long preparing the timbers for a new addition to the barn. The boring machine seen in action takes two men to operate, one placing his hands over the other's hands and turning the crank in unison.





The scene to the left above depicts the erection of the [illegible] had long spruce rafters being placed in the places with the purlin poles resting on top of the 52 foot posts. I must say the man who nailed the rafters at the peak was standing on thin air. In this case the man was Malcolm Gardner, the contractor. The building was a new shed built to the barn of Clifford and Cecil Lang at Woodford in [illegible].

Pictured to the right above are Malcolm Gardner and Cecil Lang standing on 52 foot high purlin plate. It was found necessary for them to exchange places. In order to do so they would have to descend to the bottom and have Malcolm climb up again, going up [illegible]. Malcolm said, "You are not to climb down. I can stand on the plate and I will step over you." They then did and the plan worked. It was a greater feat performed at a dizzy height than scoring two goals at a football match.

[illegible] being raised [illegible] hoisted [illegible] going through a pulley on top of the [illegible] and attached to the timbers.

SQUARED TIMBER AND SAW LOGS

At about the turn of the century, before the forest reserves showed signs of depletion, the making of squared timber was an art. The huge tall rock elm trees were felled and made square the full

length of the tree up to where the limbs projected, extending to sixty or seventy feet in length.

Scorers was the title of a person who chopped chips two or three feet long off the side of the tree. Then the hewers took over, being very careful not to sink the axe too deeply into the timber as [illegible] it would leave a mar the broad axe could not remove.

John C. Morrison of [illegible], Mrs. Morrison's father, was an expert broad axe man. He would hew such a smooth surface on the timber it seemed [illegible] through a planing mill. The broad axe was the master of the implements used to do the hewing. It had a cutting edge from [illegible] to [illegible] inches with a crooked [illegible] handle which could be adjusted to suit a right or left handed operation. Those who helped John C. Morrison, the broad axe man, were J. Carter, John Carter, hewers, and Bob McFarlane and Tom Hamilton, blockers.

John C. Morrison was broad axe man for another gang composed of Dan and Fred McInnes, J. Carter, James Morrison, Sandy [illegible] and [illegible]. When [illegible] a tree a [illegible] wearing [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] on his head. [illegible] of [illegible] taught [illegible] using [illegible] to do so.

The hundred pieces of squared timber were shipped to the Old Country. The timber was measured at the middle of the stick. The bottom was much larger than the top, hence the centre measurement was taken to arrive at the average.

It was [illegible] that one of the outstanding pieces of the forest was taken from W. J. [illegible]'s bush. It was a [illegible] pine log [illegible] feet long and 34 inches in diameter. It was estimated to contain [illegible] board feet of lumber. It was taken to [illegible] station by [illegible] on each end of the log and was shipped to Great Britain.

John C. Morrison's services were in great demand. He was asked to go to Wisconsin before the First World War to [illegible]. He refused to go unless the United States government would allow him to take his own broad axe with him. The request was granted and so he and his old gang went: Messrs. J. Carter, John Carter, Bob McFarlane and Tom Hamilton.

DIFFERENT CLANS IN EARLY HISTORY OF
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

THE [illegible] COMMUNITY

Duncan MacArthur and his wife Catherine who came with their sons from Markham took the land, now the farms occupied by [illegible] Robertson and Jack MacArthur, from the Crown. After about ten years of pioneering Duncan died and left his widow with four little daughters to carry on the struggle. They did their share in logging in the bush. Her keen Scotch sense of humour and wit helped her through many difficult situations.

In [illegible] Catherine MacArthur married Malcolm MacPherson who at that time was the first teacher in the first log school on the corner of her property. He had previously taken one hundred acres in Sullivan Township on a School Grant. He sold this and took over one hundred acres of the MacArthur land. The other hundred where Jack MacArthur lives was taken over by Peter MacArthur, a brother of Duncan.

Malcolm MacPherson, his wife and their son Donald lived on that farm the rest of their lives. He was keenly interested in education and saw to the education of his stepdaughters.

It was rather a unique coincidence that Mrs. MacPherson's husband was not only the first teacher in the log school but her eldest daughter was the first to teach in the present stone school. Years after her granddaughter, Sadie MacPherson taught here and many years later her great grandson, Murray Thompson was the teacher.

During the years while these farms were young Mr. and Mrs. MacPherson took in the two motherless children of Peter MacArthur and reared them to manhood and womanhood. The farm was occupied by their descendants until [illegible] after the death of Donald.

The farm now occupied by Albert Mitchell [illegible] before was taken up about [illegible] by Archibald Mitchell. He along with Mr. John Miller, William Miller's grandfather, walked from there to Durham to register their respective deeds.

As was often the case in those times of hardship, Archie passed away ten years later at the early age of thirty-four. His wife with five young children was left to carry out her struggle with very little of the world's goods. This she did and reared her family and cleared the land.

Many hardships had to be faced. On one occasion she had no flour and no means of getting any so she went to her neighbour, Peter Torrie, who lived where Archie and Bob Tuck's now live, to borrow some. The Torries were also having a struggle and did not have much. However Peter Torrie gave her half of what he had. Another neighbour always willing to lend her a hand was Malcolm Gardner.

Other incidents were told about once when she could not raise the ten dollars needed to pay her taxes she walked through the bush to Annan to get the money from her brother. When there were eggs and butter to sell she and her daughters walked and carried them twelve miles into Owen Sound. So as to save their shoes they carried them and put them on at the outskirts of the town. On the return trip the shoes were taken off as soon as they reached the country.

These happenings are typical of the hardships endured by the pioneers.

Fire destroyed the house on this farm twice. However, Mrs. MacInnis remained there until she was eighty-nine years old and her descendants stayed until 1930.

FENCES

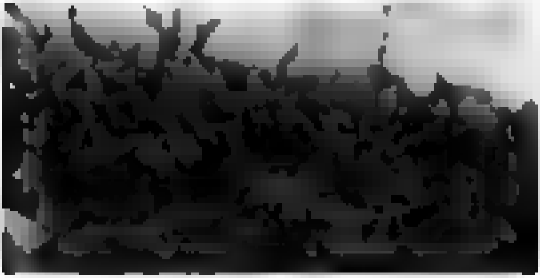
It has been said that "Good fences make good neighbours." Perhaps Sydenham Township early settlers had something like this in mind as they built the rugged boundaries of stone and stump which enclosed their holdings. For the fences have stood well. More than a century of time finds many of them intact, a testimonial to the skill and labour which placed them.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



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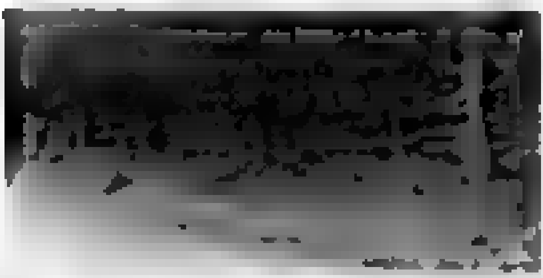

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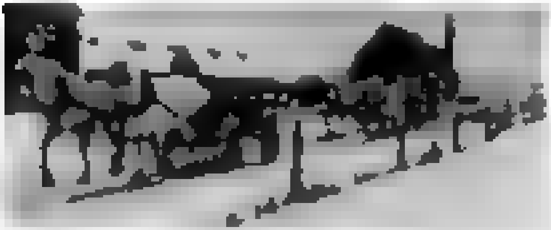


[illegible]

BUTCHERS IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

As far back as [illegible] or before, George Graham was a butcher in the Sydenham area. He raised his own beef and slaughtered it on a small farm, returning with a team in the back for the meat. He [illegible] for several years before deciding in [illegible] [illegible] his farm [illegible]. Occasionally a farmer would bring a beef for Mr. Graham to butcher for him.

In [illegible] a beef ring was formed and George Graham was the one as the butcher. Each farmer in the ring had his turn at putting in the beef and delivering the meat bags to the others in the ring.

George Graham was the butcher for about five years and then it was taken over by Mr. [illegible] for two years.

In [illegible] Ben [illegible], a farmer who lived on the townline of [illegible] Township, became the butcher. He killed his own beef and had all his own equipment. He delivered his meat in a truck for the purpose. He called at the homes once a week but had more than one route. He supplied homes in Sydenham, St. Vincent and as far [illegible] as [illegible] Point. The housewife had the opportunity of ordering her meat for the next week and was always well satisfied with her choice.

The Governments who [illegible] at [illegible] Point also [illegible] up ice blocks for those who [illegible] from the bay with an ice saw. Ben [illegible] was not one of the people who took advantage of this service provided by the Government. The freezing [illegible] blocks, about a foot square, were pulled out of the bay with ice tongs and Ben's neighbours who [illegible] these blocks [illegible] [illegible] on the farm [illegible] with [illegible] and sleigh [illegible] to [illegible] the ice blocks and [illegible] from there to the farm house where they would be packed and stored in sawdust in his ice house. This [illegible] was used to keep the meat fresh at home and for packing the meat in the truck when delivering to his customers during the warm weather in the following spring and summer months.

Ben operated here until the spring of [illegible], when he moved to the [illegible] of St. Vincent where he [illegible] in the butchering business.

FULTON'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Bill Fulton built and operated a slaughter house of frame construction on the farm now owned by Carl Morrison Jr., Lot 39 Concession C. It was a high narrow building with a high wheel to put the cattle up for slaughtering and an abundance of water which was a necessity. As well as slaughtering the cattle, he delivered for the beef ring and also sold meat to Munson's butcher shop in Owen Sound. Mr. Fulton operated the slaughter house midway between Annan and Bothwell's Corner for some time but quit in the late teens.

This slaughter house was moved to Fred Stoutenburg's farm, just over the townline in St. Vincent Township. Mr. Stoutenburg was butcher for a beef ring which was made up largely of Sydenham shareholders.

BEEF RING ORGANIZED IN EARLY 1920's

Prior to refrigeration on farms summer meat was rather a problem unless salt cured, dried and smoked, fried and stored in its own fat or canned in glass sealers. Fresh meat was seldom served on rural tables unless purchased from butcher shops.

Around 1922 a beef ring was formed comprised of seventeen shares, each shareholder providing one cattle beast, which was to weight as near 450 lbs. dressed weight as possible. In return each week he received some steak, a roast and a boil.

If the butcher, who was George Graham, thought the beef supplied imperfect in any way he called in the beef ring inspectors who were George Scott and William McGregor. Mr. Graham received five dollars a week for his work and the shareholder who put in the beef got the head, heart, liver and tongue beside his weekly portion.

In several cases two small families would take a share between them which were called half shares. Cotton bags with the shareholder's name printed on were supplied for the butcher to put the

[illegible] more miles

[illegible]

and Mrs. (Eliza Collins) James E. W [illegible]

[illegible] was demolished

[illegible]

New York. Later another small one was built. Eventually these two small greenhouses were enlarged into one big hothouse and as time went on James White's son Allan became owner of this business.

Vegetables from the gardens and cut flowers from the greenhouse were supplied to the C. P. R. passenger boats when Owen Sound was the terminal for the C. P. R. Steamship Lines. Apples, plums and pears from their orchard were also supplied in season. This was the main market for Mr. White's produce.

The arrival of the "Steamboat Express" (C. P. R. train from Toronto) was watched with great interest by the White family as the number of passengers aboard indicated the amount of produce which would be needed for that trip.

In [illegible] the hothouse was moved down the road to where the present greenhouse is now located.

In [illegible] Allan White sold the greenhouse to Albert Van veen. Mr. A. Van veen now operates a Nursery and Landscaping business on property nearby and his son James has taken over the greenhouse business.

STONE QUARRY AT WOODFORD

Around [illegible] there was a stone quarry on Lot 3, Concession N. C. R. just behind Orton Dar's barn. It was run by a steam engine on a stone crusher. The stone was used when No. 26 Highway was built; the township also used stone from this quarry. Mr. Wm. Kyle ran the crusher at that time. When the quarry operations ended Mr. Cecil Long and Mr. Wm. Best moved the crusher to Kemble with horses. They left Woodford at seven o'clock one morning and arrived home at three o'clock the next morning. There was stone taken out also on the hill at Woodford, on where the grist mill, built by Mel Scarrow, was later situated.

THE QUARRY TRACKS

Owen Sound is situated on the Niagara Escarpment so naturally rock is plentiful. Due to this fact and the demand for crushed rock and building stone, a quarry was opened up by Samuel Oliver and Keith Webster.

In 1896 land was acquired between Ranges 6 and 7 extending west from the main C. P. R. line to the Quarry on 9th Avenue East, Owen Sound. These tracks are north of Highway 26. Tracks were laid, a crusher was installed and a thriving business was started. Crushed stone for road material and flat quarry stone for building purposes were shipped to many parts of the province, especially Toronto.

Some years later a second track was built parallel to the first one and a second quarry was started by W. T. Harris. Due to lack of demand for stone, both companies ceased operations.

In 1898 the boundary line was changed and land including the Quarry Tracks was annexed to the Township of Sydenham.

In [illegible] C. P. R. removed the steel rails and this strip of land was purchased by Cecil G. Toms at a tax sale to give access to his adjoining properties.

In August, 1966, these lands were annexed back into the City of Owen Sound.

After many years of idleness the Old Quarry Siding is being rebuilt for use by the new $35,000,000 Canada Pittsburgh Glass Company.

The Quarry Farm is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ken Smith and the quarries are now being used by the city of Owen Sound as a Sanitary Fill. In the future these tracks will run through the centre of a planned Industry Park for Owen Sound, with frontage on Highway 26, including the former farms of Ben McKee and Clarence Hunt, on Range 6, also the farms of George Searle and Cecil Toms on Range

BRICKYARD AT LEITH

A very important and successful business which was carried on during the last part of the century was the Scott Brickyard. It was situated about three-quarters of a mile east of [illegible] on the south side of the road. The business was run by Mr. David Scott and his sons and at peak periods other help had to be hired.

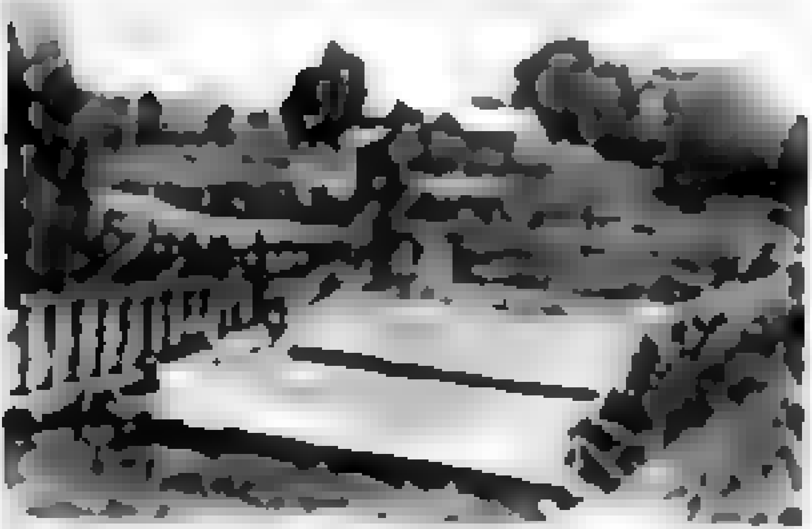
The bricks produced were of very high quality and of a good colour. A horse hitched to a big pole provided the power to grind the clay for the brick. The clay was obtained right on the premises. This was a seasonal business as it required warm dry weather to dry the bricks. Fuel was obtained from nearby abandoned buildings. It is believed that this brickyard ceased to operate about [illegible].

FAYETTE SCOTT BRICKYARD

One of the Township's early brickyards was located on Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible] owned by Thomas Sproule near what is known as the Little Creek, a tributary of Teeter's Creek. Benjamin Fayette and Archy Scott manufactured brick here. There has been mention of a [illegible] brick and it was during this time that the brick was made.

Thomas Sproule's house on the bank of Teeter's Creek was constructed of this brick in combination with logs. The brick in Harper's House on Highway [illegible] [illegible] as well as the brick in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in the [illegible] Block [illegible] built [illegible] and destroyed by fire in [illegible] was manufactured at the same brickyard.

THE DISTILLERY AT LEITH



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ther the whiskey was also first class

[illegible]

Ford to be re-erected on a concrete pedestal at the great Ford plant at Dearborn, Michigan.

Large cattle sheds and hog pens were added to the plant and here the mash, after it had been thoroughly drained, was used to fatten the stock. Sometimes the distiller was not careful and the pigs got drunk. The head distiller was a man named [illegible]. The second man in charge of the operation was a Mr. Rochester.

The distillery was the only one in this part of Grey County but despite that, its existence was only for a short period, as it ceased operations some time in 1864. The reason for such cessation was said to be the heavy excise duty levied by the Upper Canada authorities on hard liquor, and was not due to the decrease in sales.

The whiskey manufactured at Leith sold for 40c. to 60c. a gallon at both Leith and Owen Sound. It was in great demand at barn raisings where a pail was placed on a piece of squared timber and every one could drink at his pleasure. Apparently there were very few who ever got drunk at these raisings. The farmer who refused to furnish whiskey for a raising was known as a tightwad.

The building which housed this booming industry was demolished soon after it ceased operation.

VARIOUS EARLY ENTERPRISES IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

In the Grey County History it is recorded Messrs. Stephen and A. Cameron carried on a boot and shoe manufacturing plant at Daywood on the Lake Shore Line, about where Albert Laycock lives, on Lot 25, Concession C.

Mr. John Lusk operated a Carpenter Shop in the Lot 3 area in the early years in the Balaclava Village.

Noble McC[illegible] carried on custom welding in his garage for a short time after his blacksmith shop was destroyed by fire in 1957 but has done none for the past few years.

Since Mr. McLean retired from business Alex. Reid and David Moran have each established a welding shop at their farm homes on Part Lot 4, Concession 5 and N. West Lot 4, Concession 5, respectively, in Sydenham Township. They weld and repair machinery for farmers in the vicinity.

Others who operated a welding shop were Alex. [illegible] and Ernest Walter.

BOGNOR HAD MANY INDUSTRIES

It was in the 1880's when John A. McPherson and William McKinley made wagons, sleighs, buggies and cutters at Bognor. McPherson was a woodworker and completed the wooden structure of the vehicles together with an artistic paint job. McKinley, the blacksmith, completed the iron work necessary to make a first class article.

Men wore long legged leather boots about this time. McKinley was cutting a small piece of red hot iron from a larger piece, when the little hot piece fell into the top of his boot. The boot was removed quickly, [illegible] off [illegible] a [illegible] burn.

William McKinley was a member of the Sydenham Council and was successful in having a road cut up the rock at the [illegible] corners. Although the new road was not used for vehicular traffic of any account, it was possible to traverse it with a good horse and buggy. Edward Carr, who lived where Norman Winstone does now, was so well pleased with the prospect of being able to gain access to the south, he immediately put in his order for a new buggy.

Other manufacturing enterprises were the making of flour. Lumber was sawn, boots and shoes were made, together with harness, and a men's tailor shop and women's dressmaking shop were in operation.

LEITH WAS A BUSY CENTRE

Mr. David [illegible], who ran a sawmill at Square Point, came here in the years around 1880 or earlier, and operated a cheese factory on his farm.

There were three sites for the Shingle Mill. First it stood near the shore on Leith Walk. Later this mill was moved to the area behind the school. Both mills were run by Walter MacNeil. Then the mill was moved to the former John Gibson farm, Lot 27, Concession A. Peter Cameron moved this mill to Burgoyne about 1899. Thus ended the shingle business in this area, but there were shingles made in many tracts of cedar in swamps. Just a little shanty was erected and the owner prospered because it was impossible to buy the product elsewhere.

One of the early shingle makers was a man named Doctor Scott. He came into the settlement with the first pioneers, but he seemed to know the art of shingle making. Nobody knew if he had very much skill as a doctor as he never practised medicine. When he first came to the locality he made shingles down near Squaw Point and back from the Bay a short distance. He carried the shingles down to the landing at Butchart's mill on his back. He had a shack on the back of Thomas Rutherford's farm.

James Ross, Jr. built a large tannery a few yards west of the oatmeal mill. James Ross wished to have his son, John, be the tanner, but instead he emigrated to New Zealand. The tannery never really operated.

COOPER SHOPS WERE NUMEROUS

At Bognor, the wagon shop as it was first known was later used as a cooperage where Ned Gilbert made apple barrels by the hundreds. These were largely used by J. M. Thomson in his apple packing business.

Another cooper shop was operated on the corner of the John Watson farm on the Derry Line.

The cooper's trade at Leith must have been a flourishing one because in that community in the early years there were three of these establishments.

The first one was Robert Vair who was a member of the oldest family in what are now St. Vincent and Sydenham Townships. Robert Vair was one of the very first settlers in the village of Leith.

There was another cooper who was a good mechanic and would have prospered if family affairs had not interfered.

Still another cooper was Mr. John Mitchell whose business was much the largest of the three. These coopers catered to local trade and made fish kegs, butter tubs, barrels and anything with staves in it that the farmers wanted. They were all trained mechanics and made the finished articles from the trees felled, sawed into stave lengths and split by themselves.

There is still one cooper shop building standing. It is located in the yard near the Miss Brown house on the Croft Currie property. It had been originally situated near the church and was moved to its present site.

A cooper shop once existed at Silcote on the South West quarter of Lot 31, Concession 2 of Sydenham Township. This land now owned by Reginald B. Johnson lies on the east side of the Second Concession across the road from the home of Mrs. Fraser Lapsett. Most residents of today do not remember that shop operating.

Woodford also had a cooper shop. In 1875 Robert P. Williams sold half an acre of land on the West half of Lot 4 to Edward Rothwell. There Mr. Rothwell built a cooper shop where he made barrels and butter tubs and sold many to Mr. R. P. Williams, the store keeper in those days. Mr. Henry Rothwell, son of Edward Rothwell, who still resides at Woodford, well recalls seeing his father prepare the wood to make these barrels and butter tubs. As the years passed this business was abandoned and just a few years ago the building was torn down by the Rothwell family.

CHEESE FACTORIES

Mr. A. S. [illegible] operated a Cheese Factory on Lot 25, Concession B in the [illegible] in a stone building which is still standing.

Mr. Donald also started a Cheese Factory on Lot 4, Concession A. This was built near the south end of the property at a spring on the side of Coffin Hill and operated between the 1880's and the 1930's. This building is located on the farm that Wilson McInnis recently sold to Keith Bumstead.

R. J. WALTER'S DAIRY

Mr. Robert J. Walter operated a dairy at Lot 5, Range 2 and 3, Sydenham Township, just east of Owen Sound on Highway 26. When Mr. Walter moved to this location he bought a dairy business, cans and all the equipment from a Mr. McDonald, where Ed. Mitchell now lives, who was selling out to go to Western Canada. This was a great help in getting started at his new location called "The Maples". Mr. Walter delivered milk in Owen Sound with a horse and rig and used to ladle it out at the customer's door into pitchers. Later the milk had to be bottled into pint and quart sized bottles before delivering.

As further demands, passed by the Department of Health, had to be met, the Walters stopped delivering and sold their bulk milk wholesale to two dairies in Owen Sound for awhile. Then Mr. Walter went into partnership with four other men, Vic Paterson, Sid Murray, Warner Smith and Jeff Rutherford and his father and operated from the Scenic City Dairy in Owen Sound. He was in partnership with these men about ten years before he retired from business around 1954. Mr. Walter began his dairy business in the early 1920's.

SYDENHAM GIRL SURVIVED TRAGIC SHIPWRECK
(The Wreck of the Asia)

What has been called the worst shipwreck ever to occur on the lakes was that of the Asia in September 1882. Built at St. Catharines a few years before the disaster, the boat was sturdy and of wooden construction, 136 feet long with a 26 foot beam. She was owned by the [illegible] disappeared [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Island points.

The [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] on the [illegible] made the [illegible] and [illegible] heavy sea.

The [illegible] began to make [illegible]. The [illegible] through the night to keep the ship afloat [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] between [illegible]. The remaining part of the night [illegible] the ship [illegible] began to [illegible].

There were [illegible] persons aboard the [illegible] on that fatal night [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Island. Both were eighteen years of age.

In relating something of the events of that fatal morning, Miss [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] being [illegible] the [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] would be washed away. [illegible] the [illegible] with a [illegible] over the [illegible] and the [illegible] and the [illegible] that there were [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ashore. Miss Morrison and Duncan Tinkis [illegible] dragging the boat. The raft drifted toward an island and the two brought the boat to the shore and emptied the boat. They spent that night on the island, covering the boat with some branches and [illegible] wandering around the island hunting something to eat. Next morning an Indian and his squaw came in a sailboat and [illegible] the shipwrecked pair. It was not until the next day that they reached Parry Sound. The disaster had occurred on Thursday and it was now Sunday.

Both survivors of the wreck of the Asia have passed away. Miss Morrison who married Adam Fleming lived in Keswick until her death [illegible]. The late [illegible] Fleming of Keswick was her son and Nettie and Barbara Fleming her only grandchildren. Mrs. Fleming had several brothers and sisters including Angus Morrison on the Derry Line, Sydenham and one of his daughters, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] who lived near their ancestral home in Sydenham Township were aware of the anniversary of this tragic event.

HURON SURVIVORS RESCUED BY SYDENHAM FAMILY

When the steamship Huron went down in late November [illegible] in Owen Sound Bay area residents were deeply shocked. The Huron was on her last trip of the season to the Manitoulin Island and had taken on part of her cargo at Meaford Friday morning. The ship went to take apples there and [illegible] for [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Saturday morning [illegible] cargo was loaded at Owen Sound. When only one [illegible] from the Owen Sound dock, about three hours, the appalling tragedy happened and the Hibou found a watery grave.

There were seventeen persons on board and seven died. They were Capt. Norman McKay in command, J. McKenzie, M. Mc[illegible], Chester [illegible], R. Earle, James Menard and the stewardess, Miss Iona Johnson.

Ten members of the crew reached safety by way of rafts after suffering untold agony from cold and exposure. They were James Agnew, Thomas [illegible], Duncan Stuart, [illegible] Parr, F. Renaud, E. Carr, D. McInnis, [illegible], [illegible] and Daniel Rowe. They [illegible] the rescue work of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Chisholm and [illegible] of the east shore road in Sydenham Township.

A coal oil lamp burned in the home of [illegible] Chisholm near Squaw Point during the hours of darkness. But on the fateful night when the Hibou went down [illegible] opposite the Point, the lamp had gone out and the Chisholms were asleep.

[illegible] thought he heard [illegible]. He jumped up, [illegible] the lamp [illegible] and got a light going. Then went out to investigate. He found men [illegible] staggering from exhaustion and exposure. [illegible] "What's going on" [illegible] thinking [illegible] the aftermath of an all night party. It was [illegible] in the morning. "The Hibou has gone down. We're freezing. There are others on the beach. Help us."

[illegible] were gathered in the [illegible] of the farm kitchen where [illegible] a roaring fire was [illegible] the [illegible]. The men stripped [illegible] their sodden garments and wrapped [illegible] in warm quilts and blankets provided by Mrs. Chisholm. Assistance was also provided by [illegible] neighbours of the Chisholms.

Realizing that if the lamp had not been out as they struggled ashore they would have reached shelter earlier, the ten survivors presented the Lighthouse family with a lamp. It was engraved with the date of the disaster, their names and those of the recipients.

LOCAL MEN LOST ON MANASOO

Early on the morning of September 15, 1928, the freight steamer Manasoo foundered off Griffith Island. It was a tragic, unexplained event. As far as could be learned the weather did not enter into the disaster as no storm was raging. The boat suddenly listed to one side and went over.

Fifteen of the twenty-one persons aboard the Manasoo were lost. Five survivors were picked up aboard a life raft by the C. P. R. steamer Manitoba about twelve miles from Vail's Point. These rescued included John McKay, master; Osborne Long, first mate; Arthur McArthur, purser; [illegible], cook, all of Owen Sound; and a passenger, F. Wallace, cattle drover of [illegible] Springs, Ontario. One man, Chief Engineer McCutcheon, perished of exposure. The raft had drifted east around Christian Island and back across the Bay to where it was sighted by the Manitoba.

Among the fifteen who drowned were Marshall Hunter and second engineer Allan Scott of Owen Sound; Frank Hutchinson, mate, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hall Hutchinson, who was born and reared at Wiarton; Donald Rose, oiler, a high school student, son of Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Rose. Mr. Rose was the minister of Annan United Church. Gordon Baird, deck hand, son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Baird, Annan. Donald Rose and Gordon Baird were next door neighbours in Annan. Their bodies were never found. Frank Hutchinson's body was found more than a week later, having drifted across the Bay and was washed ashore seven miles from Penetanguishene.

It was a sorrowful time in the district. Searchers patrolled the shores from dawn to dark in their unsuccessful efforts to locate the bod ers of loved ones. At first individuals and small groups of people combed the shore line for the bodies. When no trace of them was found a larger search party was organized when about forty men and boys walked the shore all the way from Owen Sound to Wasaga Beach in an organized search about nine or ten days after the tragic disaster.

The later search was made in relays of two and a half miles, two men starting left and two right from a given point. Each pair walked until they met up with two others coming from the opposite direction. In this way five miles of shore line were covered thoroughly by each group of four men. Searchers were conveyed to the shore in cars and let out at spaced intervals.

ROPE PLANT AT LEITH

Tucked away from the east shore road, but a short distance from the Owen Sound City limits, is a 900 foot long manufacturing plant which few people know about and fewer see.

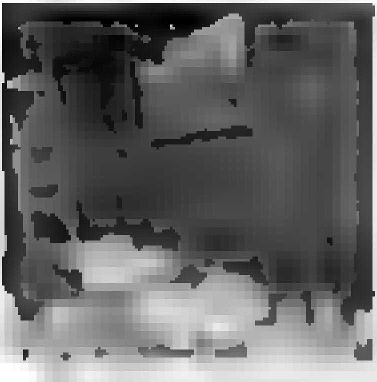
Operated by Ed Ferguson and Olaf Christensen, the plant can turn out 6 million feet of rope each year if operated to full capacity. Made into 50 foot clotheslines, the rope is a familiar product in supermarkets and hardware stores from Halifax to Vancouver.

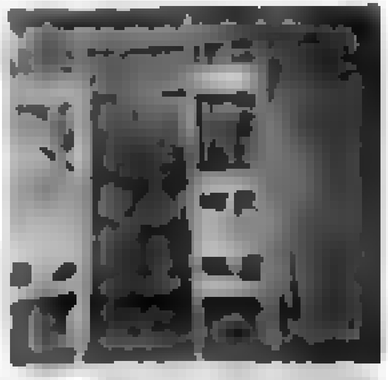
Mr. Ferguson's father had made rope at Guelph until his death in [illegible] when his son took over the business. He also worked part time for the Guelph Fire Department. Mr. Christensen had operated a foundry on the site where the Hobart Manufacturing Company building now stands. The idea of making rope was decided as a joint venture by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Olaf Christensen. Within a year or so after they started in [illegible] business was so good that extra help had to be hired.

From [illegible] until eight years later the two men made rope in the open field both winter and summer.

In [illegible] the original 50 foot building was extended to a long shed type structure of 900 feet, placing the entire operation under a roof away from the elements.

[illegible]





[illegible]

[illegible]

KNIGHT'S NOVELTY FACTORY AT WOODFORD

About the year of [illegible] the Knight family came to Woodford. Mr. George Knight built a factory on part of lot [illegible]. There in this factory building materials such as doors, windows, cupboards and other items were made. Although never manufactured in a wholesale manner, Mr. George Knight made a living in a small way. Later he moved the factory to Meaford and started the Knight's Manufacturing Co. of Meaford.

The building at Woodford was later converted into a home and Mrs. Jane Chapman owned and lived in it for a number of years.

In [illegible] Stanley Knight, son of George Knight, bought the building and as it was becoming a fire hazard the [illegible] of Woodford got permission to tear down the building.

[illegible]

[illegible] with Rev. Johnny [illegible]

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP MAN INVESTED WITH SILVER ACORN

The late C. E. Middlebro Q.C. was one of the first members of Scouting in Owen Sound joining the original Y.M.C.A. group. He served as Scout Master, District Commissioner and Regional Commissioner for the Bluewater Region and as President of the Local Council. Mr. Middlebro was invested with the Silver Acorn by the Governor General of Canada in [illegible], one of the highest honours in the Scouting movement. He organized the [illegible] County Lone Scouts when he moved onto the Annan Road where he produced apples as a hobby.

Born on June [illegible] in the Township of Sydenham, he was son of John [illegible] Middlebro and Charlotte Emma Smith. His father was an early [illegible]. Charles married Mary Margaret [illegible]. Two daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard Whittington) and Mary Caroline (Mrs. Robert G. McKee).

After graduating from McMaster University and Osgoode Hall he established a law practice in Durham [illegible] clerk and [illegible] of Owen Sound. He was in law practice with his uncle W. S. Middlebro and later with Harold Van Wyck, becoming Crown Attorney later.

Mr. Middlebro was a life long member of the First Baptist church in Owen Sound where he served as Chairman of the Board of Management. He was a member of the Deacons' Board, a choir member and a Trustee of the Church. He served as District Lieutenant Governor of the Kiwanis Club and was active in Y.M.C.A. work.

He was chairman of the local section of the Bruce Trail, doing the ground work, the legal work and Public Relations as well as actively promoting, clearing and marking the trail, spending hundreds of hours.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Middlebro was in charge of recruiting and training at Owen Sound. Later joining the Judge Advocate General's Branch with the rank of Major and acted as president of Courts Martial throughout Ontario.

He was a keen sailor having had many sailboats, canoes and motor launches and was a charter member of the Georgian Yacht Club. Mr. Middlebro died in Dec. [illegible]

GAS WELL ON SYDENHAM FARM IN 1903

Away back half a century ago, there was quite a flurry of oil well drilling in the district. Prospectors believed there were indications of oil and wells were drilled at Hepworth and in Sarawak Township. One was drilled on the Thomson farm, now owned by Gordon Bothwell, in Sydenham Township and it gave a hint of petroleum.

A local newspaper man relates that in the summer of [illegible] he and two other newspaper writers were taken by the late H. C. Tucker, then a prominent Owen Sound lawyer, to inspect the oil well being drilled. No oil was discovered but a supply of gas was brought in and piped to the Thomson home, where it was used to heat and light the house for about one year or so. The difficulty of water on top of the gas made it necessary to have the well pumped frequently and this proved to be too great an expenditure and the well was sealed off again.

BURIED TREASURE

Legend has it that treasure, which had been stolen by pirates and rogues in the early days, were buried in the area. It had been carried from the harbour in oaken casks and was hidden in the shadow of a huge tree. This shadow was cast when the moon was full and at a certain hour.

Those who buried the treasure disappeared but after several years some of the party returned and signs of digging around some big trees could be seen always at night and at full moon. It was never known if the treasure was found but the digging finally ceased.

The sight of the mysterious digging was a short distance east from Owen Sound on Union Street.

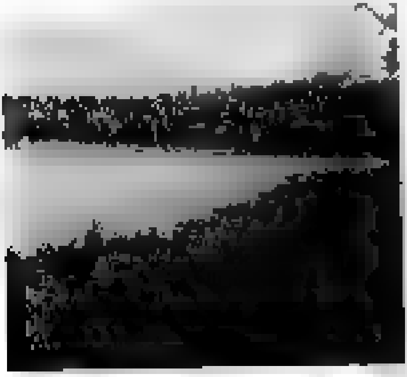
Former Mayor [illegible] Ross [illegible] honoured [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] representing the [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Judge [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The County Home Economist, Miss Flora Durran (centre) makes a 4-H Home-making Club visit and talks with Club leaders, Mrs. Robert Hurley (left) and Mrs. Frank Schembura.

The opening of the fishing season along Bothwell's Creek near Leith, 1906.



SHEPPARD'S LAKE

Edgewater Inn, a well recognized eating establishment located on the east shore of Georgian Bay near Leith.

[illegible]

[illegible] and Keith Johnson

[illegible]

Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farquharson [illegible] who died in [illegible] both graduated into the nursing profession. The Farquharson family of two girls and three sons attended the [illegible] public school and the Owen Sound Collegiate [illegible]. Genevieve trained in the General Hospital, [illegible] and later took nursing in Vancouver, B.C. She met and married Alexander [illegible] Roberts [illegible] reside in British [illegible]. Muriel graduated from the school of nursing at St. Michael's Hospital, [illegible]. She is now Mrs. [illegible] and lives in [illegible]. [illegible] Leslie Farquharson, the eldest of the family, [illegible] married Lillian Brown of Owen Sound. Leslie is a Field Man for the [illegible] Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the family reside in [illegible]. [illegible] Mrs. Alva [illegible] of [illegible] township and [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of Owen Sound. Russell [illegible] married [illegible] Margaret Thompson and they reside on the home farm at [illegible]. The [illegible] the youngest of the family [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] married [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Mackenzie [illegible] [illegible] Sydenham township [illegible] in Owen Sound.

GENEVIEVE AND MURIEL FARQUHARSON

Phoebe and Laura Foulds daughters of Mr. and Mrs. (Adeline McCartney) Robert John Foulds both graduated as nurses from the training school of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital upon completion of their education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute. The four Foulds's girls attended the Silcote public school. After Mr. Foulds death, Mrs. Foulds moved to Owen Sound and Miss Pearl Foulds resides with her mother. Mary is Mrs. Walter Woods, R.R. #, Chatsworth. Phoebe is Mrs. Mervin Leslie and lives at Matheson in Northern Ontario. Laura married Richard Blake and resides at Prince Rupert British Columbia. Laura is head nurse in a Doctor's Clinic and Phoebe nurses part time.

LAURA (LEFT) AND PHOEBE FOULDS

Keith Johnson, son of Milford and Mary (Ferris) Johnson had one sister Marjorie (Mrs. Harvey Woodhouse of Heathcote) died Aug. 8th, 1965, and one brother Thomas who married Marjorie Woodhouse and live on the home farm at [illegible] (sister and brother married brother and sister). The Johnson family attended the [illegible] public school and the United Church there. Upon completion of his education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute Keith attended the University of Toronto and graduated with a B.A. degree in modern history and an M.A. degree. He toured the British Isles and Continental Europe and taught school for one year in England in [illegible]. Keith has had a wide variety of experiences and is now head of the Publications Division of the Public Archives of Canada. He is also on the staff of the Carleton University in Ottawa where he teaches modern history to the night classes. Keith married Frances Ray of Toronto on December 27, [illegible]; they have two daughters Elizabeth and Mary. Frances is a [illegible] University graduate and is very much interested in her husband's concerns in Ottawa.

Keith Johnson

CHAPTER 21 DOWN MEMORY LANE

EARLY FARMING METHODS

Long way from the sickle to the modern binder, from the flail to the present threshing methods.

The mowing machine became fairly common about 1860 (England).

A reaper made mostly of wood invented by James Collins, of Guelph, in 1864. Binders were not used much until 1875 or 1880. Until about the year 1850 threshing was mostly done by the "arm-strong" method, the flail. The first threshing machine was run by horse-power. It had nothing to separate the grain from straw. Soon a machine was built without wheels, with what was commonly known as the bucket separator. This machine would thresh from 200 to 700 bushels per day. Next came the rakes and steam portable engines, and larger machines with wheels. The size and power of engines kept gradually increasing, until the advent of the traction. The first traction engine the writer ever saw was an upright, about twelve horse-power, and was driven by one sprocket chain.

Included in the pictures that follow are some of the earlier methods used in farm work.

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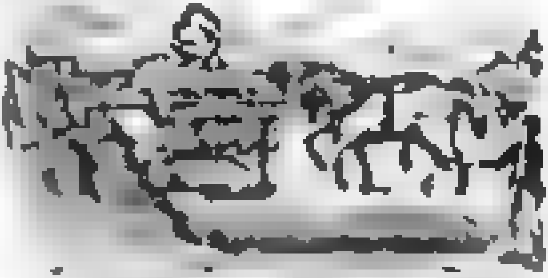

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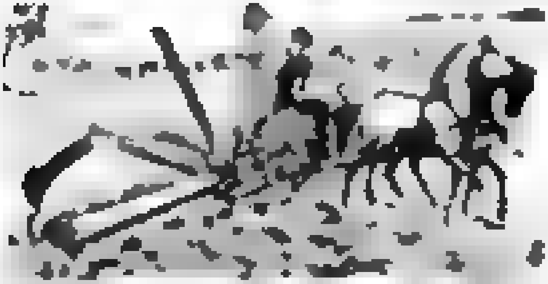

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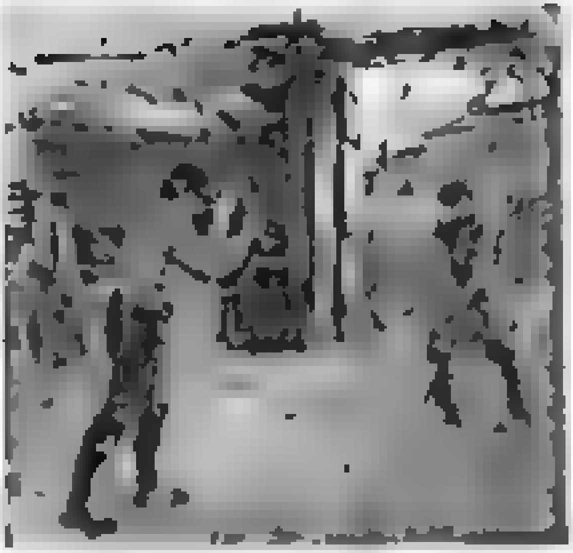

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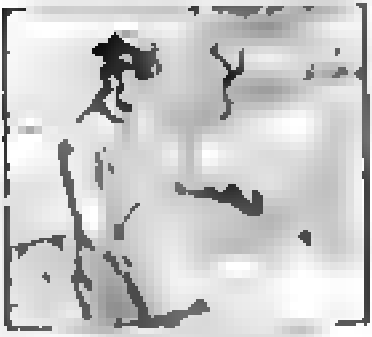

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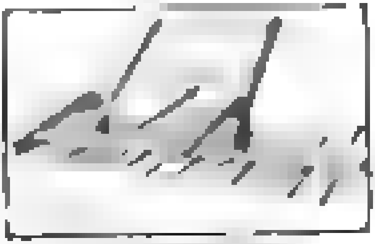

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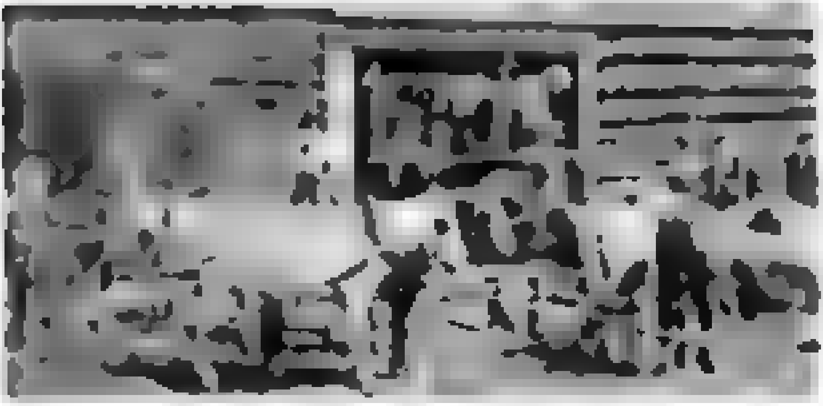

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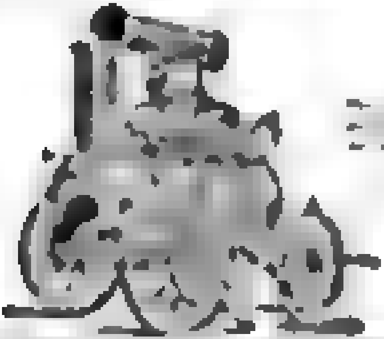

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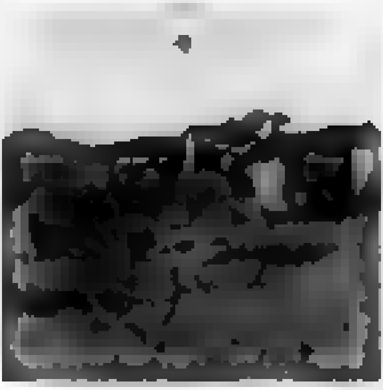
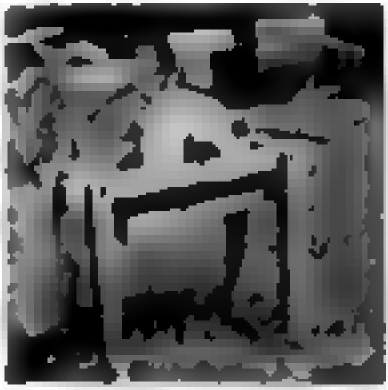
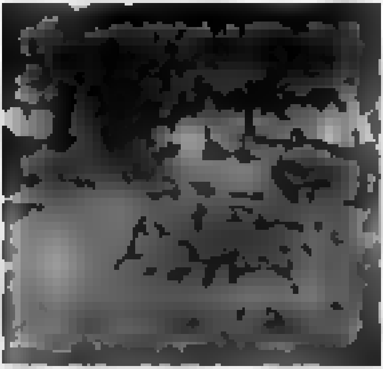
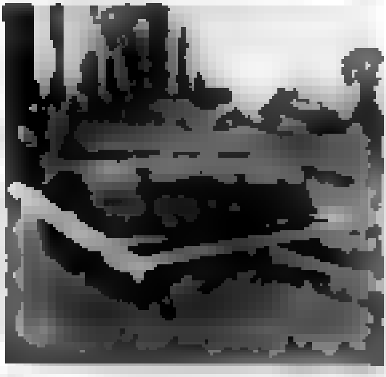
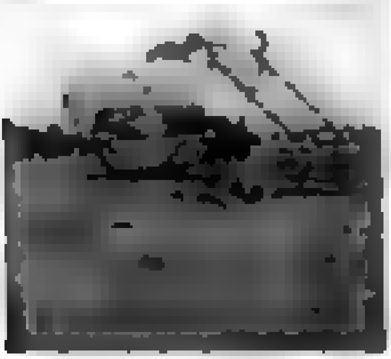
BITS AND PIECES FROM YESTER YEAR

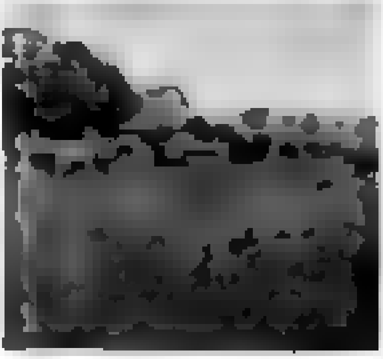


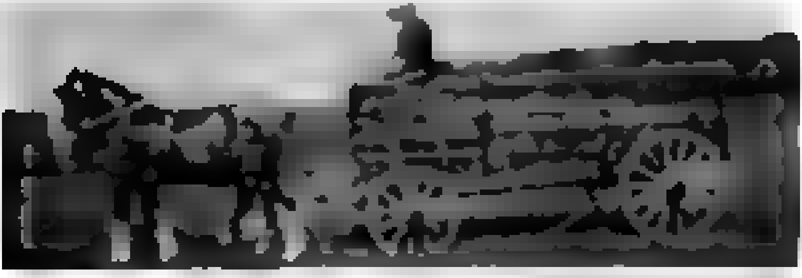












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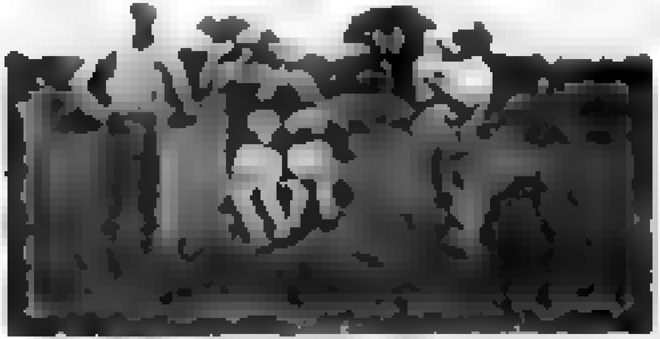

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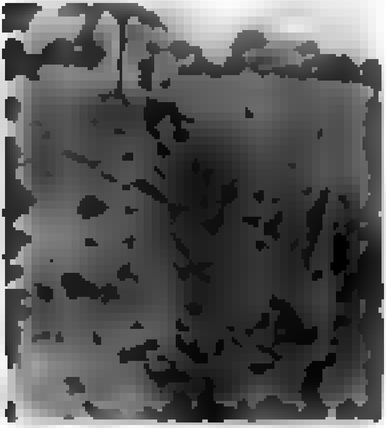

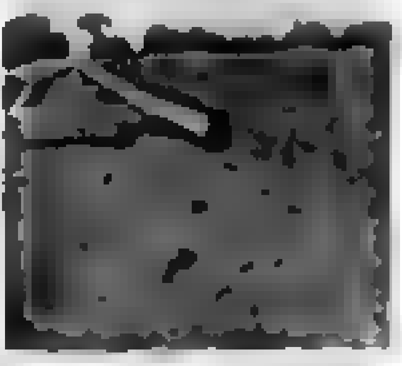

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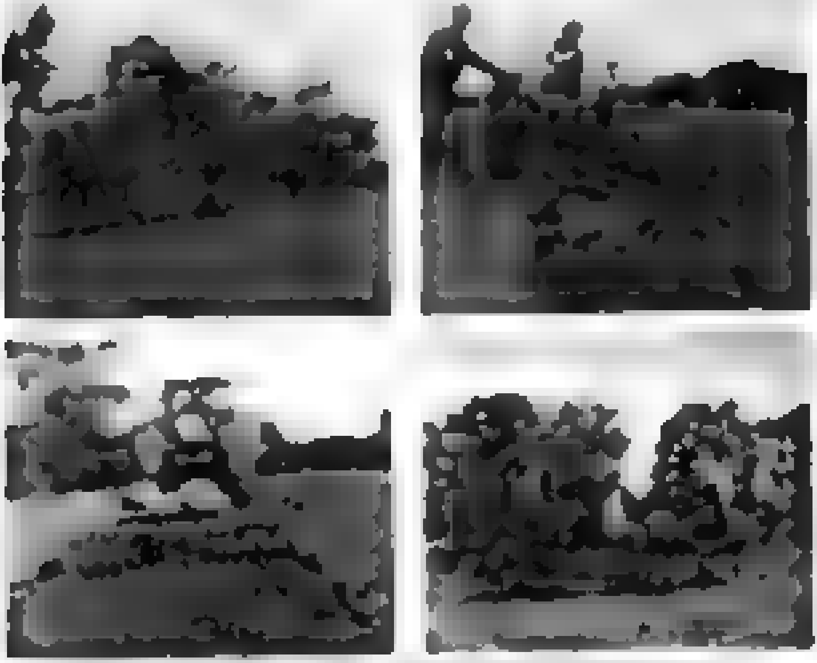

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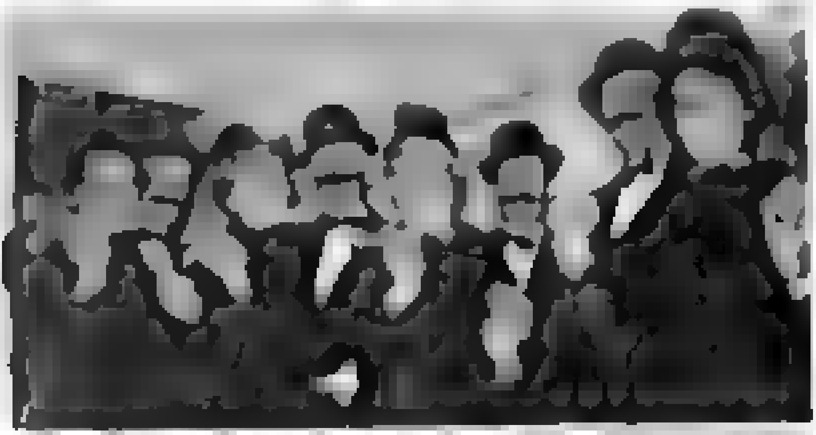

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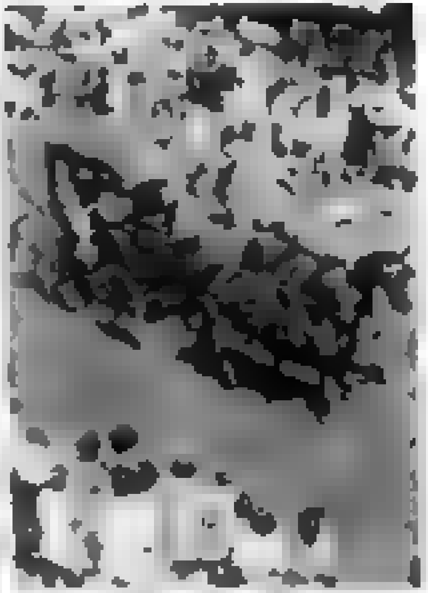

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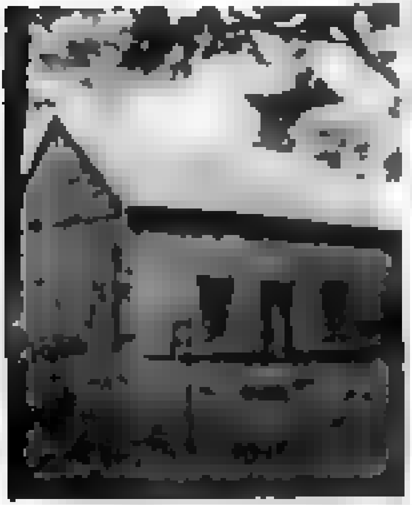

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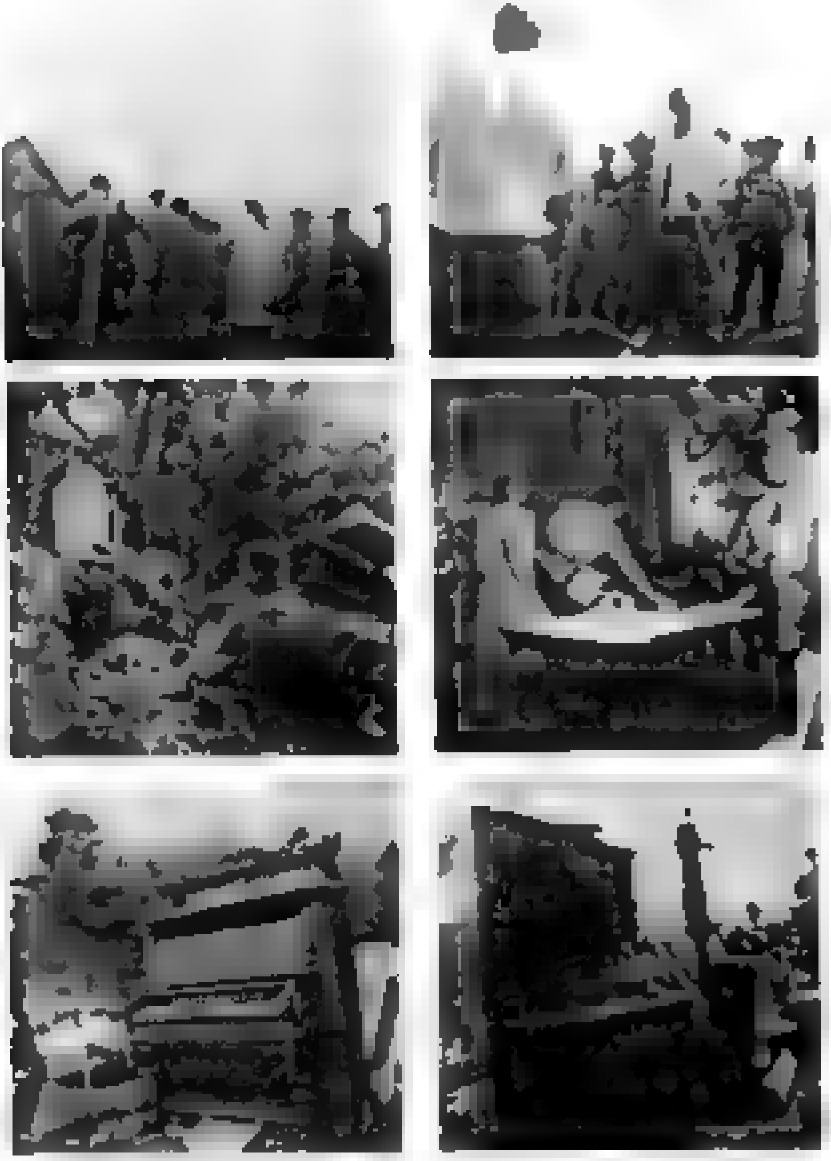

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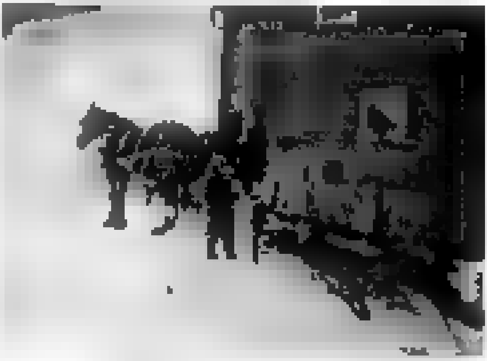
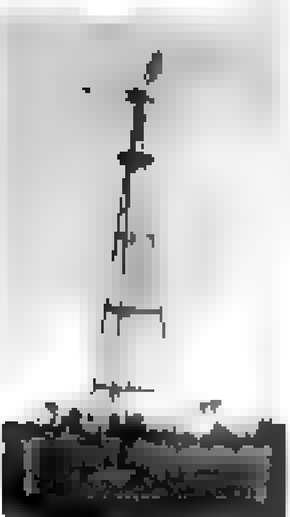
Filling the wood box

A privy



Gathering cream & eggs in the winter



The pump and windmill

The ox yoke

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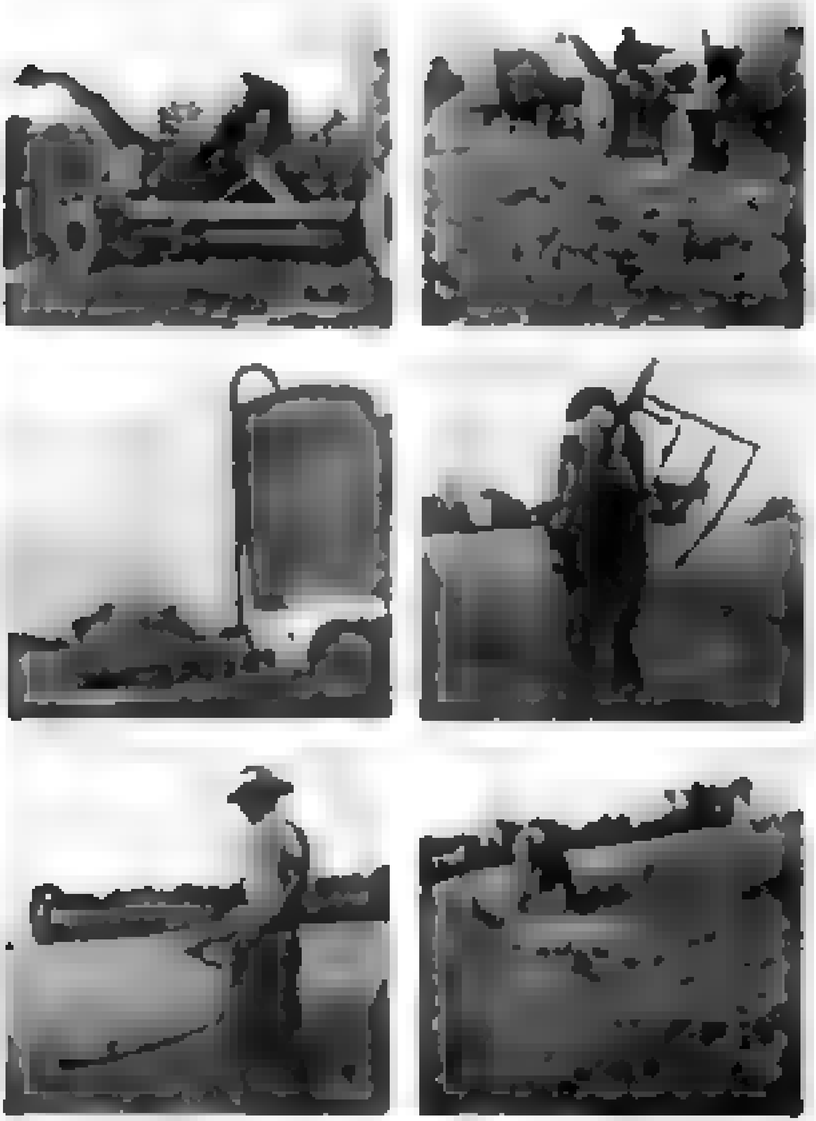

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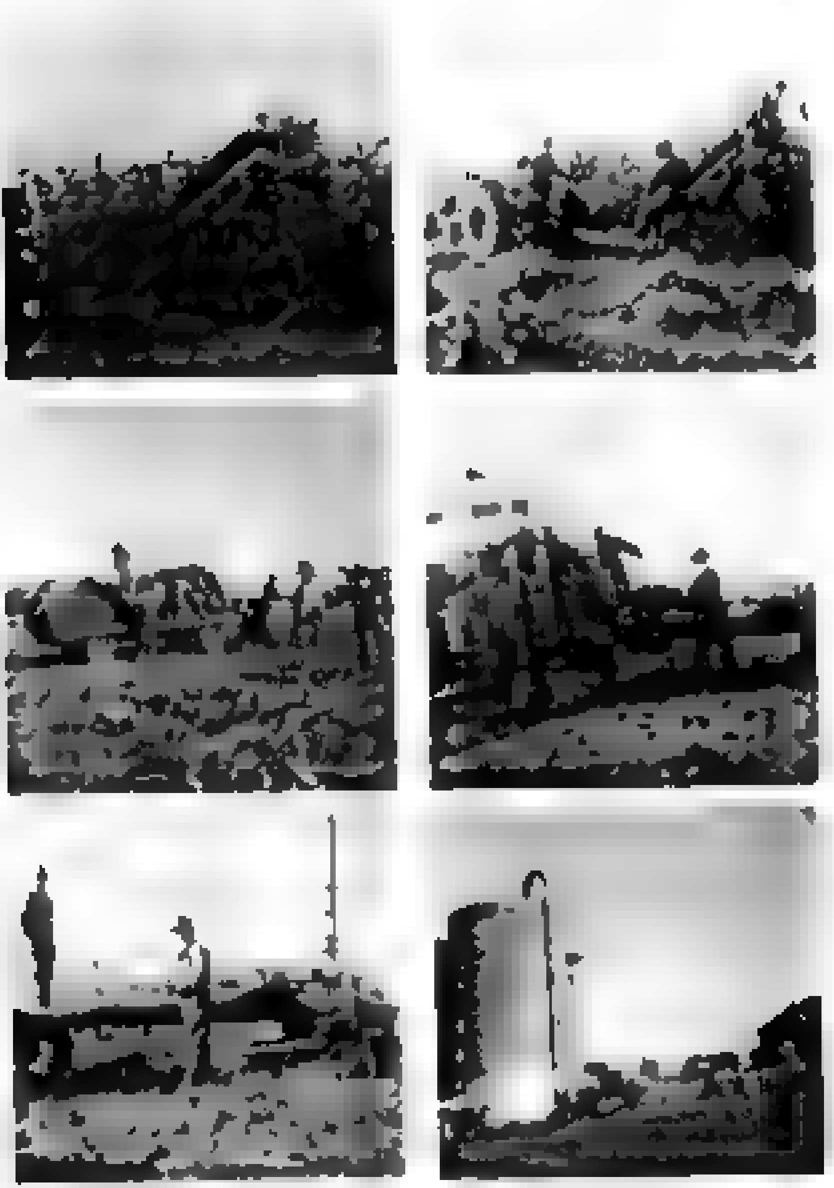

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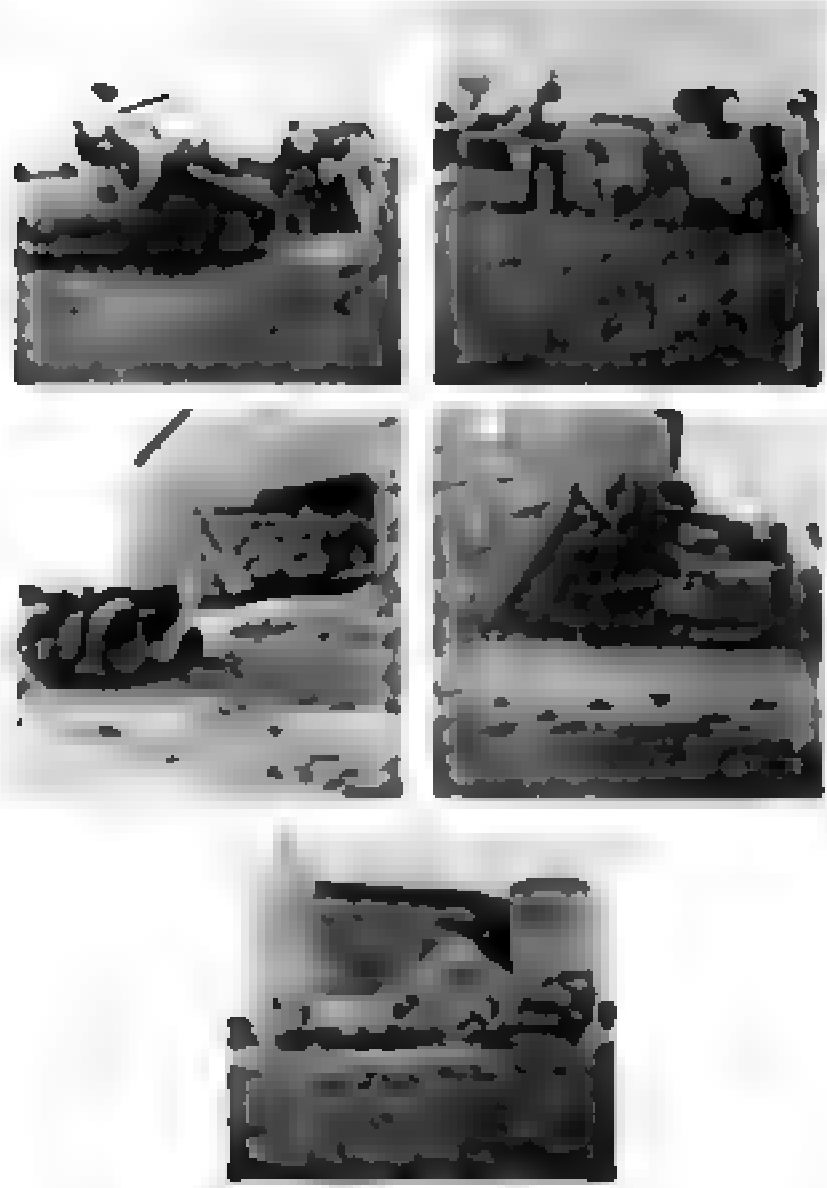

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OLD FRIENDS

By Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

My heart clings to the old friends,
The friends so tried and true
We may not see them often,
But how happy when we do.

We talk of those we played with
We talk of those we love
And oft a tear drop starteth
As we talk of those above

We know that we can trust them
We know they trust us too.
We understand each other
As new friends cannot do

As we talk with one another
The time glides swiftly by
And how our hearts are saddened
When we have to say "Good Bye"

BEAUTY

By Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett

I know a place where violets grow
Beside a winding stream,
Where tinkling rills of water flow
'Tween banks of living green

I know a place where song birds dwell
All in an orchard old.

Sweet music from their small throats swell,
Like notes of liquid gold.

I know a place where roses bloom
Beside an old stone wall
The gladness of their sweet perfume
On gentle breezes fall

I know a place where beauty shines,
A beauty born of grace.
It radiates between the lines
Upon an aged face

And so I know a Father's love,
A Father's tender care
Is ever watching from above
To guide us everywhere

HAYING TIME

By Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

When you meet a man in summer
With a very cheerful grin
And a look of unconcern
You may know the hay's all in

But if he's looking glum and doleful
And the rain is coming down
If you give a cheerful greeting
And he answers with a frown

Go right on about your business
Don't ever mention rainy day
Just keep clear of any farmer
When it's raining on cut hay

Count your assets. If you have a clear conscience and a good liver, if you have three good friends and a happy home, if your heart has kept its youth and your soul its honesty, cheer up — you are still one of life's millionaires.

We can't all be great, but most of us can be useful, and no one who is useful is a failure.

Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings,
And common folks like you and me,
Are Builders for Eternity?

To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules,
And each must make, ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

Aim high. It won't be any harder on your gun to knock the feathers out of an eagle than to splinter a barn door.

Of all wise sayings one may list
From life's rich fund this is the gist:
Whatever happens, lad or lass,
Remind yourself: This, too, will pass.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle — face it: 'tis God's gift.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
You are nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

[illegible] MAKING MAPLE [illegible]

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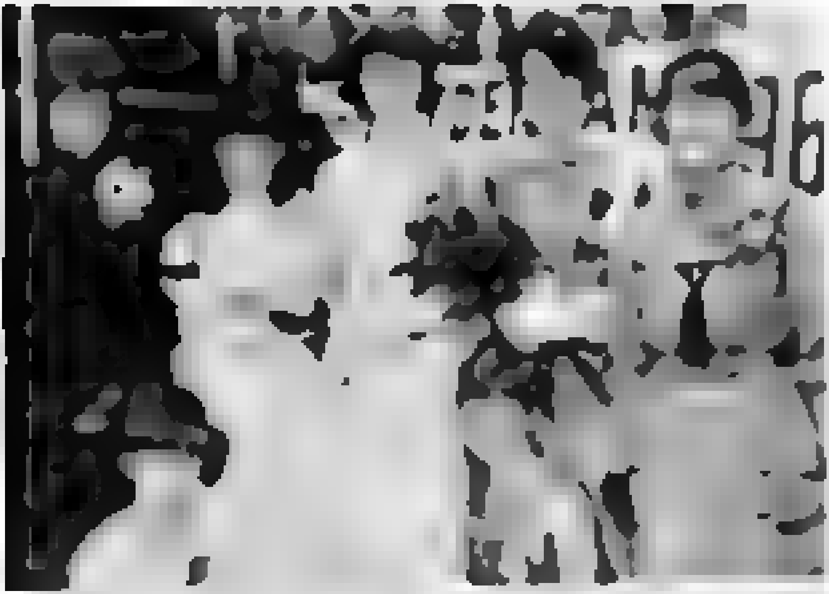

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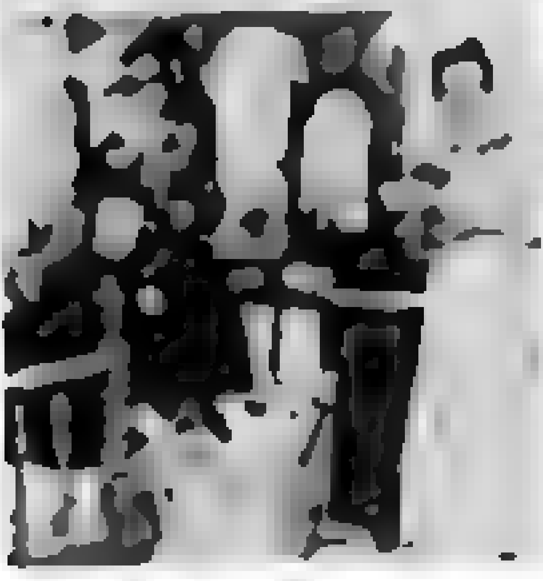

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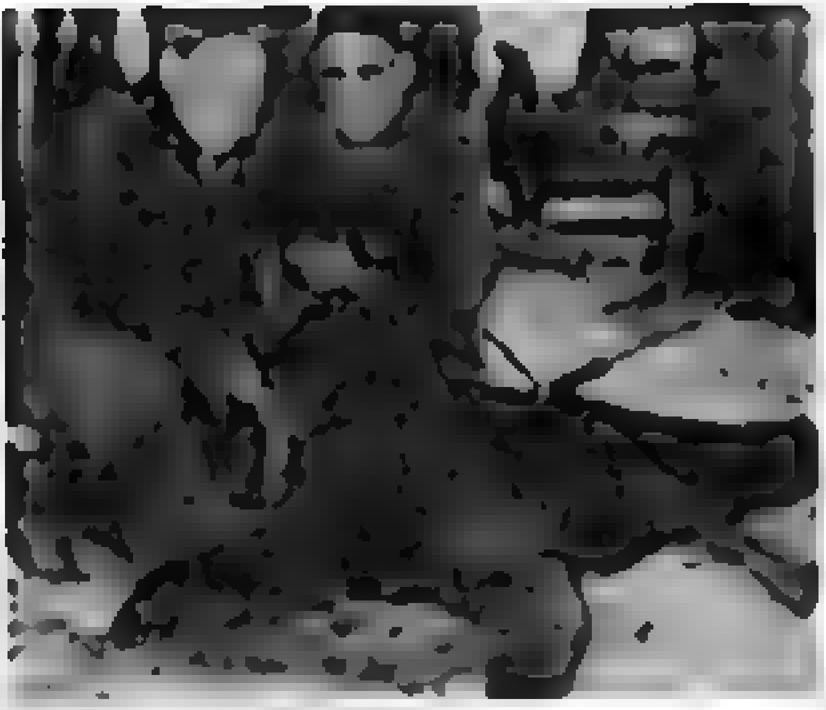

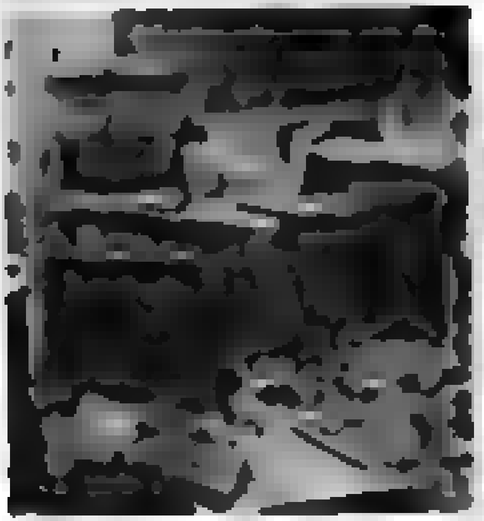

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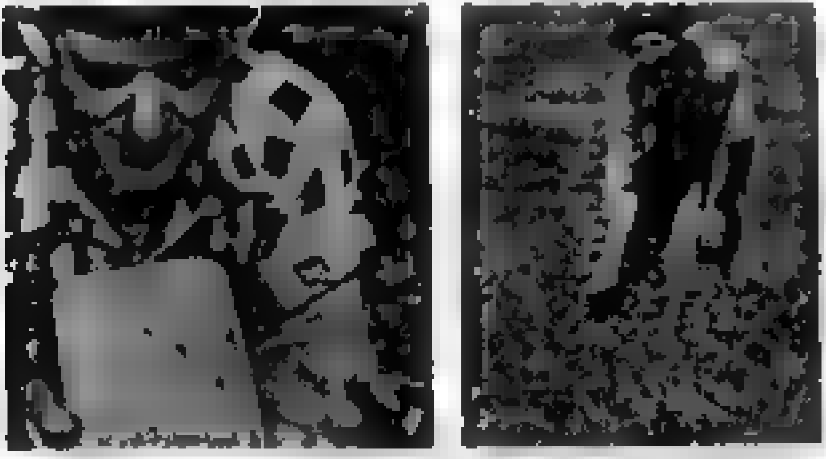
BIG [illegible] LOSS [illegible] HAILSTORM IN DISTRICT July [illegible]



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Autographs

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History of Sydenham Township

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Centennial of Canadian Confederation
1867-1967
Le Centenaire de la Confédération Canadienne

The publication of this history book has been a joint project sponsored by the Federal and Provincial Governments, The Sydenham Township Council and the Women's Institutes within the township.

For additional copies or information regarding this publication, please contact
The Clerk of Sydenham Township
c/o Owen Sound Post Office

The Centennial design represents the 10 provinces and the Canadian North.

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VINA R. UFLAND

(Daughter of William and Sara Ufland)

A former newspaperwoman, has found it a pleasant task to assist in the preparation of Sydenham Township's Centennial History. The first home which Miss Ufland remembers was a log cabin within sight of the blue waters of Georgian Bay. It was built by her grandparents, David and Rosa Ufland, before Confederation. Her maternal grandparents, Charles and Sara (York) Bumstead were nearby settlers. Perhaps such a background has a bearing on her keen interest in the early history of the area.

This book is offered in tribute to the Past and in Salute to the Present — Canada's One Hundredth Natal Year. Many hands have gone into its making, which has been done in the spirit of pride and affection. As the scroll of the years unfolded these sentiments have deepened and strengthened. The silver cords of Remembrance have been burnished anew as Memory opened its vista of days long ago.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Above are the members of Sydenham Township Centennial Committee. Seated left to right are Mrs. Gordon M. Bothwell, secretary; Mrs. Wilton Johnson, chairman; William J. Miller; Mrs. George Best, representative from the Women's Institutes of Sydenham Township, treasurer. Back row, left to right—Carl Kellaugh, Melvin Morrison, William McGregor, James Sutherland, Reeve, Council representative, and Neil MacDonald.

The Sydenham Council and the Women's Institutes within the municipality jointly sponsored as their Centennial project the compiling of a history of the township in book form. They have done their best to preserve in story and picture something of the rich heritage of the past. In most instances it is a record of their own forebears and can truly be said to have been a labour of love. Faithfully they have tried to set down the annals not only of kinfolk but of all those who neighboured with them. Omissions there may be, errors too, but the stretch of more than a century is hard to be bridged. Endeavours to unveil the years have been done patiently and impartially.

Much of the material used in compiling this book was gathered by the Women's Institutes who had each appointed a contact member for the Centennial Committee. They were Mrs. Victor Baumgarthner, Annan; Mrs. Milford Johnson and Miss Elsie Lipsett, Balaclava; Mrs. Bert Shields, Bognor; Mrs. George Hunt, Bothwell's Corner; Mrs. Lorne Lemon, Briar Hill; Mrs. Alvin Gordon, [illegible]; Mrs. Melville Morrison and Mrs. Arthur Tuck, Hillview; Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Hoath Head, and Mrs. Alan White, Woodford.

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CHAPTER 1 SCHOOLS

S.S. NO 1, SYDENHAM Gordon School

Many settlers from Scotland and Ireland came to the locality in 1841 and 1842, in the hope of carving out homes in the unbroken forest. The younger generation required some place of education A house on Lot 12, Con 10, on the Frank Cook farm where Wm. Tiede now lives, was used for a few years as a school David Durie, father of John Durie was the first teacher and John Sutherland, of Holland, second Mr Durie was one of the early settlers and while he had more education than some of the rest he was not skilled with the use of the axe and did not know much about the clearing of the land so he taught and the men and the boys cleared his land and paid other expenses in change

As the population increased and better accommodation was needed, a school section was organized in 1851 and a lot on James McArthur's farm, Lot 9. Con 10, S.E Corner was agreed upon The deed was made out October 1, 1851 A log house was built known as S.S No 4. Sydenham In 1860, it was changed to S.S No 1 and has been known thus since Eleven teachers taught in the log school from 1852 to 1876 They were Miss Scobie, Simon Graham. Alex Mitchell, Ed Bingham Tom Fleming, Tom McDonald John McBride, Donald Monroe John McDonald. D Gunn, Mr Stewart

The first minute book was still in use in 1875 It costs 8s 3d In 1855, the teacher's salary was 1 pound a week The advertising for a teacher in Times was 55d The first library was established in 1855 with a liberal grant from the provincial government

S.S. No. 1 SYDENHAM GORDON SCHOOL

In 1875, the stone school house was built by Grant Brothers, prominent masons of the time and there have been 37 teachers since. Included were Jessie Gimby, Mary McKay, Mr. J.L. Lepan, Kate Wade, Beth Hall, Miss J. Telford, Will Whiteside, Beth I. Shaw, Bessie McInnis, Mary Ireton, Jessie McEachern, Jessie Webster, Margaret McAuley, Ethel Thompson, Margaret Durie, May Thompson, Pearl Jeffry, Mabel Danard, Agnes McQuaker, Freda Baum, Laura Locke, Mildred Bumstead, Dorothy Chisholm, Margaret Moffat, Henrietta McAuley, Margaret Martin, Anna Bumstead, Olive Shouldice, Jean Fletcher, Alice Abra, Mrs. Jean Miller, Mrs. Henrietta Barclay, Margaret McFarlane, Donald Palmer, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Miss Gloria Streeter (1 month), Mrs. Dawn Blackman, Mrs. George (Marion) Searle.

The lovely maple trees in front of the school were planted as saplings by Angus McDonald, when he was trustee about 1888. Trees were planted in the grounds when the school was entered in the Forestation Contest in 1949. The school was also entered in the Improvement Contest.

S. S. No. 1, SYDENHAM — GORDON SCHOOL
picture taken in 1897

Back Row L. to R. — Joyce Cullen, Jas. Goodwin, Dave Goodwin, Edward Bailey, Dave Bayley, Edward Johnson, Alex M. Gunn, Jessie McKay

Third Row L. to R. — Margaret Johnson, George Campion, Mazie McKay (Carrie), Annie Gunn, Lily McKay, Mary McDonald, Kate McDonald, William Bayley, Jean Goodwin, William McDonald

Second Row L. to R. — Irene Campion, William H. McDonald, John Nesbit, William J. Cullen, Hugh McDonald, Miss M. E. Ireton (Teacher), Adelia Campion, John Flavelle, William Campbell

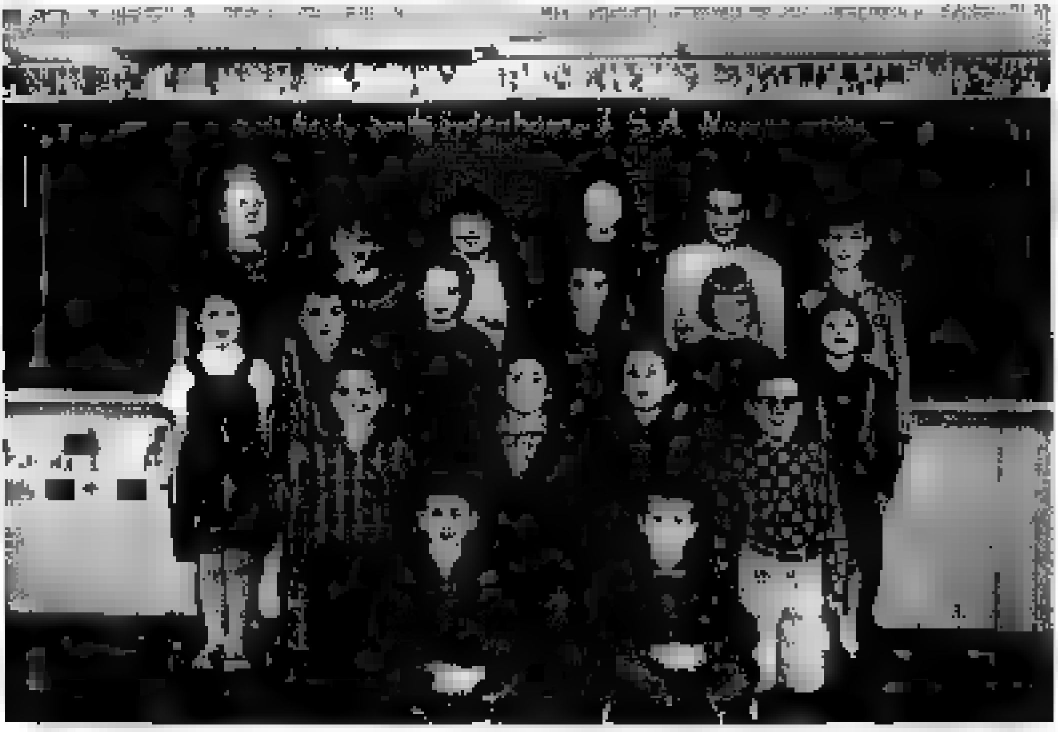
Front Row L. to R. — May Johnson, May Goodwin, Grace Nesbit, Barbara Campbell, Jessie McDonald, Laura Goodwin, Kate G. Campbell

A bulldozer was engaged to remove the stones from the playground and the grounds were levelled. Shrubs were grubbed out, gates painted, also the woodshed, and other work carried out, earning Gordon School third place in the Improvement contest for the township. In the Reforestation contest this school won first place in the district.

Grey County Health Unit started in September 1963. A nurse came quite frequently and the children were all given needles. Records were kept in the office in the New County Building, in Owen Sound.

Due to the Consolidation of schools which went into effect on January 1, 1965, four schools in Sydenham Township were closed. On account of such a small enrolment of 8 pupils, S.S. No. 1, Sydenham was closed June 29, 1965

It is interesting to note the careers followed by some of the former pupils of the school Those who became teachers included: Mary McKay (Mrs. Neil McDonald), Will Whiteside went West, Malcolm Campbell, Entwistle, Alta., Laura McFarlane: May Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie; Irene Campion (Mrs. English) Revelstoke, B.C., Mary Jane Reilly, Jessie McKay, Owen Sound, Kate McKay (Mrs. Durie), Sarah McArthur (Mrs. Alex. Livingstone) Toledo, U.S.A., Donald Munro, Detroit, U.S.A., Johanna McKay (Mrs.



S. S. No. 1 GORDON SCHOOL

Front Row L to R — Randy Marshall, Billy Sword
Second Row L to R — Ray Marshall, Terry Hammond, Glenn Breadner, Leonard Breadner
Third Row L to R — Linda Breadner, Mervin Breadner, Marlane Atyeo, Marguerite Hammond, Anna van Balkom, Donna Girdler
Fourth Row L to R — (Mrs. George) Marion Searle, teacher, Betty Girdler, Rosemary Hammond, Darlene Carleton, Dale Atyeo, Garth Atyeo.

John Gunn) Nurses-Margaret Reilly served overseas, Margaret Owens, Nellie Stout; (Mrs. Taylor, U.S.A.), Jessie McKay (neice of David McKay) Others Hon A G McKay taught before studying law, M P P for North Grey and later M P P in Alberta, also Minister of Health in Alberta Cabinet, John McKay, practised law, appointed judge; Alexander Munro; James Dodds, Missionary to Mexico, Wm. Dodds, Doctor in Manitoba.

S.S. No. 1, SYDENHAM, GORDON SCHOOL

Front Row L to R Billie Girdler, Randy Marshall, Peggy Sword, Donna Girdler Ray Marshall
Back Row L to R — Billie Sword, Marlane Atyeo, Betty Girdler

These were the pupils attending S.S. No. 1. Sydenham (Gordon School) during the year before its final closing in June 1965 These pupils were transferred to U.S.S. No. 3 Sydenham (Sunny Valley

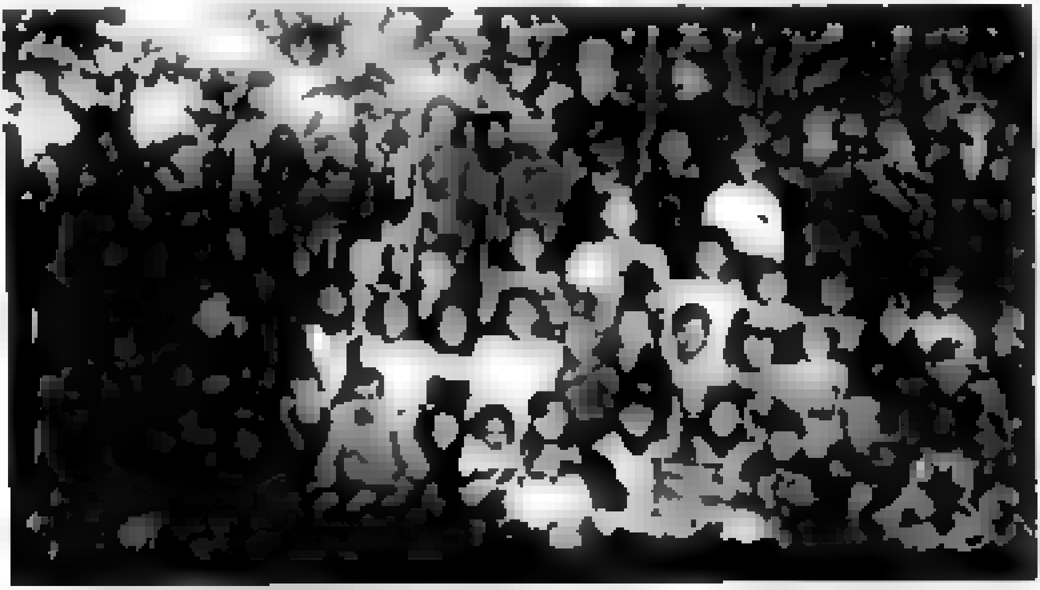
U.S.S. No. 2, SYDENHAM and DERBY Rockford School

In 1839, the first settlers came to this part of the country, among them, a Mr Joe Black, who resided on J C. MacLeod's farm. Mr Black, who was a bachelor taught the people in their

ROCKFORD SCHOOL U. S.S. No. 2 SYDENHAM AND DERBY

homes in the evenings. He had much to do with the first log school building which was built behind the present Stone School house; he helped with its construction. On January 6, 1853, the trustees, John Thompson, Francis Arnott, and George Cross bought 28 acres for five shillings from James McNabb. Witnesses were W. H. Carney and James Glenn. The stone school was then built by Coulter Bros., of Derby. In 1929, a basement was put under the school and a furnace installed, and in 1938 the school was entirely decorated and all outside buildings were removed. During the summer of 1948 hydro was installed and in 1957 a new wing was built by Mr. Jim Foulds, of Owen Sound. The stone section was all remodelled, with water, toilets, oil furnace and a beautiful basement. The Women's Institute plants flowers and shrubs which add to the appearance of the school.

Some of the early teachers were Mr. Thos. Gordon, Mr. Sutherland, Miss Raymond, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McMeekin and Mr. D.R. Dobie, who had seventy pupils and who after teaching five years, resigned to join the Fenian Raid action. Other teachers have been Miss Margaret Carr who taught for 24 years, Miss Sarah Munro, and Miss Bessie Bellamy. During the latter's term of office the school won the shield for taking first prize three years in succession in the school parade and dress at the School Fair at Annan. Miss Erma Stewart was the teacher for five years, 1925 to 1930, and another teacher was Miss Georgina McInnis.



[illegible] SCHOOL, although located in Derby Township, is shared with Sydenham Township in its attendance. In this early picture taken in [illegible] bears a unique distinction: it has the only four-legged attendant. Molly was the teacher's horse and was ridden back and forth each day. One of the bigger boys saw to it that Molly was safely stabled in a farmer's barn across the road during school hours and was allowed ten minutes ahead of regular dismissal time to have her ready with side saddle for the journey home. Later the teacher, Miss Margaret Carr, who lived on 8th Street East, Owen Sound, had a little driving horse for which a shed was made in the school [illegible].

Front Row, l. to R.: [illegible] Pickett, Lawrence Wallace, Ruby Moulton, Margaret Weir, Annie Beattie, [illegible], Mae Wallace, [illegible], [illegible] Wharton.

Second Row, l. to R.: John Dean, Lucy Rowlands, [illegible] Campbell, Lena Beattie, Margaret Cook, Bessie Moulton, James Ryan, Frank Beattie, Catherine Weir, Sylvia Thompson, Laura Bennett, John Scott.

Third Row, l. to R.: Ned Beattie, Robert Birch, Mary Weir, Ethel Malcolm, Gertrude Pickett, Mamie Wharton, Frank Angus, Allan Anderson.

Fourth Row, l. to R.: Stanley Walters (on horse back), Miss Margaret Carr, teacher, Bert Beattie, [illegible] Ryan, Susie Dean, Jenny Morrison, [illegible], George [illegible], Wm. Anderson, Mae McFarland, Edith Moulton, Will McCourt.

Top Row, l. to R.: Margaret Pickett, Harry Thompson, Bertha Bennett.

ROCKFORD SCHOOL ABOUT 926

Back Row L. to R. — Joe Morris, Edward Hall, Bill Medley, Muriel Clark, Marie Harrow, Isabel Bruce, Anna Byers, Margaret Hall, Ada Hall, Miss Elma Stewart teacher

Front Row L. to R. — Orville Follis, Madeline Medley, Edith Morris, Clinton Hall, Wesley Clark, Elmer Follis, Howard Clark

ROCKFORD SCHOOL, 1934 — MISS NINA BLACK, Teacher

Front Row L. to R. — Stanley King, Bobby Hastings, Richard Young, Mervin Henderson, Allan Walters, Elmer Follis

Middle Row L. to R. — Doris Smith, Mary Smith, Leola Young, Betty Hasting, Laverne Campbell, Jean King, Vera Campbell, Dorothy Gunn, Leona Gunn
Third Row L. to R. — Donald Gunn, Jack King, Bert Smith, Douglas Inglis, James Smith, Alvin Campbell, Neil Gunn, Billie King, Howard Henderson
Back Row L. to R. — Miss Nina Black, teacher

At present Mrs. Margaret McFarlane is principal teaching grade 5 to 8 and Miss Ethel Cook is in charge of grades 1 to 4.

S. S. No. 3 SYDENHAM Annan School

The first school in North Sydenham of which there is positive mention was a private one conducted by Mr. Henry Baker at his home on Con. B. Lot 35, for one summer. This lot is now owned by Mr. Victor Bassingthwaite. Although it is impossible to place the exact date, it was probably in 1846, and it is known Mr. Baker was an easy going man and not overly zealous as a disciplinarian.

S.S. No. 3. ANNAN SCHOOL

S.S. No. 3. SYDENHAM — 1902

Gentlemen at the back—Dr. W. J. McDonald, Charles McCallum, Richard Chambers, teacher, Rev. J. B. Fraser

Back Row L. to R. Josh McArthur, William Potts, Dan Day, Russell Burr, William Campbell, Fraser Lemon, Norman Harkness, Fraser Buzza, Jasper Lemon, William Riddell, John Potts, Thomas Van Wyck, Harold Campbell, Dan Campbell, Godfrey Thompson, John VanWyck

2nd Row L. to R. Christena Maynard, Flora Day, Edith Barker, Edith Burr, Mary Hope, Violet Taylor, Myrtle Walker, Nora Potts, Jennie Sibbald, Christena Campbell, Mary Campbell, Agnes Thomson

3rd Row L. to R. Mary Robson, Eva McArthur, Isabel Aitken, Sadie Campbell, Dorothy Fraser, Nellie Sibbald, Annie Burr, Charlotte Robson, Nellie Maynard, Jennie Maynard, Mamie Burr, Freda Potts

In the summer of 1847 a log school house was erected at Annan at the front left hand corner of the lot where the present school is situated. This building served as church and school until 1853 when the first church was built. It was also the community centre of the period. This first log building became noted in its day as the only school nearer than those of Owen Sound for children of school age, within a radius that included Annan, Leith, the Irish Block and a remote point on the north east end of the Lake Shore Line. The school district shortly after this date became known as School Section No. 3, Lake Shore Line of Syden ham. With hardly one exception, these children had been born in Scotland, or in Canada and were of Scottish extraction in some degree. Following the log school, a more pretentious frame one was built, this time on the rear left hand corner of the lot.

The first teacher in this school was Wm. Telford, who had previously taught in Roxburghshire, prior to coming to Canada, and later in Waterloo County. He and his family came to the Lake Shore Line in the fall of 1848. He brought with him a stove to be used in the Annan school, charging the section 10 shillings

S.S. No. 3 ANNAN SCHOOL, 1909-10

Back Row, l. to r. — Jim Dickson, Jim Leflar, [illegible] Harkness, Tom VanWyck, Jim [illegible]

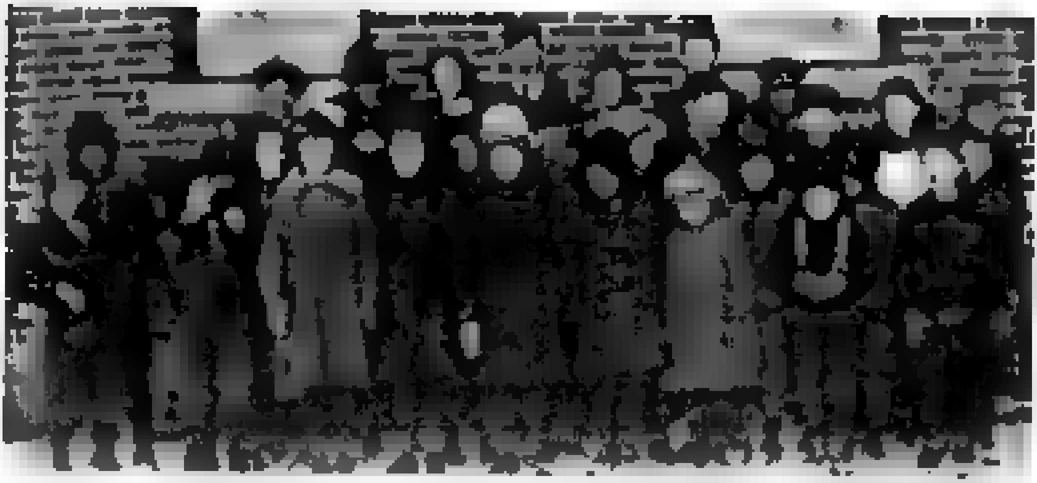
2nd Row, l. to r. — Mr. James [illegible], trustee, Bill [illegible], [illegible], Annie Stewart, Annie Burt, Aitken Orr, Jennie Maynard, John VanWyck, trustee, Mr. Joseph Watson, teacher

3rd Row, l. to r. — Jessie Harkness, Florence Buzza, Vera Riddell, Inez Aitken, Margaret Aitken, Isabella Buzza, Ethel Brown, Ruth Berry, Nellie Maynard, Margaret Riddell, Jennie Armstrong, Bill Burt

4th Row, l. to r. — Annie [illegible], Margaret Armstrong, Jennie Cooper, Annie Brown, Mary Berry, Winnie Maynard, Ethel Cooper, Marjorie MacDonald, Helen Aitken, Lilly Helen MacDonald, Gladys Buzza, Maggie Dickson

5th Row, l. to r. — Gordon Harkness, Johnny Clark, Aiken Buzza, Charlie [illegible], Percy Jones, Harry Burt, Alfred Stewart, Roger Burt, Joseph Stewart, Roy Armstrong, Eddie Stewart, Ernie Jones, John Reilly

Front Row, l. to r. — Bruce Jones, [illegible] Slater, Russell Reilly, Rev. J. R. Fraser, Minister



S.S No 3 PUPILS OF ANNAN SCHOOL — 1920-2

Front Row L to R John Slattery, Walter Cameron, Rae McArthur, Margaret Reilly, Edna Cameron, Elsie Scarrow, Eleanor Cameron, Elmer Scarrow, Jack Hurlburt.
Second Row L to R Homer Hurlburt, Maudie Cameron, Len Cameron, Charlton Cameron, Bob Morris, Clare Armstrong, Elgin Cameron, Wilfred McArthur, Elmer Armstrong, Violet Hutton, Vic Bassingthwaite
Back Row L to R Edwin VanWyck, Jim Armstrong, Isabel Armstrong, TEACHER Joe Smith, Connie Hutton, Edgar VanWyck, Jim Couper

for this service. The school opened on the morning of March 5, 1849 with 52 pupils in attendance. The attendance steadily swelled. In 1850, there were 73 pupils at one time or another and in 1855 the number reached 105 although the average daily attendance was much less. Many of the pupils coming from a long distance were known as side scholars. Among the names of those attending were Hattons, Doyles, Traynors and Godfreys representing the Irish settlement. Boys were too busy helping with farm work to find time for schooling during the summer and so attendance was much better in the winter. At that time some boys attended school until they were 24 years old, some of them even wearing beards.

Mr. Telford was a man of considerable learning and a real disciplinarian. It is said that when he had finished a lesson in discipline, not the smallest detail had been neglected in making the impression of that lesson both painful and lasting.

Each pupil was required to furnish half a cord of cordwood delivered at the school to provide the fuel supply. The teacher's salary supplemented by a grant from the government was paid by a tax levied on each pupil according to the days he had spent at school. For the tuition fees, Mr. Telford was in many cases paid in labour or food. He was a part time farmer owning 50 acres, the farm on which Mrs. De Pencier now resides. Ready cash was desperately scarce at the time. In 1849 Mr. Telford's salary was $240.00 per year. In 1855 it was increased to $300 and remained at that figure until retirement in 1856.

S.S. No. 3 - ANNAN SCHOOL 1937

Back Row: L. to R. — Mary Lou Riddell, Christena Colthorn, Peggy Riddell, Kathleen Day, Mr. John Miller (teacher), Bill Loyer, Milton Bye, Jack McArthur.

Middle Row: L. to R. — [illegible] Traynor, Sadie McArthur, Therese Traynor, Celestine Traynor, Merna North, Doreen Bye, Gloria Traynor, Maura Traynor.

Front Row: L. to R. — Glen Morris, Bruce Day, Douglas Day, Angus McArthur, Ross McArthur.

Wm. Speedie was the next teacher remaining about a year and a half. He kept the post office and store just north of the school. He was followed by Mr. Telford's oldest son, W. P. Telford, who taught for more than 10 years. In the early nineties a grandson,

Robert Telford, taught the same school for one year, so Annan enjoys the unique distinction of having three generations of one family as teachers in its school. Mr. Telford was a cousin of Mr. John Couper, who began his school attendance in the old frame school, his first teacher being Robert Henry. He was a pupil when the present school was erected about 1900. Mr. Charles McArthur, Mrs. Wm. Medley's grandfather did the carpenter work.

On June 30, 1942, it was decided that the township of Sydenham be divided into two school areas, North and South. In the spring of 1943 due to the small number of pupils, it was decided to close Briar Hill and Leith schools at the end of June, the pupils from these schools to attend Annan. Mr. Frank Bassingthwaite

S. S. No 3, ANNAN 1950

Back Row L to R – Charlotte McLean, Christena Cramp, Leone McArthur, Doreen Cramp, Keith Hutchinson, Miss Doreen Davies, teacher

Combination of next 2 rows L to R – Barry Stewart, Teddy Cooper, Bob McArthur, Jack Armstrong, Ken Morris, m McLean, Bob Cameron, Lois Knaggs, Donald McArthur, Luella Morris, Irvine Ramsay, Ruth Ann McArthur, Marie Mitchell, Richard Levens

Next Row L to R – David Stewart, Judy Stewart, Sheila Johnston, Sharon Morris, John Knaggs, Mary Cameron, Marilyn Bassingthwaite, Kathleen Morris

Kneeling L to R – Lyle Merritt, Mel Hutchinson, Murray MacPhatter, Wilmer Wiley, Bill Armstrong

S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM — ANNAN 1955

Front Row, L. to R.: Robert Knaggs, David McKinnon, Brian Lewis

2nd Row, L. to R.: Nellie Hogenboom, Margaret Hogenboom, Anne Van Dokker, Murray Morrow, Linda Cameron, John Cameron

3rd Row, L. to R.: Marion Braithwaite, Mary Cameron, Pat Armstrong, Judy Stewart, David Stewart, John Knaggs

Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Roger (Jean) Mitchell teacher, Donna Morrow, Barbara Cameron, Keith Medley, Gordon Wilson, Robert Cameron

brought the children from Leith with the horse and buggy and was paid $1.00 per day. The Briar Hill pupils came on the High School bus until the number of pupils increased, when Clifford King was engaged to provide and operate the bus.

The Annan school was wired for electricity in the summer of 1945 and the old wood stove was discarded and a new oil heater installed in August 1959.

Annan school is noted for its very fine singing, many pupils receiving prizes both at the Festival and School Fair, as well as the School Shield and Prizes.

Names of some of the teachers following Mr. Henry were Messrs. Baines, Telford, Beatty, Robinson, Chambers, A. D. Cam eron, Watson Russel, Miss Isobel Robertson, Miss Ruby Scott, Miss Lilian Hunter, Miss Dorothy Fraser, Mr. Wm. Wende, Miss Myrtle Kidd, Mr. Joe Smith, Miss Agnes Harrow, Misses Ruby MacCorkindale, Marjorie Rose, Inez Glower, Dorothy Beckett, Alice Davidson, Mr. Miller, Misses Marion Craser, Helen Fletcher, Ocko Brown, Anna Bye, Gladys Ward, Doreen Davies, Ruth Hewgill, Mrs. Gwen Mitchell, Miss Aileen Schwass, Mesdames Shirley Halliday, Annie Barber, Grace Taylor, Mrs. Richard Levens, Miss Joyce Fawcett and Mrs. Anna Hamilton.

S.S. No. 3 ANNAN SCHOOL, MAY 963

Back Row, left to right: Mrs. James (Anna Hamilton), teacher, Kathleen Keegan, [illegible] [illegible], Pat Stewart, Suzanne Hewson, Irene Hogenauer, Nancy Flowers, Pat Armstrong, Larry M[illegible].

Second Row, left to right: [illegible] [illegible], Joe Bennyghwaite, Ken Cameron, John Simpson, [illegible] McPhater, Anne Bruce, Ray Simpson, Wayne [illegible], Peter Hogenauer.

Front Row, left to right: Norma Sue Simpson, Norman Biggar, Stephen McPhater, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Hogenauer, Frances MacKeown, Greg Biggar, David [illegible], Ellen Bennyghwaite.

U.S.S. NO. 3 SYDENHAM & DERBY — Sunny Valley School

The original school building in U.S.S. No. 3 Sydenham & Derby was built on the farm now owned by Jack Hill (Lot

U.S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM AND DERBY SUNNY VALLEY SCHOOL

2, Con. 1 Derby Twp.) The first and only teacher in this school was Mr. Gilchrist. To have a school more centrally located one was built on the south west corner of Mr. John Hamilton's farm, now the property of Berton Kerr (N ½ of Lot 4, Con. 12, Sydenham Twp. The land for the school was fifty square feet, and was presented to the section for the sum of five shillings by Mr. Hamilton. This transaction took place in 1849 according to the deed, while the original log school was still in use.

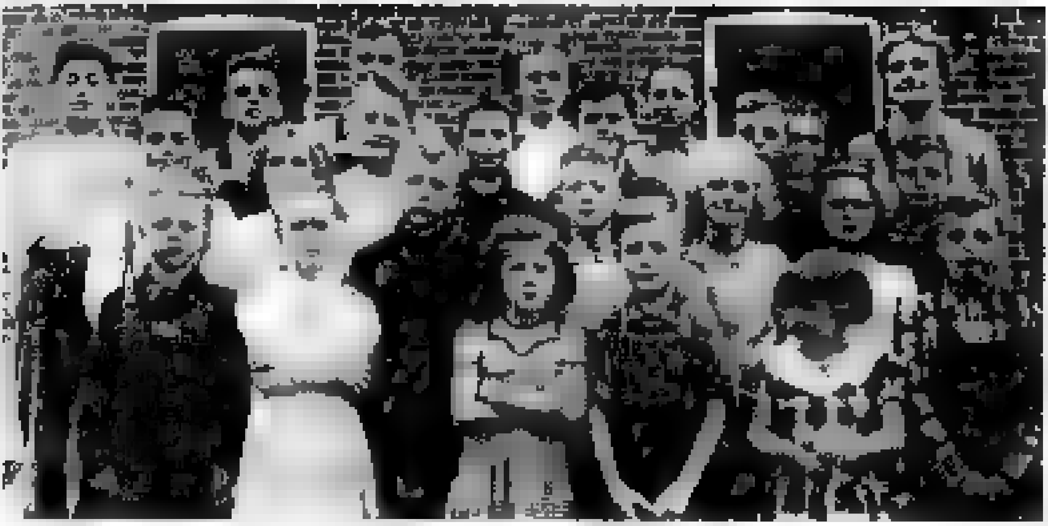
In 1855 a log school was erected on the new site. Mr. Henry Denny was the teacher receiving a salary of $45.00. Soon after its erection, the log school was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a building of rough cast. In this building the seats were capable of holding three or four pupils. Each seat was placed along the wall facing it. In the middle of the room were the stove and the teacher's desk. Three types of stoves have been used: box stoves, a furnace type and an upright stove surrounded by a jacket.

In 1874 an addition of land was procured, enlarging the ground to its present size of one half acre, ten rods by eight rods. It must have been about this time the old school was torn down and the present brick school built. The first teacher in the new brick school was Mr. Charles McKinnon, whose signature appears as a witness on the deed of the half acre of land.

U.S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM SUNNY VALLEY 1947

Front Row (L. to R.) — Keith Hamilton, Kyle Stewart, [illegible] Hamilton, Ruth Richards, Douglas Richards, Udele McNabb, [illegible] McNabb.
Second Row (L. to R.) — Jack Hill, [illegible] McNabb, Roger Stewart, Donald Hill, Murray McClure, Elwyn Stewart, Douglas McNabb.
Back Row (L. to R.) — [illegible] McNabb, [illegible] McNabb, Laura McNabb, Muriel Gibson, Miss Georgina McInnes, Donna McNabb, Edna Laird.

In 1857 parents supplied wood to the school and any refusing to do so were charged 5 shillings per cord. Water was carried daily from a well on Berton Kerr's farm for indoor toilets installed about 1938. Drinking water was kept in a fountain at the school. Two wells have been drilled on the school site, the first one about fifty years ago. Both had to be abandoned as the water was not good.



U.S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM SUNNY VALLEY 1950

Front Row L. to R. — Clayton Stewart, Barbara Richards, Margaret McClure, Ronnie McNabb, Marilyn Kingston

Second Row L. to R. — Douglas Richards, Jean Hamilton, Keith Hamilton, Beverly Spencer, Gracie McNabb, Joan Thompson, Ivan Stewart

Third Row L. to R. — Douglas McNabb, Bill Hamilton, Jack Hill, Elwyn Stewart, Kyle Stewart

Back Row L. to R. — Ken Jones, Roger Stewart, Donald Hill, Gladys McNabb, Doris McNabb, Ruth Richards, Mrs. Archie (Bessie) McCannel

During the First Great War Pte. Joseph Byers paid the supreme sacrifice on Sept. 13, 1917. In his memory the school bell was erected in Dec., 1922, Mr. James Laird building the belfry.

In 1943 this section together with all the other schools in Sydenham Township became part of a Township School Area.

Some of the teachers at the Sunny Valley School through the years have been-1849-Mr. Gilchrist, 1855-Mr. Henry Denny, 1856-Mr. Wm. Hamlin, 1857-Sarah Barnard, 1858-Mr. David Russel Dobie, 1861-Andrew Quin, 1869-Miss Cathcart, 1870-Simon Graham, 187. Martha Mier, 1874-Mr. Jasper Sullivan, 1874-Mr. Charles McKinnon, 1877-Wm. A. G. McKay, 1880-Mr. Miller, 1887-Annie Elder. Records from 1887-1929 were lost but some of the teachers who taught during this period were the Misses Martha (Mattie) Baird, Miss Van Ducan, Emily McWilliams, Abbie

Ireland, Sarah Sloane, Mayfrey Campbell, Margaret McEachern, Helen Lee, Annie Lynn, Annie Hughes, Arthur McCallum, Dougal Dargabel, Annie Clark, Vickie Aljoe, Mattie McKinley, Grace McKinley, Flora Norman, Gladys Gray, Beatrice Farrow, Vera Cotten, Margaret Elliott, Wilma Sinclair. 1929 Mr. Herman Rutherford. 1945 Mrs. Jack (Dorothy Day) Jordison, 1946 Miss Georgina McInnis, 1948 (Mrs.) Bessie McCannel. 1952 (Mrs.) Katherine Brocklebank. 1954 (Mrs. Bert) Dawn Blackman. 1958 (Bob) R. G. Jackson, J. McKenzie, (Mrs.) Elizabeth J. Wilkie, Miss Agatha Iredale, 1959 (Mrs. George) Marion Searle, 1961 (Mrs.) Wayne Watson, (Mrs.) Betty Bray. 1963 (Mrs.) Freda Wyonch. 1964 Miss Sharon Waller. 1965-67 Mrs. Wilfred Squire.

U.S.S. No. 3, SYDENHAM (SUNNY VALLEY)

Front Row L. to R. — Brian Keeling, Peter McClelland, Carol Long, Judy Blackstock.
Second Row L. to R. — Murray Thompson, Donnie Keeling, Gordon McClelland, Larry Porter, Louise Ward, Judy Blackston, Billy Long.
Third Row L. to R. — Mrs. George (Marion) Searle teacher 1959-61, Catherine Ward, Dorothy Kerr, Doris Colbert, Mary Colebert, Ricky Cole, Reg Carson, Larry Thompson.

S.S. No. 4 BRIAR HILL SCHOOL

S. S. NO. 4, SYDENHAM - Briar Hill

Pioneers of S. S. No. 4 were not of a class to be daunted by the frowns with which fortune greeted them during the first decade of their struggles. Three generations of many families in Sydenham Township have attended Briar Hill School, a well known landmark of the district. Taxpayers who paid taxes in 1854 and who may be considered the original settlers of Briar Hill were Colin Spence, Dougal McArthur, Donald McIntyre, Stephen Cameron, Robert Day, Henry Reilly, John Robinson, Charles Blue, Wm. Platt, John Isles, John Frost, John McInnis, Gilbert Morrison, George Creighton, Neil Currie, Hugh Livingston, John McGregor, Peter McGregor, John McArthur, Peter McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Donald McGregor, Archibald Campbell, Wm. Torance, John Day, Thomas Day, George Day, Peter Cameron, John McLaggart, Duncan Morrison, John Sutherland, Hugh McKinnon, Donald Campbell, James Gibson, Samuel Blackshaw, Thomas Gibson, George Corbet, Duncan McCallum, Thomas Chotts, Robert

Grierson, George Reid, Mr. Woods, Duncan Campbell, Michael Traynor, John Godfrey, Michael Godfrey, George Buzza.

The first schoolhouse was opened in 1851. It was built of logs and was on the east half of lot 21, Con. C, the farm of Charles Blue. This schoolhouse burned a few years later and another log building was erected on the corner of lot 22, Con. B, the farm of John McInnis.

BRIAR HILL SCHOOL 1908

Front Row L. to R. — Archie Johnston, Ernie Vanwyck, Archie MacArthur, Bill Gilchrist.
Second Row L. to R. — Harry Buckshaw, Walter Reid, Jack Ramsay, Bill McGregor, Henson Morrison, John MacArthur, Geo. McKenzie, Geo. Gilchrist, Lachlan Gilchrist.
Third Row L. to R. — [illegible]rene Livingstone, Hazel McKenzie, Annie Johnston, Anne Sutherland, Jessie Johnston, Marie McGregor, Jean McGregor, Marguerite McGregor, Ethel McInnis, Mayme MacArthur, Maggie Johnston, Hazel Vanwyck, Nellie Ramsay.
Fourth Row L. to R. — Peter McGregor (Trustee), Robert Riddell (Trustee), Miss Young, Florence McInnis, Flossie McGregor, Tressa McGregor, [illegible], Percy Denison, Allen Cooper, Arthur MacArthur (Trustee), Hugh McDonald (Teacher).
Back Row L. to R. — Bert Vanwyck, Doug Reid, Herb McGregor, Donald Gilchrist, Bill Ramsay, Harvey Cooper, John Sutherland, Victor Traynor.

In 1857, six years after the formation of the school, there was a recorded attendance of 88. In later years other settlers came and as the majority of them took up only 50 acres of land, the population of Briar Hill was quite large and there were 100 or more pupils on the roll. The first teacher of S. S. No. 4 was George Spencer.

S.S. No. 4 SYDENHAM BRIAR HILL 1934

Front Row L. to R. — Jack Anderson, Clement Reilly, Wilfred MacGregor, James Couture, Leo Couture, Arthur MacGregor, June Day, Alice Riddell, Margaret MacGregor, Audrey Brown.
Second Row L. to R. — Marion Brown, Elwood Riddell, Stewart MacGregor, Florence McGuire, Marguerite Brown, Ruth Day, Betty MacGregor, Doreen Ramsay, Shirley McInnis, Katie Anderson, Dawn Day.
Back Row L. to R. — Gordon MacGregor, Elwood Lemon, Arnold Riddell, Alphonsus Reilly, John Reilly, Clifford Ramsay, Frances Day, Jean McGuire, Marjorie Artley.
Teacher — Miss Laura Davidson took the picture.

It was the duty of the trustees to assess the property of the section and collect the taxes for school purposes in the early days. Taxes were paid in pounds, shillings and pence. There was also a tax of ⅛ or ¼ cord of wood for each child going to school. The earliest record of its accessed value is in 1854 when it was assessed for 8092 pounds. The earliest record of salary for a teacher was 70 pounds and an allowance for house rent.

BRIAR HILL SCHOOL 1961 S.S. No. 4 SYDENHAM

Front Row, L. to R. — Andy Vanderwal, John Vanderwal, Wendy Esplen, Carol Anne King, Bradley Lemon, Arleen Briggs
Second Row, L. to R. — Ian Anderson, John Lemon, Gerrie Vanderwal, Joanne Esplen, Ricky Lemon, Dennis Laycock, Jim Brown
Back Row, L. to R. — Mr. Kenneth Weir — teacher, Bob Esplen, Kathy Brown, Linda Laycock, Jim Vanderwal, Floyd King, Stewart Anderson

The log school served the section until 1867. Money was scarce at the time and people helped in the building of the new school to keep the cost down. In that year as the leaders of the land brought about Confederation Briar Hill decided to build a larger and more comfortable school. One acre of land on the north-east corner of lot 21, con. B, was brought from Mrs. Elizabeth McKay for $45.00 and the present substantial stone school was built at a cost of $1,047.00. This was all paid for in 1867 and 1868. It was a great deal of money to raise in so short a time over and above the usual taxes and it meant a sacrifice for the ratepayer and his family.

In 1963 the Township School Board decided to close Briar Hill School at the end of the term as there were only five pupils in attendance and five of school age in the section. On Sept. 1, 1954, the school was reopened. The Briar Hill Women's Institute installed Hydro during the time the building was used as a Community Centre. In August, 1955, the School Board paid for the wiring and installation in proporation to deterioration and also had extra wiring done. New toilets were installed during the summer of 1954 and the well was drilled in the summer of 1955.

A reunion picnic was held on the school grounds to celebrate the 76th birthday of the school section and the 60th anniversary of the building of the present school. This gala event was held in 1927 and large numbers of former pupils and teachers responded to the invitations which had been sent out to each and every one.

BRIAR HILL SCHOOL 963

Front Row L. to R. — Arlene Briggs, Yvonne McInnis, Paul Flannigan, Brad Lemon, Andy Vanderwal

Second Row L. to R. — John Lemon, John Vanderwal, Jim Brown, Carol Anne King, Wendy Espin

Third Row L. to R. — Ricky Lemon, Dennis Laycock, Bob Espin, Kathy Brown, Jo-Anne Espin, Gertrude Vanderwal

Back Row L. to R. — Floyd King, Jim Vanderwal, Mrs. Carl (Jean) Marriott, Teacher

Pupils from Briar Hill are in our Western provinces, in other parts of Canada and the United States and are found in all walks of life. Ministers, missionaries, doctors, teachers, nurses, members of Parliament and others began the road to learning in this school. There are many too who are carrying on farming on the acres their great grandparents cleared from the forest.

Briar Hill was interested in sports. At one time their football team was one of the best in these parts. A basketball team also won their fair share of games in playing outside teams. The stone school was the centre of all neighborhood activities. Picnics, plays, concerts, singing classes, debating societies and even political meetings were held in it. Often there were many hot arguments among the voters.

The following is an almost complete list of those who taught in the old log schools prior to 1867. Messrs. Geo. Spencer, Mair, Noble, Palmerston, McCausland, J. E. Edwards and Henry Moore. The latter was teaching when the new school was built and he taught the balance of the year 1867 in the new school. Teachers at that time were engaged on January 1st. That method continued until 1925 when the school year began Sept. 1st.

Teachers who taught in the present school and the year they began include 1868 Christina McKay, 1872 J. S. Dundon, 1873 Geo. W. Campbell, 1874 Martin Sutherland, 1876 Alex. Skene, 1877 John Lannon, 1878 Wm. McKenzie, 1879 John McKinnon, 1881 Wm. Somersal, 1884 Jas. G. Carrie, 1886 C. Cameron, 1889 Miss Ireton, 1890 C. Cameron, 1891 John Skene, 1892 G. A. McKay, 1894 D. C. McGregor, 1899 A. Sinclair, 1902 A. Smith, 1903 G. W. Campbell, 1903 W. H. Hunt, 1905 Hugh McDonald, 1909 Miss Olive Guardhouse, 1910 Etta Traynor, 1911 Mattie McKinley, 1915 Margaret Riddell, 1917 Margaret Wiggins, 1919 Irene Foster, 1920 Mayme MacArthur, 1922 Isabella Sutherland, 1925 Vera Riddell, 1929 Merle Ward, 1930 H. G. Funston, 1931 Miss Laura Davidson, 1939 Miss Orlo Brown, 1954 Miss Shirley Bell, 1956 Mrs. Carl, Jean Marritt, 1957 Miss Shirley Adams, 1959-

(Mrs. Wilfred) Laura Squire, 1962 Mr. Kenneth Wells, 1964 (Mrs. Carl) Jean Marritt.

Briar Hill school was closed in June 1965 and the pupils transported by bus to Leith school.

S.S. NO. 5, SYDENHAM Bothwell's Corner School

The present school serving S.S. No. 5, Sydenham, which is generally known as Bothwell's Corner school, is located on the Annan Lake Shore Road just north of Highway 26. The school grounds are bounded on the west and north by the fine property and residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, the former being a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bothwell, who were the former residents. The school is a brick structure

S.S. NO. 5, BOTHWELL'S CORNER SYDENHAM

Front Row L. to R. — Jim Ferguson, Colin Rae, Charlie Towriss, Stan Keeling, Mac Whalen, Stewart Whalen, Ross Brown, Art McKee, Neil Ferguson, Alex Ferguson, Turner Lamont, Eric Cole

Second Row L. to R. — Maggie Ferguson, Mae Foster, Pearl McKee, Violet McKee, Margaret Lamont, Gladys McKee, Ollie Fretter, Irene Foster, Gertie Spence, Maggie Towriss, Greta Rae, Ruby McKee

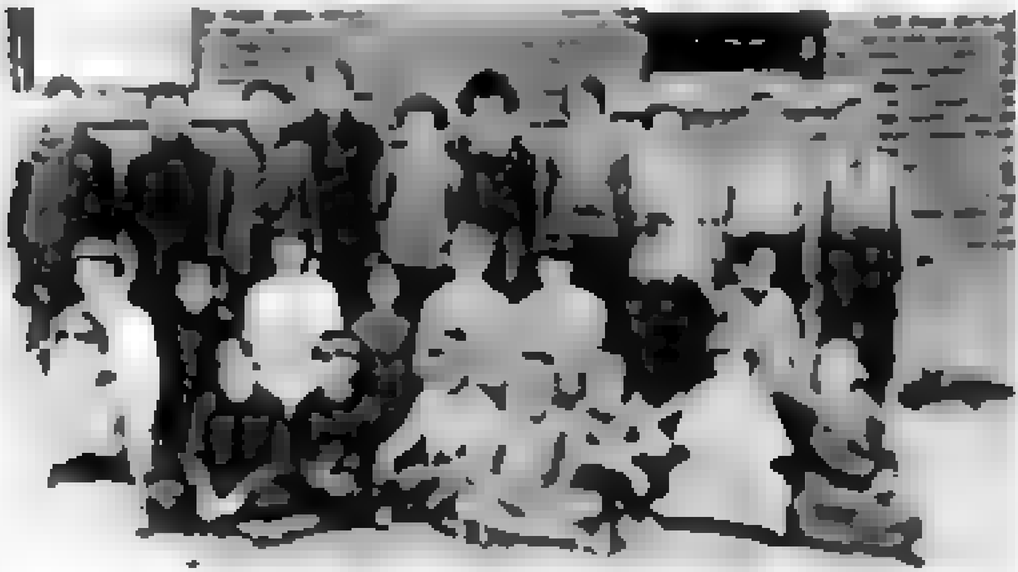
Third Row L. to R. — Wilmer Foster, Russell Lamont, Charlie Manders, Art Brown, Hughie Cole, Bertha Fretter, Rose Whalen, Florence Fretter, Katie Towriss, Mary Towriss, Bob McKee, Stan McKee, Miss Jean McGregor, teacher

Back Row L. to R. — George Brown, Willie Cole, Mamie McKee, Mary Spence, Lottie McKee, Lillian Keeling, John Ferguson, Harry Hobbs, John Whalen, Roger Lamont, Percy McKee

Miss Jean McGregor taught from 1907 to 191

It is understood that the first school was a log building just south of Hatton's Corner, on the tenth concession bordering the Sydenham and St. Vincent Road, now Highway 26. The school teacher was John Sutherland and he lived on the opposite corner. Here John Sutherland's son, John Sutherland, Jr., and grandfather of Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, was born in 1855. Hector McKay followed Mr. Sutherland as a teacher. His particular skill was writing and he conducted classes in this at Annan. Many young people benefited from this training.

As the first minute book was lost any information regarding the early seat of learning is scanty, but it would appear the log school was erected prior to 1855. In October 1850 the Sydenham township council gave permission to the trustees of S.S. No. 5 to purchase land to build a school on Lot 10, Fifth Range, Concession [illegible]. The purchase of one-quarter acre of land was registered on March 20, 1855.



S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM — BOTHWELL'S CORNER

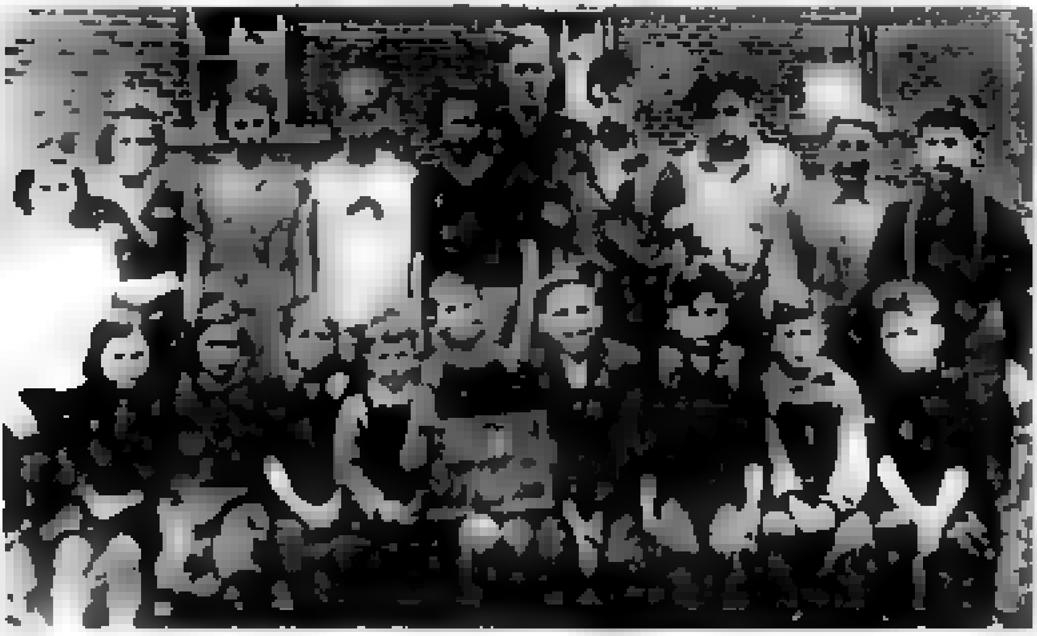
Front Row L. to R.: [illegible] Keeling, Maurice Wheeler, John Bothwell, Bert Keeling, Preston McMillan, Wilfred McMillan, Isobel Henderson, Edna Jennings.
Second Row L. to R.: [illegible] McKenzie, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] McMillan, [illegible] Spence, [illegible] Bothwell, [illegible]
Back Row L. to R.: [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] McKenzie, Miss [illegible] Woods (teacher), Mary Stewart, Mary [illegible], George Henderson, Allan Bothwell.
Miss [illegible] Woods [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Spence taught from September [illegible] to June [illegible].
Picture taken in 1923.

A motion from the Sydenham Township council minutes reads as follows: "It was moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Telfer, that the prayer of the trustees of S.S. No. 5 in the 10th Concession of this Township for the purpose of raising money to erect a school house on said section be granted and a bylaw to carry the same into effect."

From the registry office comes this information: A. Walter [illegible] sold one-quarter acre of land on Lot 10, Fifth Range to trustees of S.S. No. 5, Sydenham and this deed was registered

March 20, 1855. On March 14, 1862, the trustees of S.S. NO. 5 Sydenham sold to Wm. Wilkinson one-quarter acre on Lot 10 Fifth Range on Con. 10 for $265.00 and this is presumed to be when S.S. No. 5 moved its location to Bothwell's Corner, which was formerly known as Manders Corners, where the school, a hotel (formerly the tavern) and the farm house of Mr. R. Manders constituted the hamlet. The school house was built at an expense of $1,000 and the average attendance of scholars in 1864 was 30.

According to old minute books, after much discussion from August 1885 until October 1889 it was finally approved at a ratepayers' meeting on October 18, 1889, that a new school house be built in 1890. It was decided by motion that the trustees get the materials required for the new school and that the ratepayers haul the same at the following rate per day: teaming and hauling



S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM — BOTHWELL'S CORNER

Miss Ethel Marshall teacher, *September* 1936 – June 1941

Front Row, L. to R. — Donelda Stewart, Jessie McKerroll, Margaret Joy Whalen, Carlie Morrison, Bob McKerroll, Stewart Walsh, Ken Long, James Peters, Joe Fenner.

Back Row, L. to R. — Marie Long, Dorothy Long, Janet McKee, Autumn Peters, Marie McKerroll, Miss Ethel Marshall teacher, Elmer Walker, Alan Long, John Tercott, Murray Silverthorn.

$3.00, one day's labour $1.00. The trustees applied to the Council of the Township of Sydenham for $900 for the issue of five year debentures for the erecting of a new school house. The total cost of the building was $903.90.

S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM 1951

Front Row L. to R. Gordon Lamb, Betty Wright, Beth Johnson, Ruth Ann Keeling, LaVerne Wright, Billy Hewton.
2nd Row L. to R. Jean Morrison, Marilyn Ruck, Roger Lamont, Anna Belle Bothwell, Bob MacIntosh, Mary Beth Bothwell, Elizabeth Ruck.
Back Row L. to R. [illegible] Kirk, Doug Long, Dean Hills, Art Lamb, Jim McInnes, Ross Clark, Dennis MacIntosh, Miss Helen Butchart, teacher.

In 1871 T. C. Robinson was the teacher and in the following year Thomas Frazer's application for the position was accepted at a salary of $320 per annum. He was succeeded by Casper J. Sprawl and there followed Hector McKay, John S. Dandan, T. C. Robinson. In 1877, George Brown was engaged as teacher. Mr. Jas. Deacon was hired for the next term but passed away and Mr. Jas. Bingham finished his year. In 1880 George C. Campbell became the teacher at a salary of $350. The school year at that time and up until 1913 was from January to December. Teachers who followed Mr. Campbell have been: (1881-82) Miss Margaret Locke,

(1883-84) Miss Maggie Mitchell, (1885-87) Miss Anna Hackley (1888-89) John H. Davidson, (1890-92) John Norton, (1893) Mrs. Levens, (1893-98) Miss Euphemia McGregor, (1899) Miss Maude McEcheren, & (1899) Miss Abbie Ireland, (1900-1901) Miss Lillian Steinhoff, (1902-03) Miss Effie Belfry, (1903-04) Miss Jessie McLennan, (1904-05) Miss Edna Merrill, (1905-06) Miss Jean McGregor, (1907-11) Miss Joan McGregor, Miss Pearl Butchart, Miss Florence Durkin, Miss Jean McKinley, D. A. Matheson, S. H. Newman, (1913-17) Miss Fredda Ayrest was the first to begin the September to June school year in 1913, (1917-19) Miss Margaret Durne, (1919-21) Miss M. Rebecca Gilliland, (1921-24) Miss Edna Woods, (1924-25) Miss Vera Fawcett, (1925-26) Miss Isobel Fox, (1926-28) Miss Marjorie Rose, (1928-35) Miss Annie Miller, (1935-36) Mr. Roger Garvie, (1936-41) Miss Ethel

S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM — BOTHWELL'S CORNER

Mr. Maurice Clarke — teacher September 1956 – June 1958
Front Row L. to R. — John Bothwell, Sheila Johnson, Brenda Hunter, Dianne Johnson, Terry Kirkwood, Gary Hunter
Middle Row L. to R. — Janice Nicholls, Judy Vermeulen, David Kirkwood, Dale Keeling, Paul Vermeulen, George Bothwell, Bev Campbell, Robert Miller
Back Row L. to R. — Rosemary Vermeulen, Ruth Ann Keeling, Mr. Maurice Clarke teacher, Laverne Wright, Karen Campbell, Alex Torrie

Marshall. (1941-43) Miss Marjorie Burrows, (1943-46) Miss Joan Ney, (1946-48) Miss Lois Brown. (1948-50) Mrs. Lloyd (Mary) Doherty (1950-51) Mr. Kenneth Skinner (1951-53) Miss Helen Butchart, 1953-54, Mrs. Melville (Lois) Peters. (1954-56) Mrs. Douglas (Elva) Clarke, 1956-58 Mr. Maurice Clark, Mrs. Albert (Vickie) Elliott, 1958-67

In August 1955 excellent drinking water was tapped into the school. An agreement was made with Mr. George A. Bothwell to tap his water pipeline for which the sum of $5.00 a year is paid. This water spring which is across Highway 26 and below the rock one-third mile to the east has Sheppard Lake as its source. Water had been secured in various ways through the years. At one time a well and pump had been used and many a pail had been carried to the school from various sources.

A box wood stove with a long string of pipes from the stove by the school door to the chimney at the front was used to heat the school. Records show that a new stove was purchased in December 1899 for $13.00. During the fall of 1945 hydro was installed in the school and the lights were turned on at 11.45 a.m., December 19th.

New and used school desks were purchased periodically all through the years. In 1945 the last of the double seats were taken out and replaced by single desks brought from the Briar Hill school which was closed at that time. A new teacher's desk was purchased in 1927.

The school Library was kept replenished and new books ordered from time to time. In 1926 the Books of Knowledge were purchased at a cost of $60.75. In October 1940 the School Board approved the motion to join the Owen Sound Public Library in order that the pupils could have this reading benefit.

In 1918 the School Board first voted to supply goods for hot lunches, free of charge to the school children. Paper towels were first supplied in 1924.

In November 1956 the School Board voted to contact the Department of Highways and offer them $25.00 for the remainder of the Ormiston property which was not used in the construction of Highway 26 and which was adjacent to the south side of the school grounds. The Board levelled and buried the foundation of the old shed on this property in the summer of 1958 and in June of the following year permission was granted the Sydenham Agricultural Society to build on the school property. The following resolution was drawn up by the North Sydenham Township School Area Board. Be it resolved that a Community Centre in the form of a pylon be established under the Community Centre Act on property owned by S.S. No. 5 in the Township of Sydenham and that the pylon remain at all times under the control of this Board in accordance with regulations of the Department of Education. This pylon was built on the south east corner of the school property in the summer of 1959 with the $1000 Centennial grant received by the Sydenham Agricultural Society.

A new flag pole was ordered in November 1908 for the school grounds and 3 pints of paint, red, white and blue. In 1928 a new flag was purchased. It is a tradition in this school that in case of a death within the Section the flag is flown at half mast and the school closed on the afternoon of the funeral.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL FAIR, MUSIC FESTIVAL, SCHOOL CONCERTS

The Bothwell's Corner School Board first voted to pay the annual fee of $3.00 to the Township School Fair Board in 1915. Since that time the local school has always taken an active interest in the Sydenham Township School Fair. In 1941 the School Fair became part of the Sydenham Township Agricultural Fair and has been held at Bothwell's Corner since then. Having the annual Fair here has led to a greater pride and enthusiasm in its welfare in the local school.

It was Mr. T. Stewart Cooper, Agricultural Representative, who first broached the idea of a Grey County Music Festival. He felt the songs chosen and rendered at the School Fairs were not suitable. For seven years Mr. Cooper and others pleaded with music teachers to start contests. Finally the idea was accepted and The Grey County Festival of Music came into being.

Music was introduced into the school in October, 1930, under the supervision of Mr. George Thorne, of Owen Sound. These were half hour lessons once a week and the teacher was expected to keep music practice up during the week in preparation for the next lesson. Music was discontinued in October 1932, until January 1937 when Mr. George Newell of Meaford (later of Owen Sound) became the music instructor. The school won the Gardner Shield at the Grey County Festival of Music in 1940-41 and again in 1943-44 carried off first place and the Silver Cup. Mr. Newell resigned in June 1963 owing to ill health and passed away in 1964. From September 1963 to June 1965 Mrs. Donald (Helen) Johnstone, of Owen Sound, was music supervisor and was succeeded by Mrs. Murray Douglas, R.R. 2, Meaford, Ontario, who still holds the office.

Bothwell's Corner School, like many another, looked forward to the annual Christmas Concert as the highlight of the year. And it was not only the boys and girls who were enthusiastic about the festive gathering but everyone in the community anticipated the delights of the entertainment. Many recall the fun they had practising drills, dialogues, recitations, musical numbers, choruses and so on. This practising was usually done at recess, noon hour and even at four as the time of the big event drew near. This program, of course, was mostly of a Christmas nature and put on by local talent.

The concert was sometimes held in the school house, but often was held in Mr. William Ormiston's Hall. Mr. Ormiston, very interested in the school, often let the hall free of charge for this event, but occasionally there was a small charge. Folk in the neighbourhood can recall Mrs. Robert Walter playing for the concert and Mr. George Bothwell as chairman, many times through the years. The Christmas Tree and Santa Claus were other interesting features of the night's program which often closed with a dance

IT HAPPENED AT BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL

Some excerpts from the Minute Book of Bothwell's Corner School Board Meetings in the early years are worthy of note Motions read as follows -

That the children of the section whose age is from 7 to 12 years who do not attend school at least four months in the year that a rate of 15c per month be charged to each and that Robert Crichton collect the same at a salary of $2.00 a year, (1877)

That John Sheppard a pupil do have another trial to see if he will give up swearing and using bad language, (1884

That we do employ a Doctor to examine the children of the school on Mr Gordon's advice (Mr Thomas Gordon was Inspector)

That the school remain closed for two weeks until the teacher gets clear of her skin disease

That all non resident children shall pay 25c in advance monthly before being allowed to attend school

That the boys implicated in locking the teacher out be strictly warned that if they should repeat the offence they will be expelled from school and that John Ormiston do attend school tomorrow and warn the children of the consequences of misbehaving in school, (1900)

That the children have a half holiday to see the coaches of a display of farm produce as shown by the Government on Wednesday, October 27, 1915

That whereas complaints have come to the School Board of the school children being on the road using saucy language to strangers, therefore we the School Board disapproving of this by the following motion That the teacher be notified to keep the pupils in the school grounds and off the highway during recess. (1932)

This resolution passed at the January 16, 1930 meeting is most interesting. It was moved that the School Board sign the following and forward same to the Minister of Education in Toronto.

That we the ratepayers of S. S. No. 5 in the Township of Sydenham, County of Grey fully endorse the following resolution and recommend that a copy of it be forwarded to the Minister of Education in Toronto for his consideration.

That whereas in the northwestern part of Ontario the snow in the winter is very deep and drifts badly making it impossible for motor traffic on most of the roads from forty to sixty per cent of the teaching days.

And whereas in view of such conditions horse drawn vehicles would be necessary which would take from two to three hours to convey the children to school and would be a hardship and in some cases criminal to get small children out so early on cold, stormy mornings or zero weather waiting at a given point, probably a quarter of a mile from their homes for such conveyance, they could not make the trip owing to blocked roads and storm.

And whereas the ratepayers could not finance such a proposition and whereas the Township Board composed of ten members could not give as good a service to the communities affected as some thirty members of Trustee Boards as constitute the Rural Educational System at present.

Therefore be it resolved that we positively object to the Ontario Department of Education forcing upon us the Rural Sections, the Township Trustee School Board or Consolidated Schools.

Former pupils tell of some of the happenings of earlier school days. For instance there was that trick of setting frozen bottles of ink on the stove resulting in loud explosions and a great spattering of the writing fluid hitting and staining the ceiling.

Then there were the pranks of April 1st. One year a block of wood was wrapped in tissue paper and tied with ribbon, looking for all the world like the gift of a book. When the teacher walked in and saw the package she exclaimed, "Oh! how did you children know that this was my birthday?" The joke was really on the children. One might guess that this teacher was Miss Euphemia McGregor, who taught from 1893 to 1898, as she celebrated her 95th birthday April 1, 1966.

A congratulatory message was received by the school reunion committee from Miss McGregor for their efforts in planning the reunion and expressing her regrets at not being able to attend.

THE LITTLE STONE SCHOOL

The first school built in the Woodford District has been torn down. Once it was square and strong, but progress through the medium of highway blasting, and the passing of the years caused it to crumble. It was built in the year 1865 on lot 11, con. 1, N.C.R., on the Dougald McCallum farm, in front of the little log building which was Woodford's first post office. Evidence points to the fact that school classes were conducted in the same log structure. Donald MacDonald, Mr. Birkham and Miss Minnie Smith were the teachers who presided at the hand made teacher's desk.

Mr. Robert Elliott (in the year 1965) and 96 years of age (who has since passed away) remembered his classmates from district homes. The Ross, Moulton, Gilesby, McLurg, Hutchinson, Newman, Knight, Atcheson, Angus, Calvert, Craig, Turner, Long, Martin, McDonald, Leonard and Sutton children had successively lined up on home made benches and leaned over hand made desks as they tried to grasp the important "3 R's." Mr. Elliott spent only a short time in the little stone school. His sisters, Mary, Jane, Hannah, Liza, Sara, Tillie, Maggie, Emmy, Alice and Tessie all went to this school.

George Keyes often carried his children to school on his back. They did not have shoes and the snow was deep. They did have many yeoman farmers (retired army men, and they had not learned how to tan hides and make shoes for their families.

This school situated midway between the present Woodford school and the Stone school became inadequate after a short period of time probably ten to fifteen years and a school was built down at Woodford. Some of the students attended there and the others went up to a log building that had been a Methodist Church and later became known as the Stone School No. 6.

Miss Aggie Beattie, of Owen Sound, tells of her sisters and brothers, Margaret, Bessie, Annie, Janet, Mary, John, James, Andrew and Adam, most of whom attended this little stone school. The Beatties lived on the farm now owned by Cliff Stevens.

Dougald McCallum was granted the patent on the lot 11 (100 acres, from the crown in the year 1847. He sold the parcel of land, part of 1 rood to interested citizens for 5 shillings in the year 1863. These citizens built the little stone school in the year 1865. In the year 1877 the school parcel of land and the buildings were sold to Hugh Reid for $200.00. In 1879 it was sold to Charles Phipps for $220.00 and in 1884 it was sold back to the McCallum family for $150.00.

Archibald MacDonald, Wilbur Stonehouse, Howard K. MacDonald, Lorne Snider, and now Elwood Snider have been the successive owners of the little stone school which was Woodford's first place of learning and memory of a very few.

S.S. NO. 6, SYDENHAM Stone School

The first school in this vicinity was on Lot 6, Con. 1, S.C.R., on the property now owned by Albert Elliott, and was remodelled from a (Methodist) church. The building was of roughcast and was fitted with double desks. The only other furniture consisted of a few wooden benches and open shelves. A box stove fitted with a drum furnished the heat and water was carried by the pupils from a spring in the rock in Robert Elliott's field The average attendance was 45

S.S No. 6, SYDENHAM STONE SCHOOL

At a special meeting held in the roughcast school on Dec 30, 1891, James Long offered to sell to the school sections one square acre of land on the southeast corner of Lot 17, Con 1, N C R as a site for a new school For this property he asked the sum of $40 The present stone school was built in 1892 by James Sparling at a cost of $950.00 The roughcast school was sold to Roger Lamont for $5 and was wrecked and the material removed. The first teacher in the new school was Miss Ada Miller, whose salary of $290 included not only her teaching duties, but also the caretaking Salaries have gradually climbed since then. In 1930 the teacher received $1100 and in 1964, $3100

Various improvements have been made In 1901 the woodshed was built at a cost of $39 50 the bell was placed in 1907, also a

S.S. No. 6, SYDENHAM STONE SCHOOL 1910

Back Row L. to R. Tom MacDonald, John Burns, Luella Stonehouse, Lily Long, Miss Valeria Hepburn (later Mrs. M. W. Laycock) teacher, Etta Stonehouse, Lizzie McGuire, Leo McGuire, Willie Long, Willie Livingstone

2nd Row L. to R. Stanley Hutchinson, Harry Hutchinson, Bobbie Burns, Carter Long, Gracie [illegible], Ada Turner, Emily Hutchinson, Jessie Hutchinson, Ethel Long, Willie Elliott, Harvey Burns

Front Row L. to R. Carman Long, Elwood Elliott, Sammie Long, Allan Burns, Norman MacDonald, Robbie [illegible], Albert Elliott, Hubert Turner, Willie Burns

library was begun with books valued at $20. and a teacher's desk purchased. Thirty four desks were bought in 1912, in 1920 a brick porch was built, in 1931 indoor toilets were installed. The well was drilled in 1905, in 1943 a flag pole was raised and in 1949 Hydro was installed. In 1964 the school heating system was changed to gas. Since there was no further use for the woodshed, it was sold and torn down.

In December 1942, the Stone School united with seven other Sydenham schools to form the North Sydenham Township Area school board. By 1965 this North Board and the South Board united to have only one school board in the township.

In an extensive campaign of cleaning up, painting and planting, this school placed second Provincially in a Rural School Beauti

S.S. No. 6, SYDENHAM — STONE SCHOOL

Back Row L. to R.: Philip [illegible], Howard MacDonald, Osborne Elliott, Margaret Stewart, Lenore Laycock, Lillian Middleton, Audrey Clark, Miss Kathleen Smith (teacher 1926-29).
2nd Row L. to R.: Hector Gunn, Wilbur Stonehouse, Garnet Stonehouse, Lloyd Laycock, Walter Stewart.
Front Row L. to R.: Ron Gunn, Eddie Woodward, Douglas Laycock, Bert Clarke, Doris Stonehouse, Flora McCaffrey, Rose Gunn, Alice Woodward.

fication contest. Pupils have also done well on many occasions in the Grey County Festival of Music. Keen interest has also been shown in the Township School Fair and the Eaton Award for the greatest number of points has come to a pupil of this school several times.

Graduates have gone on to professions in stenography, teaching and nursing as well as other careers. Mr. Edward Calvert, a graduate, served his country in the Boer War. Others who served in the Great War, 1914-18, included Elwood Elliott, William Livingston and Charles Fearns, and in World War II, Garnet Stonehouse, Reginald McDonald, Russell Artley, Bert Clark and Douglas Laycock.

Teachers have included: 1892 Miss Ada Miller, 1895 Miss Minnie Campbell, 1898 Miss Bertha Brown, 1900 Miss Shaw (completed by Miss Thompson), 1901-2 Miss Bertha Brown, 1903 Miss Jean Duncan, 1904 Miss Maud Sherman, 1905 Percy Harwood, 1906-7 Miss Walker, 1908-9 Alice McCosh, 1910 Miss L. Headrick and Miss B. V. W. Hepburn, half year each, 1911-12 Miss Hay, 1913 Miss Bye, 1914 Miss Beamish, 1915 Miss Clara Paterson, 1916 Miss Lottie Townes, 1917 Miss Margaret Firth, 1918 Miss Violet McQueen, 1919 Miss Lawson, 1920-21 Miss Marie Hall.

S.S. 6 SYDENHAM — STONE SCHOOL 1938

Front Row L. to R. — Gordon Maynard, Glynn Waterton

Second Row L. to R. — Jack Woodward, Anna Gunn, Russell Arley, Elgin Long, Art Calvert, Bob Long

Third Row L. to R. — Allan Arley, Gordon Long, Gordon Gunn, Lois Gunn, Jean Maynard, Hazel Woodward, Catherine Calvert

Back Row L. to R. — Annie Arley, Noreen Waldron, Helen Maynard, Vickie Johnson, Mrs. Albert Elliott, teacher, Bessie Ross, Marjorie Long, Elizabeth Maynard

1922-24 Miss Cecilia Wilson, 1925 Miss M. Frost, 1926-8 Miss Kathleen Smith, 1929 Miss Smith and Miss V. Hindle, half year each, 1930 Miss Vickie Hindle, 1931-32 Mrs. Albert Elliott, Miss Isabel Palmer, Miss Mildred Bye, 1933 Miss Jean Bumstead, Mrs. Lloyd Hunt, Miss Althea Lageer, 1954 Mr. Floyd Wilcox, 1955 Mrs. Evelyn Taylor, 1956-62 Miss Vera Hogarth, 1963 Mrs. Don Davison, 1964-67-Mrs. Donald Boyes

S.S. No. 6, SYDENHAM — STONE SCHOOL 1955

Front Row L. to R. Randy Edwards, Ivan Benedict, Garry Snider, Dennis Keeling, Peter Haswell

2nd Row L. to R. Marilynn Porter, Mary Silverthorn, Joan Edwards, Sharon Stonehouse, Laurie Spence, Linda Bothwell, Elaine Metcalfe

3rd Row L. to R. Maribel Waterton, Carl Laycock, Bob Bothwell, Roy Long, Marie Elliott, Mike Haswell

4th Row L. to R. Marilyn Stonehouse, Lois Metcalfe, Myrtle Stevens, Mrs. Evelyn Taylor (teacher)

S.S. NO. 7 SYDENHAM - Silcote School

A log school was built in this community about 1855. It was then called The Mountain. The school burned to the ground and was replaced by another log building. A short time after it became a Separate School, there being only three Protestant ratepayers in the section.

In 1869 or 1870 a Public School was built on the corner of 30 and 31 sideroad, 2nd concession on the property of Francis

Lipsett where his great grandson Frank Lipsett now resides, to be known as the Silcote School. It was of frame construction and was about thirty by forty feet and seated between fifty and sixty pupils. During the winter months young men attended who were in their late teens. In 1876 desks were provided for the students at a cost of $64.00.

From the time the school was built until 1883 it stood on land owned by Robert Lipsett. But with two payments of $15.00 and $10.00 the land was purchased from Mr. Lipsett with A. M. Stephens making the deed. It cost the section seven dollars to have this land surveyed. In 1896 the frame school was sold to Mr. John Lipsett and the present brick one built.

The first annual meeting of which there is any record was of January 11, 1871, written in fine Spencerian script which is not seen in these times. The secretary of the event was John Ramsay. The names of George Edwards, John Stephens, Colin

The first school house built at "The Mountain" later known as Silcote S. S. No. 7 Sydenham Township. This picture would be taken in 1880 or 1881, the teacher Miss Margaret Hall. The man standing on the left is Richard Bell. The three men on the right reading left to right are Richard Johnston, Hugh McInnes and Robert Lipsett. The children are from such families as the Edwards, Stephens, Lipsetts, Lanckes, Leflars, Campbells, Ramsays, Lemons, McDonald's, [illegible], Camerons, Hodgsons, Bells, Neish's, Wamsley's, Heaven's, Kirvans, Wardell's, Eckerts, Vanwick's, Harkness, McMullan's, McKee's, Landry's, Johnston's.

Campbell, William Landle, Nelson Leflar, Francis Lemon (who was elected to the office of trustee at this meeting), John Ramsay and his father, Maxwell Ramsay, all appear in these minutes. It also records that a motion was made to the effect that each ratepayer sending children to school provide one cord of two foot fire wood inside of one month from date. An amendment was carried that wood be let by contract, the contractor to wait for his money until the following year, 1872, in order that the amount might be raised by rate bill. This meant that each ratepayer paid his school tax directly into the hands of the secretary-treasurer, and was gathered by someone authorized for that purpose.

S.S. No. 7, SYDENHAM — SILCOTE SCHOOL, 1926

The income from this method of tax collecting for 1870 and '71 amounted to $352.16 and the section's expenses were $356.09, showing a deficit of $3.93, so it was no wonder the wood contractor was compelled to wait for his pay. The highest taxpayer

S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM

Miss Millie Wallace — teacher June 21st 1897 — Jubilee year

Front Row, L. to R. — sitting on grass John Bell, Phoebe Campbell, Frank Stewart, Mary Bell, Aggie Lemon, Jack McKay, Martha McMillan

2nd Row, L. to R. — Russel [illegible], Tressie McMillan, Ethel Bell, Reg Johnson, [illegible], [illegible] Fulford, Miss Millie Wallace, teacher, Percy Fulford, Thomas Farquharson, Bobby Lipsett, Everett Johnson, Mary McKay, in behind Everett

3rd Row, L. to R. — Frank Lipsett, Phemie McMillan, Annie Bell, Max Lipsett, little Austin Lipsett, Fanny Farquharson, Mattie Johnson, Maggie Hughes, Kate Farquharson, holding [illegible] — Wilbert Fulford standing with both hands in pockets

4th Row, L. to R. — Mr. Richard Johnson, Susie Campbell, Kattie Bell, Thomas Hughes, [illegible] Harkness, John Harkness, Jim Bell, Richard Bell, James Lipsett, John Lemon, Ernest Bell, Bert Bell standing with one hand in pocket

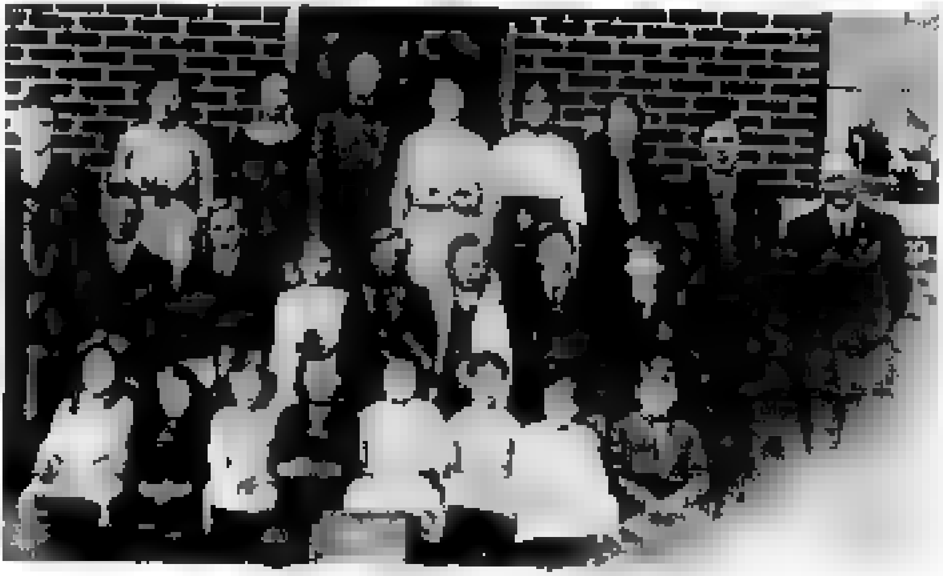
5th Row, L. to R. — Thomas McMillan, Joe Bell, Esther McMillan, Minnie Hughes, Kate Farquharson, Nettie Bell, [illegible] Lipsett, Frank Johnson, Donald McKay, Bert Bell

6th Row, L. to R. — small children standing on bench — Jim Harkness, Harold Johnson, Stanley Campbell, Mike Hughes, Newman Campbel

Back Row, L. to R. — Mattie Lemon, Messers Wm. Johnson, Richard Bell, Colin Campbell

was John Lipsett who paid $11.48 and John Lemon who paid $11.43 on one hundred acres of land.

At this time in 1876's teachers' salaries ranged anywhere from $220 to $800 per year. The first teacher in this section was Mr. Hale and the second Miss Martha McInnis, who later married Colin Campbell, son of Adam Campbell, who was the first settler in the section. Teachers who followed were Lydia Mallory, Jane Spence, Flora Earl, Kate Wade, Kate Breckenridge, Margaret Hall, Clara Knight, George Jolley, Helen Smith, George Campbell, Mildred Wallace, Maria Sloane, Euphemia McGregor, Mar garet Simpson, Mary Read, Beatrice Wilson, Laura Brown, Isabelle Robertson, Ethel Bye, Mamie Hindle, Miss Wright, Beatrice Farrow, Mamie McPherson, Florence Hindle, Nellie Burritt, Isabelle Dobie, Mildred Morris, Marjory McDougald, Verna Copper, Rose McClelland, Annie Bowman, Isabelle Bell, Muriel MacRae, Edna Jennings and Bernice Harbottle. Since 1871 no record is given of the death of any teacher while located in this school but a few have married and settled here, namely Martha McInnis becoming Mrs. Colin Campbell, Kate Breckenridge, Mrs. Louis Campbell, Mamie Hindle, Mrs. Everett Johnson, Muriel MacRae, Mrs. Frank Lapsett and Bernice Harbottle, Mrs. Bruce Bell, who was the teacher when the school closed in 1945.



S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM — SILCOTE SCHOOL
May 21st 1914

Front Row L. to R. — Edith Lipsett, Mamie McDonald, Lizzie Bell, Mary Calhoun, Elsie Lipsett, Katie McDonald, Marguerite Calhoun, Joseph Calhoun.

Centre Row L. to R. — Edgar Fulford, Emery Sommer, Pearl McDonald, Joe Graham, Harold Brown, Ernest Vanwyck, Neil McKay.

Back Row L. to R. — Mr. Arthur McDonald, trustee, Effie McDonald, Eileen Brown, Miss Mamie Hindle, teacher, Jesse Bell, Jean Johnson, Vera McDonald, Charles Lipsett, trustee, Samuel Vanwyck, trustee.

A list of ratepayers in 1878 included Charles McDonald, Eli Londrey, Thomas Van, James Holdiway, James Lemon, John McMillan, John McMillan Jr., Wm. McMillan, Duncan McMillan

Joseph Walmsley, George J Walmsley, Nelson Leflar, Wm. Kirvan, Schyler Kirvan. George A. Campbell. John Lemon, Alfred Lemon, Richard N. Johnson, Norton Johnston, James Cleave, Wm. Bell and Sons, James Tucker, Veart Vanwyck, John Neish, Peter Cameron, Maxwell Ramsey, John Lipsett. George Edwards, John Stephens, Robert Lipsett, Colin Campbell, Wm. Johnson. Robert Harkness, John McInnes, Peter Anderson, D. McGregor

S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM SILCOTE SCHOOL

Front Row L. to R. Katie McDonald, Thelma Vanwyck, Wilson Johnson has an apple for the teacher, Anna Johnson, Margaret Graham
2nd Row L. to R. Wallace Bell, Lizzie Bell, Joseph Graham, Elsie Lipsett
Left rear beside lilac bush Edith Lipsett
Miss Mamie McPherson was the teacher at the time 1920

S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM SILCOTE SCHOOL
OCTOBER 21st 1938

Front Row L. to R. Irvin Seigrist, Mac Johnson, Norman Bell, Russell Farquharson, Elgin Vanwyck, Thomas Johnson, Harley Bye
Middle Row L. to R. Keith Johnson, Ruby Seigrist, Orma Farquharson, Doris Vanwyck, Oran Farquharson
Back Row L. to R. Muriel Farquharson, Mildred Vanwyck, Laura Foulds, Miss Muriel MacRae — teacher, Merle Vanwyck, Mildred Bye, Jean Vanwyck

During this period of almost one hundred years the attending teachers sent out many successful students into the world to take their place in prominent positions. Some were Thomas Cleave postmaster at Carman, Manitoba, George Stephens a valued member of the Wawanesa Fire Insurance Company in Winnipeg, his brother Hugh was employed as cataloguer for the telephone company of the same city, Minnie Campbell a school teacher later turning to nursing, Frank Lipsett, Sr., now Chiropractic Doctor in Florida, Ethel Bye, a successful teacher, Sadie Campbell, well known milliner owning Waldes Hat Shop in Owen Sound, Edith Lipsett, a teacher, later becoming Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter devoting several years to Institute work. Those taking up the nursing profession were Phoebe Foulds, Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson, to the ministry. Harley Bye at present minister at Huntingdon and Franklin Centre, Quebec. Keith Johnson who is employed in the Federal Archives, Ottawa.

The first Arbor Day celebrated by Silcote School was in 1888 when Miss Clara Knight was the teacher. Two Manitoba Maples each side of the gate which opened directly in front of the school were provided by Gideon and John Harkness and planted by Phoebe Lipsett and Sadie Campbell. The lilac shrub was planted by Alberta Bye, other shrubs and bulbs were planted later by various teachers in charge.

SILCOTE-Anecdote

Most every rural school had its own special brand of deviltry and many are the tales which are told of the goings on in former days. Some of the stories go so far back they are just legends now, but Silcote is more up to date. This anecdote still brings a grin to the face of any boy or girl of that era when every youngster in the school was soundly trounced by a plucky teacher following a disastrous recess episode one winter's day. It all began with a fort which the boys had constructed from bricks of snow. They had been warned by the teacher to stay at the back of the school away from the windows, which instructions had been carried out. But they had a fine lot of snowball ammunition made ready for a big sham battle at last recess.

Somehow or other when recess rolled around the girls managed to get their coats and togs on first and were out destroying the fort when the boys got out there ready for their big battle. Of course, the girls had caused trouble and war was declared right away. The girls ran for the shelter of the school and the boys let fire with their ammunition. In attempting to hit the girls as they ran, a snowball went through a window pane sending shattered glass and snow to the front of the school. The teacher came to the door to enquire who was responsible. Wilson Johnson admitted the honor without resistance and was assisted by Charles Caldwell who also admitted his guilt. Both boys were ushered to their seat for the remainder of the recess. When school was called and the teacher learned the girls had been the cause of the outbreak she felt to be fair to the boys she should strap the whole school. Since Wilson threw the snowball which broke the window he got the first strapping and Charles came second. The teacher Miss Mildred Morris (1925) took the razzing she got from the adults of the community for undertaking such a job, all in good part.

IRISH BLOCK SCHOOLS (St. Michael's School)

At one time there were two schools serving the educational needs of the Block. Upon the completion of the first brick church, the old log church was converted to a school. Its first teacher was a Mr. John Slattery. The other school, later known as S.S.S. No. 7, was built as closely as can be ascertained in the early eighteen fifties. It was built of clap board on the outside, having three windows on each side, and the inside including the ceiling was lined with wainscotting. Naturally, it would have the porch for

SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION S.S.S. No. 7 Sydenham

Miss Margaret Sullivan — teacher
Picture taken 1918
Front Row L to R — Louis Godfrey, John Armstrong, John Duggan, Angela Matthews, Millicent, Millie Armstrong, Elsie Hood, Irene Duggan, Wilfred Murray, Mary Hood, John Matthews
Centre Row L to R — Marguerite Cahoon, Marguerite Godfrey, Mary Armstrong, Eileen Traynor, Pat Armstrong, Pat Duggan, Pat Murray, Joseph Cahoon, Norman Armstrong, Louis Duggan, Mike Duggan
Back Row L to R — Miss Margaret Sullivan, teacher, Agnes Cameron, Mary Traynor, Patricia Duggan, Mary Cahoon, Ruby Eve, Leo Duggan, Bernadette Godfrey, Catheline Cameron, Cornelius (Con'ba) Duggan, Vincent Hood

the entrance and as every other country school, the attached wood shed at the back. It was a simple plain country school and many wonderful students passed through its doors. But to keep abreast with progress, in 1962 the pupils of S.S.S. No. 7 were sent to an Owen Sound School by bus. The school which had served the Block for well over a century, came under the auctioneer's hammer and a familiar and well loved landmark has disappeared forever. It had seen many teachers come and go and education develop from the simple 3R's to a standard of education to which the school could no longer qualify for the required government regulations.

Those who laboured within it's four walls endeavouring to teach and guide the children of the Block were: Miss McLean

Mrs. Bridgewater, Miss Ellen McHugh, Miss Mary Ann Morgan, Miss Winnifred Morgan, Miss Brennan, Miss McCully, Mr. John Slattery, Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, Miss Hart, Miss Sara Cahoon, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Bernard McGuire, Miss Loretta Traynor, Mr. Joe Garvey, Miss Beatrice Traynor, Miss Margaret Sullivan, Miss Jean Harden, Miss Loretta Feehan, Miss Annie Mulhall, Miss Mary McEwan, Miss Eileen Clifford, Miss Shea, Miss Ellen Redden, Miss McMenamy, Miss Record, Miss Cameron, Mary Iva McGuire, Miss Mary Murphy, Mr. Clement Slattery, Miss Ann Nolan, Miss Marguerite O'Hara, Miss Blanche Duggan, Miss Florence Bolan, Miss Monica Murphy, Miss Irene Broderick, Miss Winnifred Slattery, Miss Margaret Ronan, Miss Olga Sobevak, Miss Angela Morris, Miss Mary McKenny, Miss Leonita Thompson, Miss McCann, Mrs. Mike Kucher, Miss Kathleen Rotman, Miss Patricia Preen and Larry Fletcher.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL — S.S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM
1960-1961

Front Row, left to Right: Jo-Anne Godfrey, Theresa Armstrong, Dennis Duggan, Philip Godfrey, Jim Duggan, Roy Cahoon, David Traynor.
Second Row, left to Right: Joan Hogan, Bernard Duggan, Tony Traynor, Anne Cahoon, Brenda Cahoon, Lester Cahoon, Howard Traynor, Terry Godfrey.
Third Row, left to Right: Miss Patricia Preen, Lisa Duggan, Marguerite Traynor, Donna Lapierre, Leonard Cahoon, Patrick Matthews, Michael Traynor.

S.S. NO. 8, SYDENHAM Balaclava School

The first school building was frame and stood where the gravel pit now is on the James Lemon farm. This was burned down and school was held in the Orange Hall, which was a residence until a log school was built on the south-east corner of Robert Fraser's farm, the site of the present school. In 1864, Simon Graham was the teacher with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils.

S.S. No. 8, SYDENHAM BALACLAVA SCHOOL, 1966

In 1870 a stone school was built by the masons, Joseph Briggs and son, Walter. The present brick school was erected by contractor A. Rolston, of Owen Sound, in 1915. It was a modern school with basement and furnace.

Many older girls and boys attended school only in the winter time in the early days.

Silcote pupils attended Balaclava School until their section was formed. When Silcote School closed in 1945 as the attend-

S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM BALACLAVA SCHOOL — JUNE [illegible]

Teacher — Miss Irene Campion

Front Row (l. to r.): Duncan Moulton, George Fraser, Ted Johnstone, Ben Johnstone, Neil Edmonstone, John McEachern, Bill Edmonstone

Second Row (l. to r.): Anna Mae Graham, Mary Ferris, Hazel H[illegible], Jean Johnstone, [illegible] Edmonstone, [illegible] McEachern, Jean Fraser, [illegible] Fraser, [illegible] Hill, Russel Hill, William King (Trustee

Third Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Lemon, [illegible], [illegible] Howitt, Bob Ferris, Bruce Ferris, Margaret Watson, [illegible], [illegible] Moulton, [illegible], [illegible] Lemon, James Fraser (Trustee), George E. Howitt (Sec-Treasurer)

Fourth Row (l. to r.): [illegible] McKnight, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (Teacher), [illegible] Lemon, Irene Moulton, [illegible], [illegible] Moulton, [illegible] Moulton, Arthur Lemon, Percy Lemon

ance was small some of the pupils again came to Balaclava until this school also was closed at the completion of the school year in June 1965. Arrangements were made to transport Balaclava pupils by bus to Leith school. Mrs. Frank Lipsett, the last teacher in the school, also went to Leith to teach.

Through the years teachers at Balaclava School were: Simon Graham, Mr. Noble, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Jerome Farwell, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Dan McLean (later Rev. D. McLean), Miss Lizzie Reid

Miss Fraser (daughter of Rev. J.B. Fraser), Mr. John Henning (later a lawyer), Mr. R. Carnahan, Mr. Wm. Early, Mr. Alex Sinclair (later a doctor), Mr. William Day, Miss Jennie Thompson, Miss Mabel Wilkinson, Miss Irene Campion, Miss Olive Gatehouse, Miss Florence McGregor, Miss Susan Schales, Miss Vera Riddell, Miss Gladys Topcott, Miss Marie McMillan, Miss Mattie McKinley, Miss M.R. Gilliland, Miss Grace Adams, Miss Isabelle Nicol, Miss Mary Fleming, Miss Alice Davidson, Miss Ruth Krause.

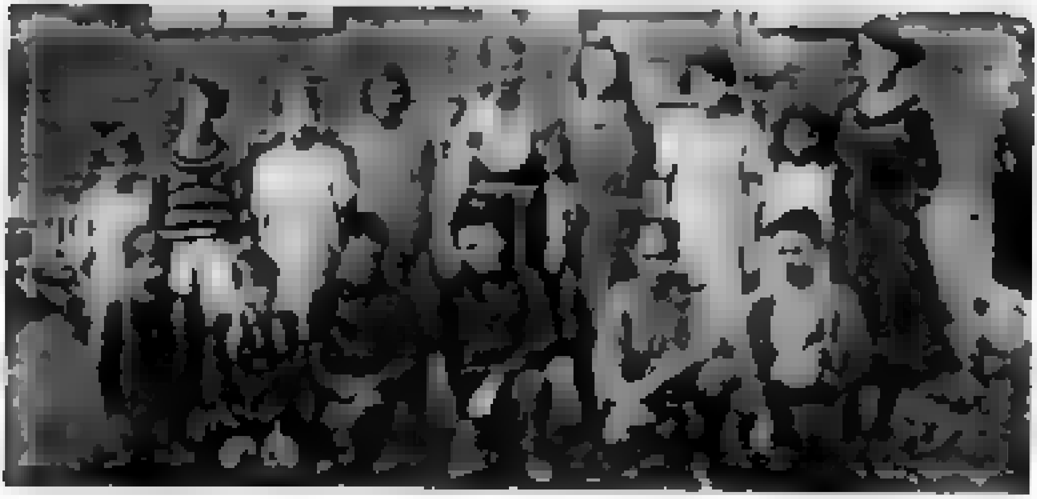
S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM-BALACLAVA 1917

Back Row, l. to r.: John Fitzsimmons, [illegible] Brown, Annie Scott, Irene Johnstone, Eleanor Rae, Zelma Laycock, William Louie, Mac King

Second Row, l. to r.: Miss A.C. McMillan (teacher), Tessie Rae, Alice [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Mabel Hill, [illegible] Hill, Edward King, [illegible] [illegible], Margaret King, Bertha Brown, Roberta King, Mary King

Third Row, l. to r.: [illegible] Scott, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] King, Ruby King, [illegible] Fitzsimmons, [illegible] Johnstone, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Hill, [illegible] Brown, [illegible] Fitzsimmons

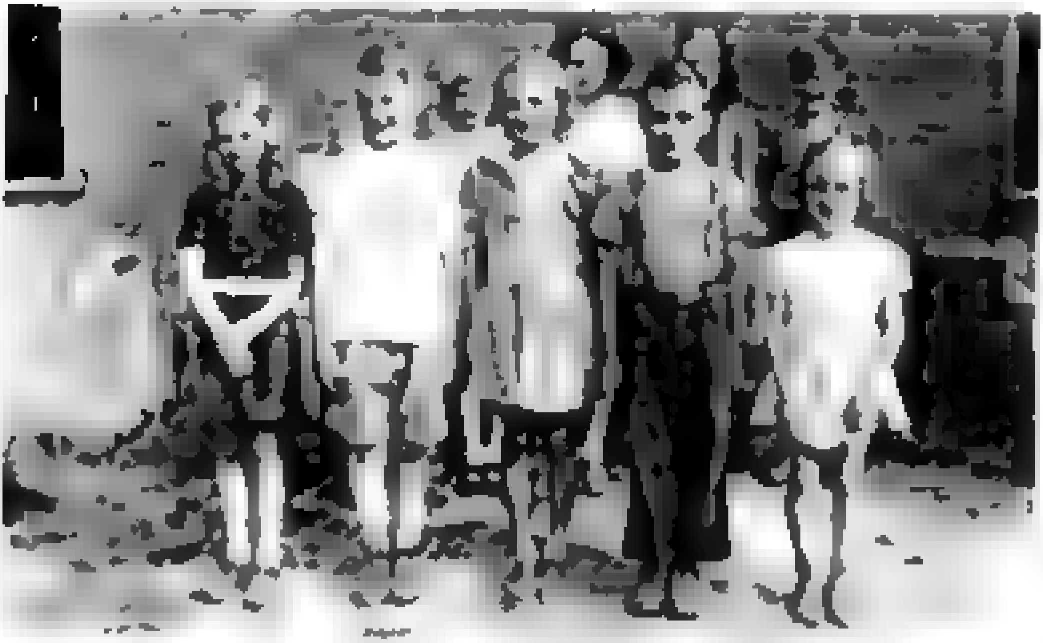
Front Row, l. to r.: [illegible] Fitzsimmons, Frank [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Albert Laycock, Roy Brown, Neil Fitzsimmons, Edward [illegible], William Fitzsimmons, [illegible] Hill, Russell Hill



S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM-BALACLAVA — ABOUT 1923

Front Row L. to R. — Howard Woods, John Carbert, Irvin Edmonstone, Bill Scott, Ted McReynolds, Mac Lowrie

Back Row L. to R. — Margaret McReynolds, Gladys Woods, Florence Brown, Annie Scott, Alice Carbert, Florence Lowrie, [illegible] Lavrick, Margaret Edmonstone, Miss Isabel Nicol, Teacher



S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM-BALACLAVA-JUNE 1946

Front Row L. to R. — Leslie Lee, John Lowrie, Myrtle Stewart, James [illegible], Jane Stewart

Back Row L. to R. — Douglas Lowrie, Phyllis Johnstone, Lois Johnson, Jean Stewart, Kenneth King

S.S. No. 8 BALACLAVA 1962

Front Row L. to R. — Bruce Lemon, Marilyn Johnson, Steven Bumstead, Faverne Weatherall, Blaine Bell

Second Row L. to R. — Shirley Visser, Arthur Lemon, Tony Bell, Glen Lemon, Donald Johnson

Third Row L. to R. — Paula Lemon, Kathy Stewart, Leslie Bumstead, Mark Lemon, Donna Stewart

Teacher — Mrs. Frank (Muriel) Lipsett

Miss Jean McCurdy, Miss Isabelle Palmer, Mrs. Marie Morris, Miss Frances Frizzell, Miss Clara Wolfe, Miss Mildred Bye, Mrs. Fern Pittman, Mrs. Betty Wilson, Mrs. (Doreen) Harold Scott, Mrs. Wilmer (Elsie) Cook, Mrs. Frank (Muriel) Lipsett

U.S.S. NO. 9 SYDENHAM and ST. VINCENT
BOGNOR - St. Paul's School

The history of this school dates back to the early spring of 1856, when a notice was posted on April 19th, stating that a

meeting of the Householders of S.S. No. 9 would be held at the home of Thomas Walker on April 25, 1856.

Matthew Trotter was the chairman of this first meeting and Donald Baxter the secretary when Samuel Caswell was elected trustee for three years, Alexander McNiven for two years and Peter Drummond for one year.

The next meeting of householders was called October 20, 1856, at the home of Thomas Walker. It was decided by motion then that the schoolhouse be built on the northeast corner of lot No. 3, con. 2, of the Township of Sydenham. It was moved by Samuel Caswell and seconded by John Walker that the schoolhouse be of log construction, 28 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, the first two rounds to be of cedar and the remaining rounds rock elm. This motion was resolved. Moved by Peter Drummond, seconded by Robert Bailey, and resolved that the Corporate Seal of School Section No. 9 be a Fourpenny Piece of British Sterling Money. $1.50 was paid for the seal.

At a later meeting on November 17, 1856, it was decided by motion to build the schoolhouse on the southwest corner of lot No. 4 in the first concession, Township of Sydenham.

The specifications for the schoolhouse were drawn up on February 28, 1957, and the contract given for the building of same to James Dunn for the sum of Thirty Pounds Currency. Mr. Dunn aggreed to have the work completed by December 1, 1857. The trustees were to pay him by January 1, 1858, providing that the schoolhouse was finished according to agreement and specifications.

At a meeting of the householders of the section on December 17, 1857, it was moved by Alexander McNiven, seconded by Thomas Walker, that the school be supported by a rate of 1s. 3d. per month on each scholar attending the school. The motion carried, but a meeting of the householders of the school section was called on May 8, 1858, to reconsider the motion, when it was moved by Peter Drummond and seconded by Robert Bailey, that the school be supported by a rate on property. This was carried unanimously.

The first Rate Bill for the section is dated January 30, 1857 and contains the names of all "householders" of the section, his lot and concession, the amount for which his land property is assessed in pounds, the rate per pound of assessment which is 4 pence and the amount of taxes in pounds, shillings and pence.

The rate was determined and varied annually according to the amount of money needed by the trustees to defray the expenses. The tax rate on the assessed value of land property for 1858 was 2 pence per pound and in 1859 it was three-quarter cents per dollar of assessment. In 1874, owing to the building of the new stone school the trustees calculated that 2½ mills on the dollar would be required to defray the expenses of the section and Donald Baxter would let the people know the amount of their taxes. After 1878 the trustees made a requisition each year to the Township Council for the amount needed for the maintenance of the school.

U.S.S. No. 9 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT

[illegible]

While the trustees estimated the needs of the school themselves and determined the rate for the taxes required the school was termed a Free School. The Rate Bills later known as [illegible] recorded on the treasurer's book [illegible]

PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 9, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
BOGNOR SCHOOL

Taken in front of St. Paul's Church, with their teacher
Robert McDonald, in June, 1920
Names of pupils, reading from left to right
[illegible]
[illegible] Jessie Moffatt, Bessie Martin, George Moffatt
[illegible] Jerry, Earl Phillips
[illegible] Hazel McLean

The first teacher of the newly erected schoolhouse was Mary Peterson, who was paid a salary of 20 pounds currency for 9 months. The agreement was dated May 1st, 1858.

A teacher's house was built in 1857 on the site of the present crossroads of the 1 and 2 concession road and the 3 and 4 sideroad of Sydenham Township, there being no road there at that time. It was quite close to the schoolhouse.

The estimate of William Hunt of $3.00 was accepted for logging and clearing the land belonging to the schoolhouse, he being responsible in case of fire at the time of its being cleared.

At their meeting on August 12, 1859, the trustees adopted a resolution to see about getting the writings for the rights of the school ground property drawn up and recorded. $2.00 was paid for the drawing out of a bond for the deed of the school ground and $1.25 for recording the bond.

At a meeting of the householders on March 15, 1859, it was moved by William Gardner, seconded by Colin Baxter, that this meeting empower the trustees to let any Protesting or any Evangelical Preacher have the schoolhouse to preach and the responsibility to be on the section in case of accidents. Regular church services were held for residents of the community in the schoolhouse from 1862 until St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was built in 1867.

In the first years of the school, the wood for the stove was cut and supplied by the parents, whose children attended the school at the rate of one quarter cord for each scholar, to be put in by the first of March and parties failing to do the same will be charged for the expense of chopping the same, was the ruling. A resolution passed at a meeting of the trustees in 1861 stated that a rate of 25c be taken from each scholar entered upon the school roll for the purpose of furnishing firewood for the current year. In 1865 the trustees advertised for 30 cords of stove wood by tender. Four men each tendered for 50c a cord, but one of them, John Walker, agreed to supply the wood at 49c per cord.

and his agreement was accepted. From that time until 1962-3 when an oil furnace was installed in the school basement, the wood has been supplied either by tender or by contract let at the annual meetings, prices varying from 48c. to 94c. per cord through the early years and from $1.60 to $5.50 per cord in later years.

The furnishings of the early log school were very limited. The first mention of a blackboard was in 1860 when James Dunn was paid $4.00 for making a blackboard, a map stand and sixteen boards for table lessons. $3.50 was paid for a desk for the teacher in the same year. A quill pen was used to write the first minutes and treasurer's books, until about 1900.

Union School Section No. 9 Sydenham and St. Vincent came into being in 1862, when on August 20th of that year, a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the building of an addition to the school house to provide additional school room occasioned by the 12th concession of St. Vincent Township having applied to the St. Vincent Council to be separated from their own section and be united with No. 9 Section Sydenham. This was granted. The St. Vincent section agreed to pay their proportion of the addition to the school, which was to be ready to occupy by November 1, 1862. Joseph Bannan was paid $45.00 for building the addition. The log school house served until the present stone building was erected in 1873, at which time it was sold to Jonah Clark for $3.00.

In 1873, one-quarter of an acre of land was purchased from Thomas Walker through arbitration, for $25.00, and he was paid $1.00 for lifting the fence to make room for the new stone building. A surveyor was paid $3.00 to survey the school site, and Jonah Clark received $10.00 for inspecting the school while it was being built. The contract for building the school was awarded to Robert Clark and James Davidson, carpenters, and John Grant, builder, for the sum of $1356.00. The trustees were empowered to raise by private loan the amount required to finish the school house, ten per cent interest being paid on the money borrowed. The new school was completed by November 1873, and the last teacher in the log school, was the first in the new one. Mr George Henderson whose salary was $310 and $330 per annum

The first bell was bought in 1880 from A. M Stephens of Meaford It weighed 206 pounds and cost $26.00. the trustees thinking they made a good bargain A bell rope was also purchased and W D Rorke hung the bell in the belfry It is noted that 30c was paid for a new burner and chimney for the lamp, and coal oil was purchased as needed The trustees held most of their meetings in the school house

In 1882 the school library contained many books A complete catalogue was made of them and a copy sent to each householder in the section, in February of that year Library books were purchased regularly over the years A fire in the late autumn of 1882 caused extensive damage to the interior of the school, repairs costing $800 00

The first sidewalk was laid in July 1890, from each of the doors out to the little gates in front of the school Other improvements had been made about the grounds as well as in the interior of the school and values had gone up. The buildings in 1894 were valued at $1200 00 and the furniture at $200 00 Improvements continued and in 1925 there was a decided increase in values site, $200 00, building, $3000 00, furniture, $400 00 equipment $100 00

At one time the school boasted a band with George Henderson as the director Musical instruments listed as belonging to the school in 1907 were a violin cello. $25 00 clarionet or a clarion, $20 00, cornet $16 00, Piccolo. $3 50, piccolo. $1 50 Christmas concerts have been staged since the early years, the proceeds from the one given in 1875 amounted to $28 00. The children receive a training through these entertainments which they would not get in any other way In 1922 the trustees voted $35 00 toward the purchase of a phonograph The teacher, Robert McDonald, had planned to use the proceeds of the concert that year for the purpose but did not have enough. In 1932, at the request of the teacher Miss Ruth Venner, an organ was purchased This was sold in 1948 and a piano bought. In the same year it was moved by Robert King and seconded by William Martin that the school take advantage of the offer of the Department to supply a teacher who gives 40 half hour lessons per year at a total cost of $60.00 with a grant returning of $30.00, leaving a cost to the section of $30.00. Consequently George Newell of Meaford was engaged as music supervisor, then James Ervin, and at the time of writing in 1965 Mrs. Murray Douglas holds the position. The children of this school entered a chorus in the first Grey County Festival of Music in 1933 for which they won a shield. From that time they have continued to win awards from their musical training.

Half hour weekly periods of Bible instruction by a local minister were begun in 1941. A Mission Band was organized in the same year and carried on until the school was closed. Immunization and X-ray clinics have been provided for the children through the years.

As early as 1877 there appears to have been a consideration from outside circles to establish some form of a consolidated school as at the annual meeting of this section in that year it was moved by William Dayman, seconded by George Fraser that in the opinion of this meeting it is not desireable that local sections be abolished. The question was turned down again in 1879, and also in later years. But by the end of 1942 all of the local school boards in Sydenham township were dissolved when the areas of North and South Sydenham were formed, each having 8 schools, and each with a Board of Trustees elected by the ratepayers and a secretary-treasurer appointed by tender by the trustees. Another change was decreed by the Department of Education which ruled that as of January 1, 1965 a township could have only one School Board, and that to consist of five trustees and a secretary treasurer.

As of June 30, 1965 four of the sixteen schools in the township were closed and the pupils transported by bus to neighbouring schools. Plans are under way for a new Central Sydenham Township Elementary School.

PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 9, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
BOGNOR SCHOOL.

Front Row L. to R. — Jessie Weaver, Myrtle Shute, Laura Gillies, Lillian Stephens, Jessie Morrison, Charlie Weaver, Ila May Phillips, Olive McCort, Allan Reid, Archie Morrison, Melville Shute, Archie Shute.

Middle Row L. to R. — Vera Stephens, Hazel Phillips, David Martin, Alex Reid, Laverne Reid, Arthur Martin, Morrison Thomson, Eugene Thomson.

Back Row L. to R. — Maribelle Shute, Jean Miller, Jennie Morrison, Mary Weaver, Russell Martin, Lorne Boyd, William Gillies, Allan Weaver, Allan Anderson, Mervyn Johnson, Mr. Elwood Cook (teacher).

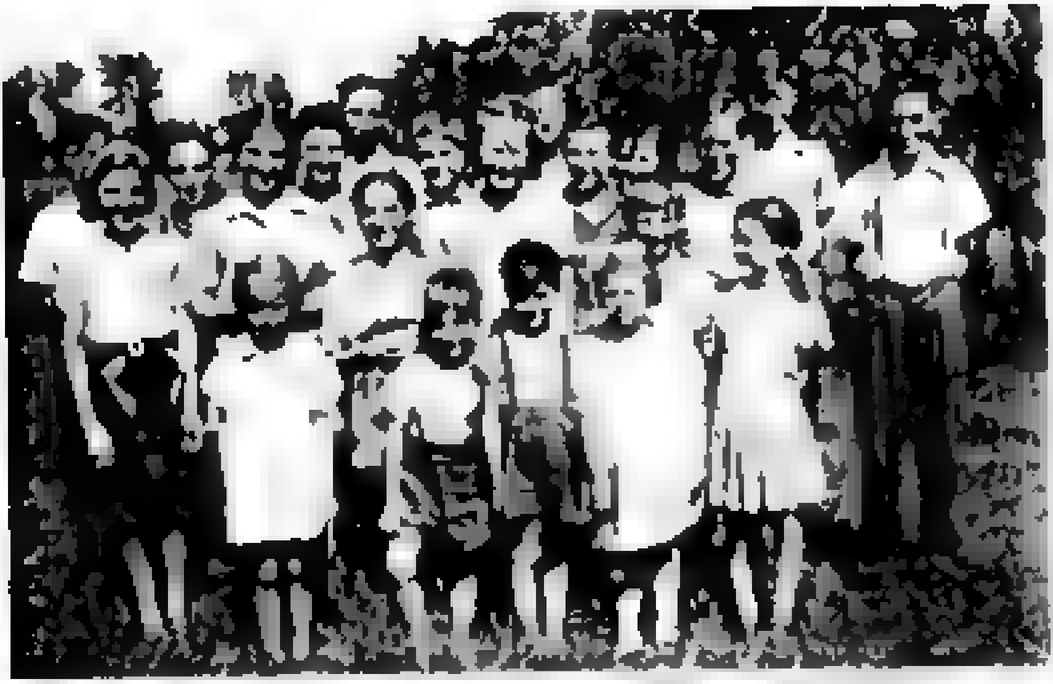
At their June meeting in 1928 the trustees decided to have Scottish kilt suits made for the children to wear at the School Fair at Meaford in the fall. Schools entering the fair competed and were judged for marching, costume and school chorus. The trustees also decided to have a box social in the Bognor Hall on June 16, the proceeds to go toward paying for material for the suits. After paying $3.25 for the boxes they netted $13.55 from the $16.80 receipts.

Items purchased for the suits are noted: cloth for suits, $60.84; goods for caps, 10.90; buttons, 2.94; pattern, .35; stockings, 13.50; fringe and poles for the banner, 2.90.

Miss Hanna Moffat was assisted by other ladies in the village to make the Highland Tartan kilt suits. The children wore them proudly and won the first prize. They went to Durham later in the same year to attend the fair there. For quite a number of years — into the forties — the kilt-clad U.S.S. No. 9 school was a common sight at both the school fair and at the Walter's Falls Agricultural Fall Fair where they won their share of the prizes.

No history of U.S.S. No. 9 Sydenham and St. Vincent would be complete without mention of some of the varied services which the trustees provided for the welfare of the school children through the years. Paid picnic expenses and prizes, entry fee and prizes for exhibits at the Walters Falls Agricultural Fair, entry fee and prizes for the School Fair, music instructor to teach music and singing, fees for contestants at Grey County Festival of Music, supplied equipment and supplies for hot lunches at school, seeds and equipment for school garden and paid a pupil each year to tend the garden in summer holidays, free dental services, free text books and all curriculum requirements, 1937-1965, equipment for a Fifth Class, 1934-1941, pupils, Gladys Carmichael, Marjorie Stephens, Jean Weaver, Mary McDougall and Bernice Miller, provided library books beginning in the first years of the school. A grant was paid to the trustees from the beginning on prize books as well as library books. A set of Books of Knowledge was purchased for $69.00 in 1932, provided swings for the playground, installed indoor sanitary toilet facilities and supplies in 1935 at a cost of $335.00, hydro for good lighting at a cost of $435.00 in Sept. 1949, constant provision to ensure a clean, bright, comfortably heated and well equipped classroom with comfortable and up to date seating.

Teachers during the years have included 1858-1859 Miss Mary Peterson, whose salary for 9 months was £20, 1860-1864 Mr. Andrew Mair, who was hired at the rate of £52 a year and when an agreement was drawn up in 1860 the salary is stated as $208, 1864 Miss Lydia Mair, 1865 Mr. John Suther and 1866-69 Mr. Robert Henry, 1870-71 Mr. Thomas Hart, 1872-74 Mr. George Henderson, 1875-77 Mr. Alfred Luton, 1878 Mr. T. S. Brown, 1879-80 Mr. John Gardner, 1881-84 Mr. Neil McEachern, 1885 Mr. W. H. Reid, 1886-87 Mr. John Steele, 1888-94 Mr. James Carrie, 1895-01 Mr. W. J. Henderson (attended Normal School January to June 1897), 1897 (part) Mr. Wm. Whiteside, 1901-02 Mr. J. R. Wickham, 1903-04 Mr. John D. Moffatt, 1905-07 Mr. W. J. Dedman, 1907-08 Mr. Thomas Wilson, 1909-10



PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 9 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT JUNE 1945
(BOGNOR SCHOOL)

Front Row L. to R. — Ruby Moffatt, Billy McPhater, Kay Johnson, Joan Watson, Wanda Moffatt

Second Row L. to R. — Shirley Moffatt, June Johnson, Melva McPhater, Fern Sheilds, Ronald Sheilds, Bill Watson

Third Row L. to R. — Everett Carmichael, Rae Watson, Vernon Johnson, Donald McTighe, Harvey Perkin, Bill Wilson

Back Row L. to R. — Maurice Watson, Jean Weaver, Alma Shaw, Kenneth McPhater

Teacher Mrs. Robert Earl Murray is not in the picture

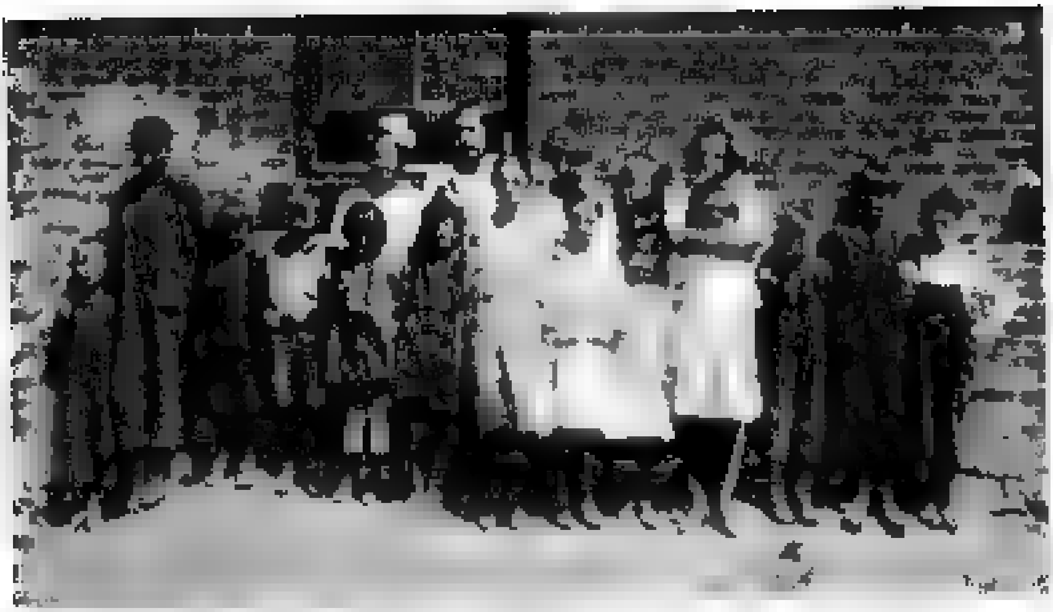
Miss M. L. Traynor, 1910-Miss Mary McKinnon (one month) 1910 Miss Pearl McGregor (3 months), 1911-13 Miss Florence Wilson, 1913-Miss Myrtle Doyle (4 months), 1914 Mr. G. W. McGregor (6 months), 1914-16-Miss Hazel Tomlinson, 1916-19-Miss Irene Constable, 1919-25 Mr. Robert McDonald, 1925-27 Mr. William Morrison, 1927-29 Mr. Elwood Cook, 1929-31 Mr. Earle Greenfield, 1931-34 Miss Ruth Venner, 1934-35 Mr. Robert Currie, 1935-37 Mr. Hebert Armstrong, 1937-41 Miss Anna McEachern, 1941-45 Mrs. Robert E. Murray, 1945-47 Mrs. Levi Mustard, 1947-53 Mrs. Walter Reid, 1953-55 Miss Lois Murray, 1955-56-Mrs. Robert Tuck, 1956-1965 Mrs. Leslie Shepherdson, 1965-67 Mrs. Alex.' Reid

U.S.S. NO. 8, HOLLAND and SYDENHAM Strathhaven School

At a school meeting in Strathaven on December 28, 1887 it was moved that a frame school house be built. At a later meeting it was decided that the site for the school be on lot 2, con. 9 Holland. Mr. George Murray's tender for the building was accepted at the sum of $425.00. A picket fence was erected around the grounds by Mr. J. Thomas for $53.00 and the first school shed was built in July 1889. The brick for the school was laid by Mr. Joseph Dennison in the year 1899 for the sum of $88. A new sink was placed in the school in 1907 but the water was not put in until 1923 when Mr. J. W. Long piped it there from

U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM, STRATHAVEN, 1908

Front Row, L. to R.: Jack Torrie, David Sutherland, George Ramage, Jack Sutherland, Alex Torrie, French Ramage, George Morrison, Roy Sutherland.
2nd Row, L. to R.: [illegible], Angus [illegible], Florence Morrison, Kate Torrie, Laura Atkinson, Jessie Mustard, Isabella Mustard, Edith Morrison, Myrtle Sutherland, Vina Mustard, Charlie Knight, John Ceaser, Archie Torrie.
3rd Row, L. to R.: Thomas Ramage, Marion Mustard, Robert Henry, Victor Morrison, Russell Carhart, [illegible] Morgan, William Morrison, Jack Ramage, [illegible] McKewock, Archie Mustard, Mathew Ceaser.
Back Row, L. to R.: Miss [illegible] Manner, Teacher, Jenny Atkinson, Ellen Mustard, Nellie McKay, Ethel Atkinson, Margaret McKibbon.



U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM   STRATHAVEN SCHOOL
920

Back Row L. to R. — Charlie Howey, Bill Morrison, Wilbert Long, Elkin Ceaser, Jennie Sutherland, Lucille Nigh, Maizie Morrison, Hazel Sutherland, Jessie Morrison, Linton Anderson, Stan Torrie, Harry Howey

Front Row L. to R. — Viola Torrie, Isabelle Morrison, Beulah Wilson, Gladys Wilson, Lila Howey, Marjorie Anderson

a spring on Malcolm Mustard's farm. A flag pole was erected in 1908, which had been purchased from John Henry and dressed and painted by Mr. A. Morrison. In 1917 the old flag was cut down and replaced by a new one donated by Mr. G. Morrison. Indoor toilets were installed in 1935 and Hydro in 1953.

On May 15, 1936, the teacher and pupils planted 70 trees, butternut and white spruce around the grounds. On May 12, 1937 the teacher and pupils again planted a number of young trees, butternut, oak, spruce and maple, in honour of the Coronation of King George VI, which took place on that day. Owing to severe dry weather the young trees planted in 1936, all perished except one butternut in the southwest corner of the school ground. Later, no survivals. Other plantings followed in later years with no success.

The Gideon Organization of Canada, presented the school with twenty Gideon Bibles on June 5, 1941.

In January, 1965, this section joined the Holland Township School Area. In 1965 a new Holland Central School was built and this school was closed.

U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM 1957

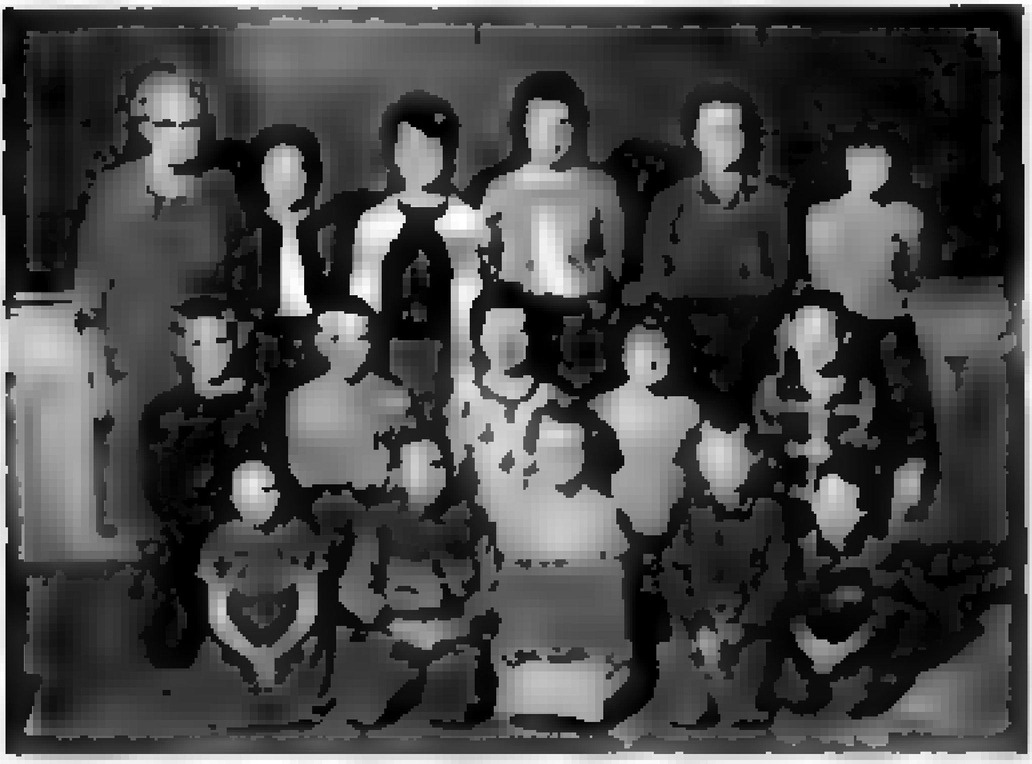
Front Row, left to right: Bob Mustard, Alan M[illegible], Norma Torrie, Shirley Morrison, Don Mustard.

Back Row, left to right: Mrs. [illegible] Mustard, Jean Anderson, Alex Torrie, Garry Torrie, Bob Torrie.

The first teacher in Strathhaven School was Mr. R. J. Torrie who received a salary of $300 per year. He was followed in 1889 by A. McInnis, 1890 George Reid, 1891 James Hammel, 1892 Miss Brown, 1897 Miss Ida Bell, 1898 T. R. Day, 1902 Bert Chatham, Miss McCormick, 1903 Miss McEachern, 1904 J. M. Davey, 1905 Miss Margaret Taylor, 1908 Miss A. C. McKenzie, 1908-9 Miss P. B. Maxwell, 1910 Miss J. M. Day, 1911 Miss Irene Dowd, 1913 Miss M. McQueen, 1914 Miss Irene Dowd, 1915 Miss G. C.

Henry. 1917 Miss A. Harrow. 1919 September to Easter Miss Irving. Easter to June Miss M. Peterman. 1920 Miss Jean Fraser. 1921 Norval Woods. 1922 Miss Irene Foster. 1923 Miss Edna Stewart. 1924 Miss Cora Sutherland, Miss Maisie Brown. 1925 Miss Vera McNally. 1926 Miss Mary Leask. 1928 Miss Mabel Currie. 1933 Miss Jean Slight, 1935 Harold Black. 1938 Miss C. J. McGregor. 1939 Miss E. Gonder. 1942 Mrs. Mabel Mustard. 1947 Mrs. Doreen Mustard. 1948 Mrs. Jean E. Mustard. 1951-65 Mrs. Mary E. Mustard.

After winning first prize for three consecutive years marching at the Holland Centre School Fair, Strathaven School was presented with a shield. Miss Agnes Harrow was the teacher at



U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM—STRATHAVEN—[illegible]

Front Row (l. to r.): Ruth Currie, David Currie, Eileen Mustard, Steven McKenzie, Larry Ramage.

Middle Row (l. to r.): Allan Currie, Stanley Currie, Jean Mustard, Ruth Currie, Ken Anderson.

Back Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Jean Mustard, Wanda Ramage, Shirley Mustard, Norma Torrie, Don Mustard, Laura Anderson.

the time and a fowl supper was held December 17 1919 in honour of the occasion

In 1928 this school marched again at the School Fair and won 2nd prize and given the privilege to march at the Championship School Fairs held in 1929 in Markdale and in 1930 in Meaford

Two entries were made for the first time in the 1945 Music Festival held in Owen Sound Two first prizes were received, the pupils receiving the awards being Hazel and Grace Ramage The following year a chorus was entered earning first prize a shield which hung in the school for one year It was returned to the school again in 1948 and 1949

U S S NO 10 SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT
BRICK SCHOOL
BLIND LINE, SOUTH FROM WOODFORD

Quiet talks of the residents of the community and deliberations when folk got together at logging bees and "raisings" of the neighbourhood homes and farm buildings, where the urgent need of an educational centre was fully discussed, culminated in a meeting of interested ratepayers on November 3, 1856, and in the formation of the Union School Section No 10, Sydenham and St Vincent Chairman for the first meeting was Thomas Frizzell and the first secretary, Benjamin Knight. The school house was to be situated in the centre of the section on the Blind Line between the First and Second Concessions.

A meeting was called by the newly elected trustees, James Gardner, Thomas Frizzell and Benjamin Knight, to raise the school house Each man put in a day's work and was credited at the rate of five shillings a day to be deducted from the first quarter's assessment

The school house was erected in the spring of 1858 at an approximate cost of $83 45, on the southwest corner of Lot No 12, on

PUPILS OF U.S.S. NO. [illegible] SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL), June 1886

Front Row (L. to R.): First four unidentified, Tom Weeden, Alan Jack, Reg. Weeden, Minnie McLennan, Jessie Ruddick, Mary Russell, Ma [illegible] Cameron, Jessie Jack, Mae Plummerfelt, Minnie Laycock, Eva Smith, [illegible] Leonard, Olive Smith, Ada Smith.
Second Row (L. to R.): Armand Nixon, Emerson Nixon, Bill White, Tom Walker, Belle McRae, John Moffatt, Freeman [illegible], Winifred Laycock, Jim Dunn, Ned Dunn, Charlie Laycock, Edith Dunn, Reg. Ireland, J. McCrae, Winnifred Nixon, Maudy Clark, Tiny McRae, Agnes Weeden.
Third Row (L. to R.): Wes Plummerfelt, Charlie Taylor, Willie Moffatt, Edwin Jack, Tom Weeden, John Wes. Frizzell, Emma Laycock, Lottie Leonard, Emma White, Ella Wilson, Lizzie Jack, Belle Leonard, Maggie Miller, Eliza Frizzell, Sarah Laycock.
Back Row (L. to R.): Bob Smith, Ed Frizzell, Reg. Ireland, Jim Moffatt, Neil Kennedy, teacher.
Ladders and a woodshed were erected at the front of the school after this picture was taken and still remain.

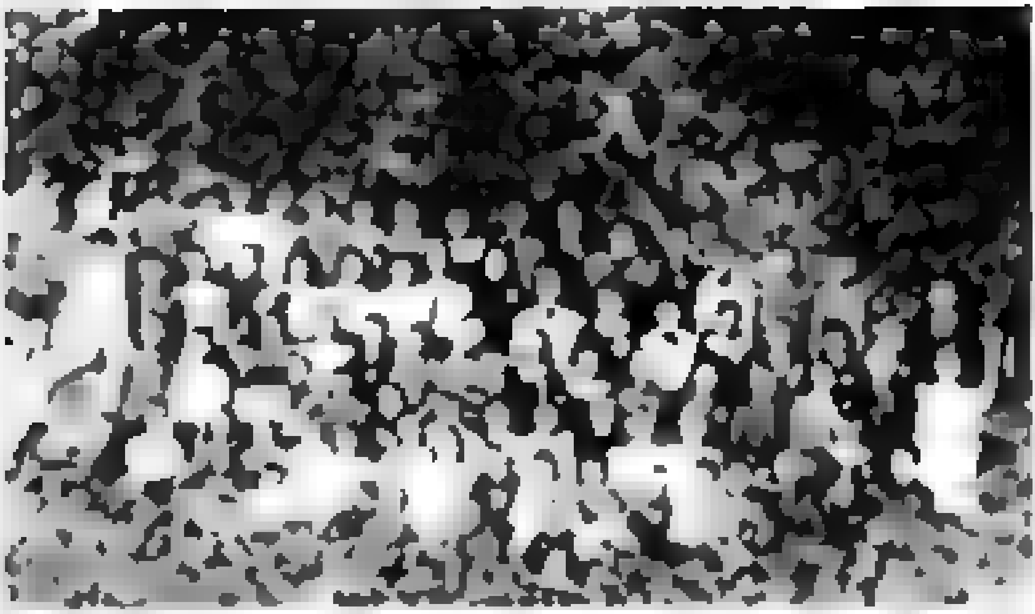
the First Concession. It was a small log structure, thought to have been twenty feet square. The log walls were erected by a "bee" of men and the contractor finished the job. He was William Mallory in partnership with James Dunn, who had erected a saw mill at the waterfall on Lot 14, Con. 2 of Sydenham Township. The lumber for the new school was sawn at this mill, which served the pioneers, the majority of whom were Irish, Scotch and a few English.

A big box stove was in the centre of the school room and to recite their lessons, the pupils stood in a line between the teacher's desk and the stove. A single row of long desks with sloping tops extended along the walls and the pupils, seated on long wooden benches, faced the wall. The teacher's desk was a smaller edition of the pupils' desks. There was no platform. The main subjects taught were reading, writing and arithmetic and some attention was paid to history and geography. About thirty pupils attended the school in the opening days. Although wood could be purchased for 50c a cord, the school room was not always comfortable. Breezes blew, hot or cold as the season might be, through the chinked walls and loosely fitted windows. The big box stove kept the pupils' backs warm and sometimes came well nigh to roasting them. Frequent puffs of smoke from the fires of green wood were irritating on eyes, nose and throat.

A well was dug in 1877 by John Cha[illegible]s. Later the school was without water for a time. In August 1960 well driller Stanley Wright, of Wiarton, after digging down 73 feet struck a flowing well. The water gushed at the rate of 12 gallons per minute which is extremely good.

It is of interest to note that trees were of no money value and the wood supplied to the school was cut wherever it was convenient to get it, no matter whose property it was on. The trees had to be cut and the land cleared anyway. Before 1861 parents of the children supplied the wood.

Only a small portion of the land was cleared and the roads were mere trails, so the scholars had other responsibilities as well as their lessons. There were many harmless animals in the bush as well as the occasional wolf and numerous bears. When only small children were attending school the mother often left her work to accompany them through the bush to the little school house. We are told of different occasions when the children terrified at the thought of being left so far from home followed their mother



[illegible]
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL) JUNE 1897

[illegible] Jack Belshaw, Duncan Miller, Howard Weaver

[illegible] Bob Dorms

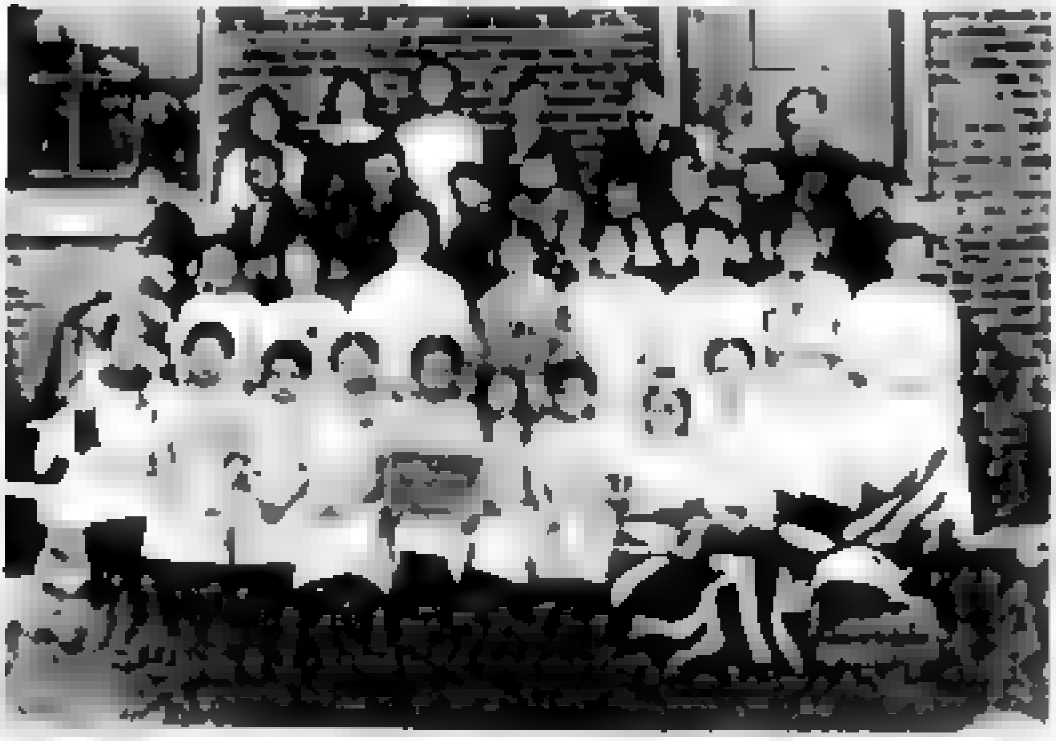
[illegible] and blouse front

[illegible] McKinley

[illegible] Gardner

[illegible] secretary, and Mr George Waddell, trustee

[illegible] On slate 2 V. R. Jubilee Year June 189 back at a safe distance behind. The artful youngsters keeping well hidden would enjoy their school lunch and spend the day in sight of their home, returning about four thirty or five o'clock in the afternoon.



PUPILS OF S.S. No. 1, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
BLIND LINE SCHOOL) June 1913

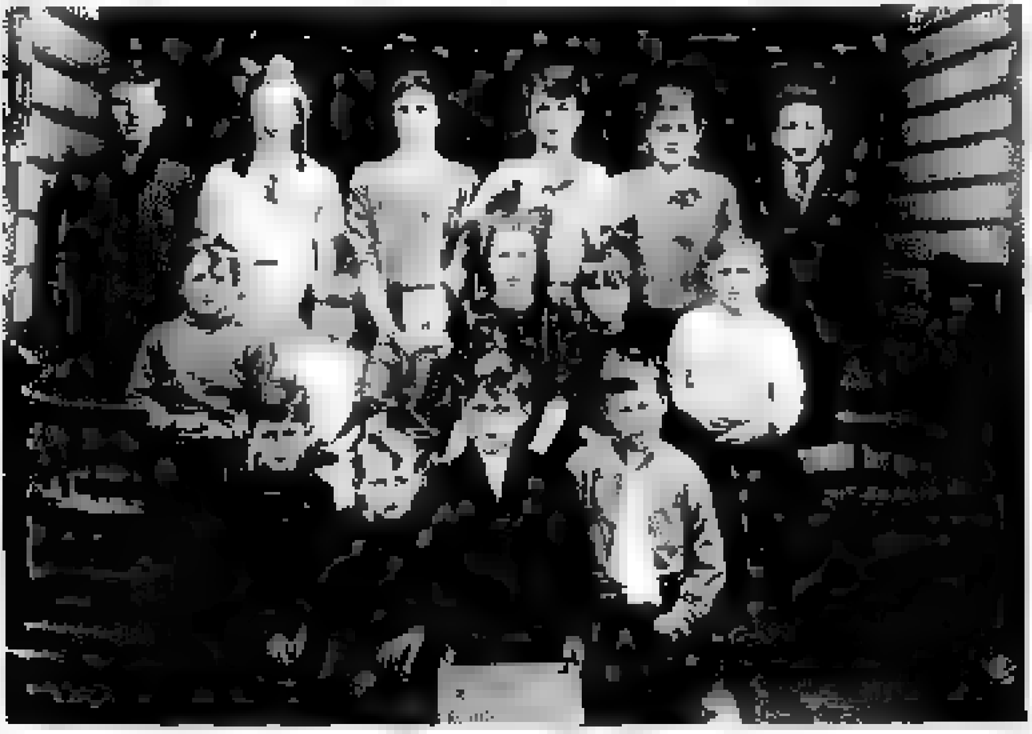
Front Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Jessie Dixon, [illegible] Grace Woods, Eva [illegible] Ruth Dixon, [illegible]

Second Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Ada Marsh, [illegible] Miss [illegible] (teacher), Kathleen [illegible] Long, Vera [illegible] Long, [illegible] Moffin

Third Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Arthur Marsh, Albert McKay, [illegible]

Back Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Duncan, Annie Marsh, Florence Miller, Stewart Marsh, Earl Crannie, George Miller

Money was paid to the treasurer by the various families who had children attending school. At times this was paid to the teacher and credited to his account. On occasion the teacher gave a note for money he owed and the trustees sometimes gave the teacher a note. Teachers at times were instructed to purchase goods and the trustees would settle the bill when presented. The following is a copy of one of the bills presented by the teacher to the school board in 1866. April 27-parasol $1.95, 10 yards print $2.70, spool .06, 1 doz. buttons .06, $4.77, 1 yard jane cloth .30, 1 pair gloves .55, 5 handkerchiefs $1.15, 1 pair hose .25, $2.25, 1 yard lining .15, 1 pair kid boots $2.25, 1 piece ribbon .85, $3.25. July 4-hairpins .04, 2 yards black edging .18, elastic .03, 1 yard figured net .55, .80. July 19-5½ yards ribbon .50, 1 yard cambric .15, hair net .28, .93, July 19-1 pair prunella boots $1.87½, bill presented by teacher, credit $13.87½, April 27 paid by cash $3.00, paid by trustees $10.87½. (Undoubtedly a York shilling, which was worth 12½ cents was given to cancel the half cent.)



PUPILS OF U. S.S. No. 10, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT (BLIND LINE SCHOOL) June 1924

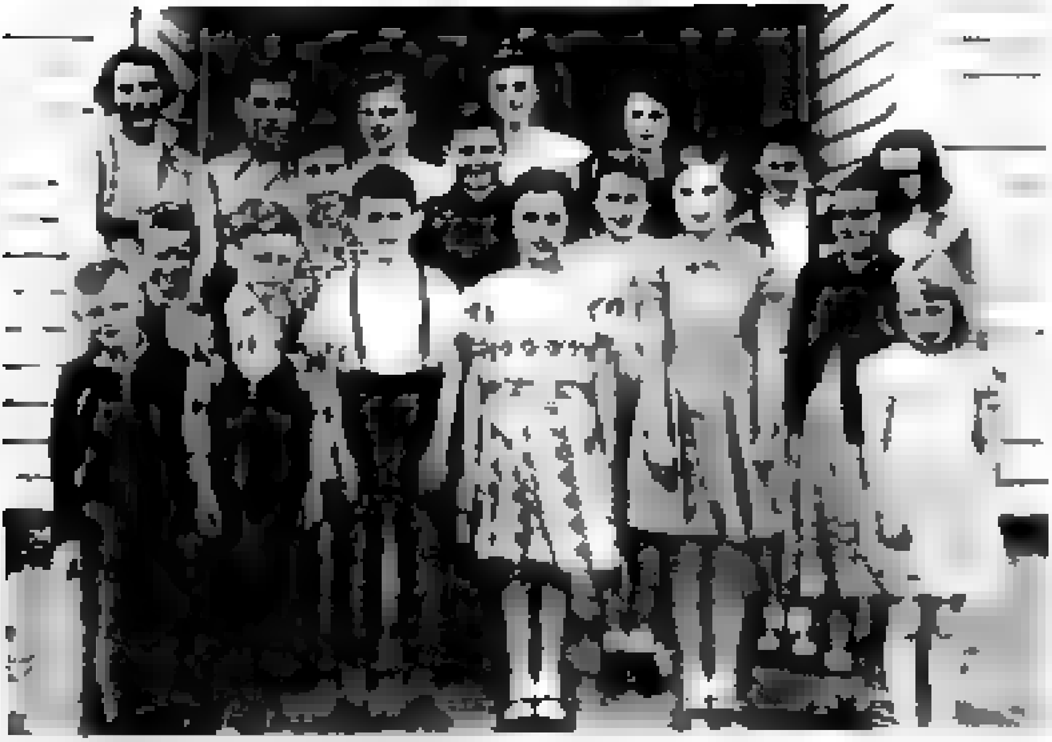
Front Row, L. to R.: Gordon Jack, Gordon Weeden, Keith Weeden, Vincent Miller.
Middle Row, L. to R.: Earl Laycock, Mamie Long, Edna Long, Violet Laycock, Ada Miller, Jim Gardner.
Back Row, L. to R.: Joe Shields, Muriel Gardner, Miss Pearl McCutcheon, teacher, Ariel Ellis, Isabel Shields, Howard Laycock.

Because there were no churches in this part of the Queen's bush at the time services were held in the pioneers' homes. At a special meeting held March 8, 1860, it was moved by William Nixon and seconded by James Gardner that this school house be used for Public Worship.

In 1868 a motion was made that the teacher's salary and the other expenses of the school section be raised on the ratable property of the section. The first annual meeting was held on June 14, 1857. At this meeting it was moved by Theodore Seaman, seconded by Alexander Doran, that the expense of erecting school house be met by a rate on the municipal assessment of the section. The motion carried also the recommendation that a quarter dollar rate of fifteen pence off each quarter of three months be charged to the parents for each scholar who attended the school.

On February 6, 1869, a special meeting of the ratepayers was held to consider the erecting of another school and choosing a school site as the log structure had become too small. The trustees were authorized to purchase a site on the northeast corner of the east half of Lot No. 11, 2nd concession. The financial statement of 1870 shows that $66.00 was paid to Albert Walker for the site. The contractors for the new school, Messrs. Clarke and Davidson, received $591.50 and $131.00 was paid for bricks. In 1871 new desks and seats were purchased. The old ones had been moved from the old school to the new and used from the time the pupils and their teacher, Mr. George Campbell, marched one September morning in 1870 from the log to the brick school, until the purchase of the new furnishings in 1871. The porches were built in 1889 by Robert Ballantyne of Bognor and the woodshed two years later by John McLeod. At this time a fine row of maple saplings was set out. These grew uniformly and now form a beautiful border.

Part of the section's cash receipts in the early days were made up by the proceeds of Tea meetings, which netted about $50.00 annually. These meetings were very enjoyable and brought out great ability by the local talent taking part. The majority of



PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 10 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL) May 1955

Front Row: L. to R.: Wilfred Shute, Keith Laycock, Albert McElrae, Shirley Murray, Dorinda Shields, Kathleen Carman, Donna Shute.

Middle Row: L. to R.: Bev Shute, Gordon Harbottle, Edgar Carman, Joyce Moffitt, Margaret McElrae, Eileen Jack.

Back Row: L. to R.: Mrs. Richard Murdoch teacher, Albert Murray, Helen Murray, Joan Watson, Margaret Harbottle.

those in attendance walked to the entertainment carrying their baskets of lunch. A fortunate few drove oxen and jumper. Lunch which usually consisted of sandwiches, cakes and doughnuts in little paper bags was passed to the audience at the close of the program. This form of serving became unpopular because the bursting of the inflated bags made a very turbulent conclusion to the evening. This was overcome later by pricking each bag before it was filled.

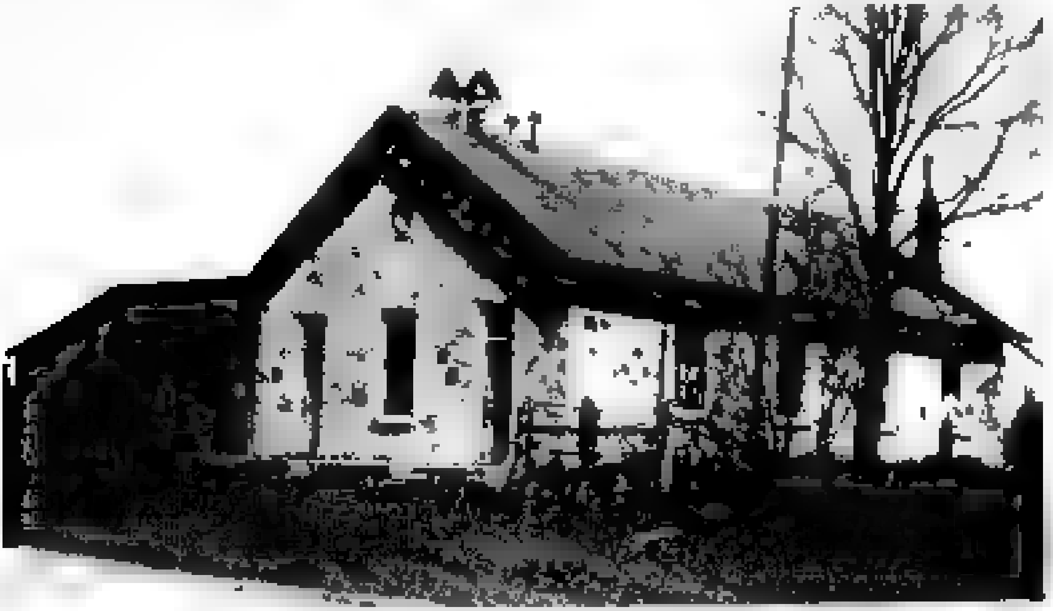
A flag pole was erected in 1907 and in 1930 the old stove was sold for 25c and a Bermuda heater purchased at a cost of $ 03.74. Hydro was installed and in 196[illegible] a new oil heater was acquired. A fifth class started in September 1931. Entries in the Treasurer's book in 1932 show that $70.00 was paid to Miss Free for teaching a Fifth Class. In the same year a set of 20 volumes of the Book of Knowledge was purchased. The first piano was bought in 1951.

At a special meeting held June 4, 1942, it was decided to close the school owing to so few pupils attending, and to reopen when conditions warranted. The school reopened in September 1949 with an enrolment of 12 pupils. Permanent closing took place in June 1965.

Teachers through the years have been Thomas Gillespie or Miss Ann Seaman 1858, E. Levens, Mary Harcus, P. T. Trout, M. Saunders, Elizabeth Williams, W. J. Reynolds, George W. Campbell, Ferguson Wright, John McKerroll, Joseph Milburn 1878, W. W. Renolds, Thomas W. Hart, George Fessant, J. F. McLaughlin, Neil Kennedy 1886, James Luton, James Moffatt, George A. McKay, Robert Henry, 1892, Annie Young, Mary McMillan, Margaret E. Hart, Florence Birch, Charles E. Bothwell, Edmund Day, George E. Rutledge, H. C. Robertson, Elizabeth Thomson, Mary Belle Gardiner, Clara E. Neelands, Alberta Luton, Helena Allen, Helen McKay, M. G. Kerr, Miss E. S. Welsh, Miss McLaughlin, Mary E. Logan, 1917-1920, Wilma Adams, 1920-1921, Pearl R. McCutcheon, 1921-1924, Ruby M. Long 1924-1928, Beulah Currie, Alma Free, Maurice Laycock, 1933-1935, Jean Slight 1935-1940, Jean Beatty, 1940-1942, Gwendolyn Taylor 1949-1950, Edith Gowan 1950-1951, Mrs. R. Gostick 1951-1952, Mrs. Richard Murdoch 1952-1960, Mrs. Alex Reid 1960-1965.

S.S. NO. 11 SYDENHAM — FIFTH LINE SCHOOL

There is no record of the first school, but it is known that it was built between the years 1860-1863. The settlers built this log school to educate their children. The work was all done by hand, the trees chopped down, then hewed, everyone doing his own share. Very often the children had to stay home and help work on the farm in summer but attended during the winter months to the age of twenty years. At this age it was sometimes difficult to maintain discipline so this was "Spare the rod and spoil the child" and a great number of the pupils knew the sting of the pointers or hickory gad. One teacher sent an erring student out to cut the gad for his own chastisement. They sat on two rows of homemade benches. For writing in their books, they stood along a table in front of a blackboard which was a section of the plastered wall, painted black. The grinding noise of the slates and pencils was very hard on the nerves.



S.S. NO. 11 SYDENHAM—FIFTH LINE SCHOOL

In spite of the hardships of the early days, there were some very fine students who graduated from this school. It was also the social centre for the neighbourhood. Evening prayer meetings and singing classes were held. Mr. James Reoch taught singing with the aid of the tuning fork. Both old and young attended. Later, Sunday School was held on Sunday afternoons. This school is still a community centre for the Hillview Women's Institute and other functions in the neighbourhood.

As time went on more schools were built and the township was divided into sections, this being known as S.S. 11, Sydenham. The early school which was built on the McArthur farm, now owned by Leslie Robertson, became too small. A new stone school was erected on the same property, but more to the east on the four

FIFTH LINE S.S. No. 11, SYDENHAM 1909

[illegible] Neil Carmichael, Bune Morrison

[illegible] Dougald Carmichael

[illegible] Aggie Tuck, Hannah McArthur, Annie McQueen

[illegible] teacher

FIFTH LINE SCHOOL

Back Row L to R Trustees Jim Morrison, Hugh McInnes

Fourth Row L to R Robt Tuck, Gordon Carmichael, Wm. Armstrong, Dougal Carmichael, Peter MacNab, Mac Morrison, Robt Gardner, Archie Tuck, Jim Morrison

Third Row L to R Teacher Mr Stanley Thomson, Annie McQueen, Annie McInnes, Mary Annabelle Carmichael, Jennie Armstrong, Janet McArthur, Elgin MacNab, Duncan Morrison, Trustee Wm MacNab holding daughter Isla

Second Row L to R Flora Morrison, Christena Gardner, Isabelle Tuck, Christina Morrison, Ethel McInnes, Jean Tuck, Sadie McQueen, Mary Morrison, Margaret McInnes, Margaret McQueen

Front Row L to R Neil Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael, Mel Morrison, Archie McQueen, Wm. Morrison, Wilfred MacNab, Carl Morrison

corners. It was built in the year 1875 and was a well constructed building, the masons taking great pride in their work.

The school kept abreast of all the times. The old black board gave way to the black slate board and the organ took the place of the tuning fork, later the piano. Modern desks and the water system with running taps of excellent spring water were installed. Indoor toilets and hydro were installed in 1949. An electric radio, hot plate and equipment for the school lunches were purchased.

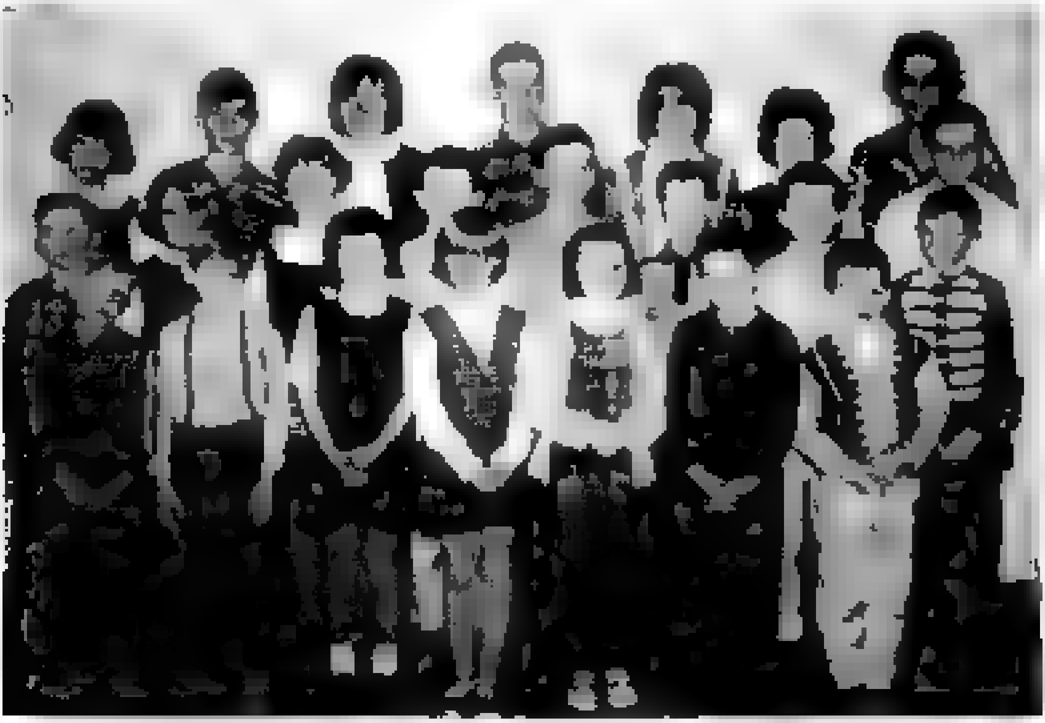
The bell and belfry still remain on top of the school, the bell being the original one that has served the two schools. It is made of cast iron and each day it sends out its welcome peals throughout the community. Two handmade benches remain and are in use, one carved by Dan McQueen fifty years ago and the other much older.

FIFTH LINE SCHOOL 1938

Back Row L. to R. Ivan Carmichael, Hudson Boddy, Gordon Boyes, Teacher Miss Amy Miller, Florence McKibbon, Ruby Farley, Elizabeth Carmichael, Ruth Gardner.
Third Row L. to R. Harvey Parkin, Helen Morrison, Dorothy Tutton, Bernice Boddy, Ruby McAleer, Irene McKibbon, Louise Tuck.
Second Row L. to R. Edgar Lourie, Lloyd Carmichael, Harold Parkin, Garth Brown, Walter McAleer, Robert Tuck, Ron McKibbon, Earl McAleer.
Front Row L. to R. Murray Boyes, Ken Boddy.

In 1900 there were 80 pupils attending the Fifth Line School. The average family had 9 to 10 children at that time. But gradually the attendance dwindled until in 1946 it was down to 20 pupils. The families were much smaller, the farms larger and consequently the pupils graduated at a much earlier age. The teacher's salary ranged from $300.00 to $600.00 per year.

The earlier school board consisted of two trustees (later three) and a secretary. In 1942 the South Area school board consisting of a secretary and five trustees was organized. In January 1965 this Area Board was singled out to just one for the whole township. Teachers have been Malcolm McQueen (1863), Templeton Clark Robinson, John McDonald, Miss Brown, Miss Hall, Mr. Woods, Peter McLean, Miss Annie McArthur (2 years in log school 1 year (1875) in new school), Maggie Robertson (7 years), Wm. McKay, Mary Jane Realy, Mary Ireton, Archie McNeil, Jessie McKay, Miss Joe Ann McKay, Mr. Phenix, Miss Calvert, James Shute, John Telford, John MacIntosh, Bessie McInnis, Alice Garvie, Belle McKerroll, Wayman Irwine, Newton Mannion,



S.S. No. 11, SYDENHAM (FIFTH LINE SCHOOL) 1967

Front Row, L. to R.: Bobby Emmerson, Mitchell Pratt, Jane Van Eck, Elizabeth Tuck, Renee Van Eck, Larry Hines, Stephen Lourie.
Second Row, L. to R.: Gilbert Van Eck, Debbie Ann Pratt, Elaine Carmichael, Jerry Lourie, Edward Tuck, Barry McKibbon, Ricky Lourie, Ricky Morrison.
Third Row, L. to R.: Helen Tompkins, Bill Morrison, Brenda McMillan, Alec Robertson, Kathy Brown, Carolyn Lourie, Teacher Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Billy Campbell (in front of teacher). Absent John Van Eck.

Howard R. Hopkins, N. Ed. MacDonald, Stanley G. Thomson, Thressa Taulty, Leona Chisholm, Gregory McGregor, 1914, from McGregor, Ontario; Nellie Anning, Susan B. Walker, Doris Spragge, Violet McQueen, Kathleen Frizzell, Olive Logan, Robert Boal, Olive Logan (taught another term), Frances R. Frizzell, Villa McNally, Lila Laycock, Islay Morgan, Helen Phipps, Amy Miller, Ruth Kerr, Mrs. Wm. (Gertrude) Farley, Grant Weaver, D. Morrison Thomson, Mrs. Andrew (Mary J.) Beattie, Marilyn Musehl, Dorothy Smith, Mrs. Richard (Elizabeth) Murdock, 1960-1967

U.S.S. NO. 11, HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM
MASSIE SCHOOL

Most of the facts of the earlier history of this school were obtained from the memoirs of three members of the Carrie family,

U.S.S. No. 11 HOLLAND & SYDENHAM MASSIE SCHOOL

U.S.S. No. 1, HOLLAND & SYDENHAM, MASSIE, 1919

Back Row (l. to r.): Gerald Hodder, David Allen, Norman McKenzie, Harold Inglis, Arthur Hodder, Lorne Cavanagh, Lucas Petrow, Percy Hamel, [illegible] Page.
Third Row (l. to r.): Evelyn Shaw, Laura Sinclair, Vera Andrews, Marion Martin, Annie McLean, Valetta Charlton, Isabella McPherson, Miss Irene Evans (T.)
Second Row (l. to r.): Lorne Coutts, Jean Cook, Mabel Sutherland, Hazel Shaw, Christine Sutherland, Mary Tucker, Evelyn Sinclair, Evelyn Taylor, Evelyn Hamill, Clarence McPherson.
Front Row (l. to r.): Alvin Hamill, Carman Hamill, [illegible] McLean, Joe Charlton, Hugh McNabb, Norman McNabb, Milton Sinclair, Wilfred Phillips.

who were pioneer residents of the community, namely Miss Violet Carrie, Mr. James Carrie and Jessie Carrie (Mrs. John McQuaker.)

The community of Massie came into being in the 1840's and by 1858 or '59 when it had taken its name from the miller, Alexander Massie, almost all farms in the vicinity had been settled. Most of the pioneers, having come from the Old Country, brought with them two institutions which were very dear to them — the school and the church. Seeking to provide a means of education for the children a Mr. Wallace volunteered to teach school in his home which was situated on the north side of what is now Mr. Arnold Caesar's farm. School was held in the forenoon and work was done in the harvest fields in the afternoon.

School Section No. 11 was formed in the early fifties and a new log school was built. Quoting from an article written by Mrs. McQuaker we learn: 'Some of us remember the old school at Massie very well. It stood on the same site as the present new brick church. In the old log school the seats were just planks with no backs, worn smooth by the perpetual motion of the children. When writing time came the class or classes moved to a desk (so called) attached to the wall around three sides of the room.

U.S.S. No. 11 HOLLAND & SYDENHAM (MASSIE) 1938

Front Row L. to R. Arnold Crannie, Mervyn Rice, Douglas Caesar
Second Row L. to R. Harold McKibbon, Brian Rice, Gilbert Rice, Ivan McKibbon, Ross McLeod, Ken Sutherland, Bob Perdue
Third Row L. to R. Keith Matheson, Nadine Rice, Agnes Sutherland, Dawn Howey, Dawn Irvine, Betty Irvine, Yvonne Rice
Back Row L. to R. Ralph Sutherland, Jim Taylor, Clifford McKibbon, Miss Catherine McLelland (T.), Jean Phillips, Jean Howey, Lois Rice, Audrey Farley

U.S.S. No. 11 HOLLAND & SYDENHAM MASSIE [illegible]

Front Row (l. to r.): Donald Kingston, John McKeown, Howard Norton, John Nuttall, Bonnie McCallum

2nd Row (l. to r.): Hedy [illegible], Charlie Mussel, Margaret Sutherland, Bob Webster, Joe Norton, Jean Moore, Ruth McKeown, Karen Sh[illegible]

3rd Row (l. to r.): [illegible] Alexander, Jim Hassell, Karen McKeown, Judy Purvis, Hazel Webster, Susan Nuttall, Patricia Kingston, Jim Lang

4th Row (l. to r.): Mr. [illegible] (teacher), Sue McDougall, Pat McKeown, [illegible] McPherson, Frances Webster, Sharon Hassell, Betty McDougall, Pat Sutherland, Betty Lou Sutherland, Phyllis McDougall

Back Row (l. to r.): Allan [illegible], Pat Norton, Cameron Alexander, Hugh Sutherland, Shirley Kirk, Lorraine Kirk, Shirley Webster

On the fourth side was a platform and the teacher's desk. In those days the attendance at Massie school was large—far too much for one teacher. It was surprising how they all got into that old log school. I have in mind 81 of us being there one day. There wasn't much spare room."

The first teacher in the log school was George Henderson who was a much loved teacher and a musician of note. During the life of the log school part of Sydenham came into the section creating Union S.S. No. 11, Holland and Sydenham.

In 1871, the stone building was erected on a piece of land purchased from Andrew Neelands. School began in the new building in January 1872 with an enrolment of 120 pupils. The first teacher was Mr. James Cummings, who received a salary of $400.00 per annum, which the ratepayers thought was exorbitant. He had as his assistant Miss Eliza Brown. Early records show that James Cummings carried on as leader of the Band of Hope, following Mr. Wm. Howey, who had organized it. Since this time our records list forty-seven teachers and it may be the list is not complete.

S.S. No. 11, HOLLAND & SYDENHAM (MASSIE) 1963-64

Front Row L. to R.: Paul McKibbon, Carl McDougall, Steve Kirk, Ted Hamill, Bev Crannie, Pauline Lang, Sharon Ramage, Nancy McKibbon.
2nd Row L. to R.: Bob Kirk, Greg Nuttall, Willard Sutherland, Edward Neelands, Bruce Hamill, Glen Martin, Brian Kirk, Mary Tribble, Lynne McKibbon.
Back Row L. to R.: Linda Nuttall, Edna Ramage, Jane McKessock, Mary Norton, Ken Tribble, Helen McDougall, Margaret Crannie, Charlotte Lang, Harry McArthy (teacher).

Early teachers included Mr. Wallace, George Henderson, first teacher in log school, James Cummings, first teacher in stone school, with Miss Eliza Brown as assistant, Alexander Mitchell, Jos. Milburn, Wm. H. Reid, Neil McEachern (about 1886 or 1887) Richard Howey (later a doctor) Harry Thompson, Alexander Wright, Miss Lydia Swinton (about 1897 Miss Swinton taught for seven years), Mr Gilchrist, Jack MacDonald, Thos. Firth, Mr Hogarth, Mrs Stevens, Robert Carbert, Neil Pearson, Mr Breen. Since September 1, 1909 the following is a complete list: Miss Margaret Taylor, W. H. Campbell, Miss Mary A. Rice, Miss Helen M. Smith, Miss Elizabeth Henry, Wm Gordon, C. C. Sparling, Misses Lorelia McCauley, Irene Evans, Victoria McNabb, Mary Robertson, Vera Jones, Victoria Hindle, Mamie McPherson, Alma Woodford, Mina Danard, Olive Quinton, Jean Hewitson, Catherine McClelland, Isabel McMullen, Grant Weaver, Mrs. Wm Farley, Mrs. Alex Mustard, Miss Isabel Cramp, Jack Milne, Nelson Carnegie, Douglas Smith, Mrs. Gibson Mustard, Jos. Kugin, Miss Catherine Elliott, Mrs Walker Reid, Harry McCarthy who closed the school on June 29, 1965.

About 1950 the Massie School Section joined the Holland Township School Area. This abolished the local school boards. Five members from the township as a whole comprise the board. The first and only woman to date to sit on this board was Mrs Carman Hamill of Massie who was a member during 1964.

In 1965 a new Central School was built to serve the entire township. So the year 1964-65 proved to be the final year for classes in the stone structure which had seen boys and girls of three and four generations come and go. On June 28, 1965 the pupils of Massie School, under the direction of the teacher, Mr Harry McCarthy, presented a program for the public marking the closing of this school and the end of an era.

It was felt there was need for a community centre and a board had been set up to make plans for a hall. The stone school had been "builded well" in 1871 and the building stood idle. Hopes were held in the neighborhood that it might still serve some useful purpose. And so it was that when all the schools in the township were being sold by auction, the Community Centre Board purchased the school which their forefathers had built for them 94 years previously. Upon completion of the purchase the deed was vested in the township.

During the spring of 1966, men and women of the community have cooperated excellently and a beginning has been made on remodelling the structure. It is the earnest hope of the present residents of the community that this former schoolhouse will be a fitting tribute to the pioneers of Massie as it now assumes its new role as the Massie Community Centre.

S.S. NO. 12 SYDENHAM HOATH HEAD

The first settlers started taking up land in this community about 1840. The country was covered with forests and narrow

S.S. No. 12, SYDENHAM HOATH HEAD

BOATH HEAD SCHOOL

Pupils of S. S. [illegible] about the year [illegible]. Some ex-pupils may be in the group.

Top Row, left to right: [illegible] Anne MacDonald [illegible] Mary Yates, Elizabeth Whittaker [illegible] George [illegible] Goldsmith

Second Row, left to right: [illegible] Hugh MacDonald [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] Mary [illegible] Elizabeth Fleming [illegible] McKerroll, Bill Campbell, Ralph Goldsmith

Third Row, left to right: [illegible] John Fleming [illegible] Alexander, Moses Finn

Fourth Row, left to right: [illegible] Michael [illegible]

Fifth Row, left to right: [illegible] Martha [illegible] Mamie Fleming, Lena King

Sixth Row, left to right: [illegible] Douglas

The [illegible] and [illegible] can be seen in the door opening.

tracks were the only roads. About 1850 there were enough children to begin a school. Mr. Robert Manson supervised the building of a small log school close to the road on the south west corner of lot 7 concession 8, the present school grounds. It had a cedar ceil ing and rough board floor The seats were hand made benches. Mr Shute Mr Moore and Miss Kate McKenzie taught in this school.

In 1875 a fine stone school was built and the little log building was torn down Mr Donald Munroe held the honour of being the first teacher in the new school and stayed for two or three years. Miss Mary Locke succeeded him. She was then only seventeen and had previously taught at Proton

In the early years of the stone school there were no hired caretakers. The chores of cleaning the pipes and stove, and scrubbing the floors twice a year were let by tender Sweeping the floors, dusting and lighting the fires were sometimes done by the teacher and sometimes by the older pupils and supervised by the teacher In those years the teacher's salary was as low as $229 per annum It was paid half yearly at Christmastime and midsummer

During the summer months the attendance was small but during the winter, young men often attended school to learn the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic These scholars were frequently the cause of mischievous pranks and disturbances about the school

When the schoolhouse was built a platform six feet by eight feet was put up at the front of the room on which was placed the teacher's table and chair Two ante-rooms were on either side of the entrance and were used to hang coats, and leave the lunches on shelves The walls were plastered and whitewashed and the first seats were benches. In 1897 $450 was borrowed to repair the floor steps, windows and roof A well was dug by Mr Smith in 1878, and Mr John Clendenning put the platform on the top It was condemned in 1907 and since then the pupils carry the daily supply of water from the lot on the north side of the grounds. It cost the board $3 a year for the water In 1909 the board fence was replaced by a woven wire fence Maples were planted along the north, west and south fences and in 1939 and 1940 evergreens were planted along the east fence In 1905 a composition blackboard was put up and in 1915 a slate board replaced it and single seats replaced the double desks and seats. About 1935 hot school lunches were started and continued for many years. They lasted from November to March. The board granted $10. for this and the Women's Institute helped with supplies also. In 1940 a new teacher's desk and chair were purchased. Indoor toilets were installed in 1935 and a piano was bought in 1938.

S.S No. 12-SYDENHAM-HOATH HEAD
ABOUT 1942

Front Row L to R Ruth King, Jack Barclay, Isabelle Tottenham, Gordon King, Billy McKee, Ken Cook
Back Row L to R Mary Jean MacDonald, Marie Beattie, Margaret Tottenham, Helen Beattie, Alvin Stranks, Don Barclay

In 1942 two trustee boards were formed, one for North Sydenham and one for South Sydenham. Mr. L.L. Sinclair the Inspector was to attend the monthly meetings.

In 1945 Dr. Mac Phillips, School Medical Health Officer, gave the pupils and pre-school children the serum for whooping cough and diphtheria. This was carried out regularly after this. Dr. D. McKee was the next School Medical Health Officer. Now a school nurse from the Grey County Health Unit visits the school regularly.

In 1947 the school was wired for electricity and connected January 15, 1948. A radio was bought with money saved from school concerts. In 1948 Mr. Lang of Desboro was engaged to show educational films monthly. In 1949 a record player was bought. In 1952 a new chimney was built and a new foundation was put under the porch, and new concrete steps replaced the old board ones. A new wire fence was erected.

Since September 1951 Rev. I. Paisley, minister of Chatsworth, Knox Sydenham and Massie churches, taught religious education until he was transferred to Thornbury Charges.

S.S. No. 12 SYDENHAM HOATH HEAD ABOUT 195

First Row, L. to R.: Lois Ferguson, Irva [illegible], Phil McNally, [illegible] King, Beverly [illegible]

Second Row, L. to R.: Marvin King, Norah Barber, Bernice Graham, Paul McNally, Erwin King, Mrs. J. Hamilton

Third Row, L. to R.: Bil[illegible] [illegible] Beattie

PUPILS OF S.S. 12 SYDENHAM 1960-61

Front Row L. to R.: Donald Locke, Sharon Miner, Linda Miner, Isabelle Anderson, Harold McKee, Ian MacDonald, Stephen Oldham, Brian Miner.

Second Row L. to R.: Marion Anderson, Nancy Locke, Brenda Greig, Gladys Wardell, Linda Greig, Larry Parkin.

Back Row L. to R.: Dennis Tottenham, Mrs. Andrew Beattie, teacher, Doreen Wardell, Douglas Tottenham.

Teachers in the Stone School have been: Mr. Donald Munroe, Mrs. Logan, Miss Hopkins, Miss Margaret Locke, Miss Martin, Miss Jessie McKay, Mr. Donald McKerroll, Mr. L. Gilchrist, Miss Mabel Wilkinson, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, Miss Belle McKerroll, Miss Mamie McQueen, Miss Cecil Morrison, Miss Bessie Campbell, Miss Laura McFarlane, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Velma Wiggins, Miss Bessie Sinclair, Miss Ruth Taylor, Miss Gertrude Gardiner, Miss Hazel McMullen, Miss Ruth Shier, Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Bumstead, Mrs. Mary Beattie and Mrs. Verna Parsons.

S.S. NO. 13 SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL

In the year 1858, Robert Grierson started the first school in the home of Robert Lemon. This was only a small log cabin but it served the purpose. The first school is still standing, a small cottage, known for many years as Buzzville, now occupied by Mrs. James Nicoll.

Few records have been kept of the early days of the Leith school, but much information as recalled by former pupils, is found in the book "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" by A.H. Ross, published in 1924. A glance at the list of first pupils will clearly indicate the pioneers of Leith were of Scottish blood: John Henry, Janet Henry, Mary Duffy, Maggie Easton, Robert Glen, Jessie Glen, Mary Cameron, Frank Cameron, Jenny Cameron, Frances Cameron, James Burr, James Duffy, Peter Marshall, Nancy Marshall, Nettie Marshall, James Ried, Jessie Reid, Betsy Reid, Malcolm Rutherford, Betsy Turnbull, Janet Easton, and Robina Easton.

FIRST LEITH SCHOOL

2nd LEITH SCHOOL

The same year the first class was established, a school house was erected, a frame structure with a cottage roof situated on Lot 6, South Buchanan Street. This was the first real school house in Leith and is no longer standing. Robert Grierson continued as teacher at a salary of $200.00 per annum. His scholars in the Leith school earned a reputation for themselves in the community for their brawn, unruliness and general bad behaviour but in spite of this early impression they created, they lived to become excellent citizens wherever they went and in whatever walk of life they chose.

This first school was more than a school. Before 1865, when there was no church in Leith the services and prayer meetings were held within its walls while it also served as the centre for social activities when services were held there.

After Mr. Grierson retired, an Englishman, Hugh Jones from Durham taught for a year or two. He introduced the game of cricket and it continued to be a favourite sport long after his departure.

Mr. Jones was followed in the next ten years by no less than eight teachers whose names are as follows: Alexander Cochrane, Henry Moore, William Moore, Miss Bessie Brown 1869, Robert Henry 1870-73, Henry Adair 1874, John McKerrol 1875, and William McKenzie 1876.

To accommodate the growing number of pupils, a new school was built in 1875 by James McNeil. There were many disputes as to whether it would be frame or brick construction. Those who favoured frame won the decision. Although the building bore the year 1875 over the entrance, it was actually not ready for occupancy until February 1876, when the schoolmaster William McKenzie moved the pupils and books to their new headquarters. He continued to teach there for two years. In the same period he often held concerts in Leith. With the money raised in one single entertainment he was able to purchase one of the finest toned bells in Ontario.

3rd LEITH SCHOOL

On the old school bell, which had been a favourite from the beginning with the pupils, hangs many a tale. On countless dark nights about the midnight hour, the village boys of several succeeding generations met at the school and sent the bell's clear voice ringing in the still night. This escapade never failed to raise the ire of their elders, many of whom were wont to rise from their beds at the first peal and come in search of the guilty parties. But the lads always managed to make a get-away.

Mr. William N. Robertson succeeded Mr. McKenzie in 1878. Those who taught in the next quarter were the following masters: Robert Henry 1879-82, Daniel Day 1883-87, Arthur Cameron 1888-89, Martha Ireton 1890-91, Abigail Breadner 1892-93, Thomas Clark 1894-95, William Clark 1896-97, Deborah Ford 1898-99, Mary Brown 1900-02, Margaret Ross 1903, Margaret Clark 1903-04, and Jessie Rae 1905 (part).

From the time of the founding of the school up until 1905, the school year commenced on the first of January, but in 1905 the time was changed and the term began as it does to-day, at the beginning of September.

In 1942 the North Sydenham Township School Area was formed and included the Leith school. Then in June 1943 the Area Board decided to close the school and transfer the four pu-

PRESENT LEITH SCHOOL

Leith School—1909. J. T. Mitchell (trustee), Harkness Ross, Alan Dunn, James Sibbald, Bill Veitch, T. J. Rutherford, James Mitchell, Bert Davis, Ernie McGregor teacher
Next to Back L. to R. Charles Inman (trustee), Philomena Moore, Edna McNeil, Margaret Rutherford, Nellie Sibbald, Frankie Veitch, Anna Moore, Kate Rutherford, Doug McKay
3rd Row L. to R. Ida McKay, Isabel Moore, Bessie Moore, Irene Couture, Birdie Jones, Grace Jones, Bertha Couture, Clara Couture, Jessie Rutherford
Front Row L. to R. Jesse Jones, Billie McKeen, George McKeen, Wilson Buzza, George Scott, Ross McKay, Billy Ross, Morrison Scott, Ross Buzza

pils in attendance to the Annan school. These were Dorothy Mitchell, Gordon Scott, Herb and Alvin Pegelo.

From 1905 until the closing of the school in June 1943 there were a total of 17 teachers. The longest record of services is held by Mrs. Ross Buzza of Leith, formerly Isabella Sutherland, who taught for 10 years 1929-39 in the village school. The following list gives all the teachers from 1905 up until the closing in 1943. Russell Cameron 1905, Ida Mouck 1906, Ernest McGregor 1907-10, Hannah Day 1910-12, Mary Bowie 1913-16, Agnes Sibbald 1916, Kate Rutherford 1916-18, Margaret De

Guerre 1918, Miss Mulhall 1919, Mary Clark 1919, Isabel Munro 1920, Mary Lamont 1921, Jean Frazer 1921-24, Evelyn Sutton 1924-28, Miss Bailey 1928, Isabella Sutherland 1929-39, and Margaret Aitken 1939-43.

Two teachers in the list, Miss Hannah Day and Miss Kate Rutherford, have rendered noteworthy Christian service on the foreign mission field. Miss Day, wife of Rev. A. A. Scott, served the Baptist Church in India for many years. Miss Rutherford served the United Church in Angola and at this time is still serving in this field.

S. S. No. 13 SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL 1929

Left to Right: Roger Mitchell, Ann Rutherford, Yan John. Hofman, Eric Showell, Melville Scott, Jaff Rutherford, Bill Lemon, Ikie Scott, Gert Hofman, Bob Rutherford.

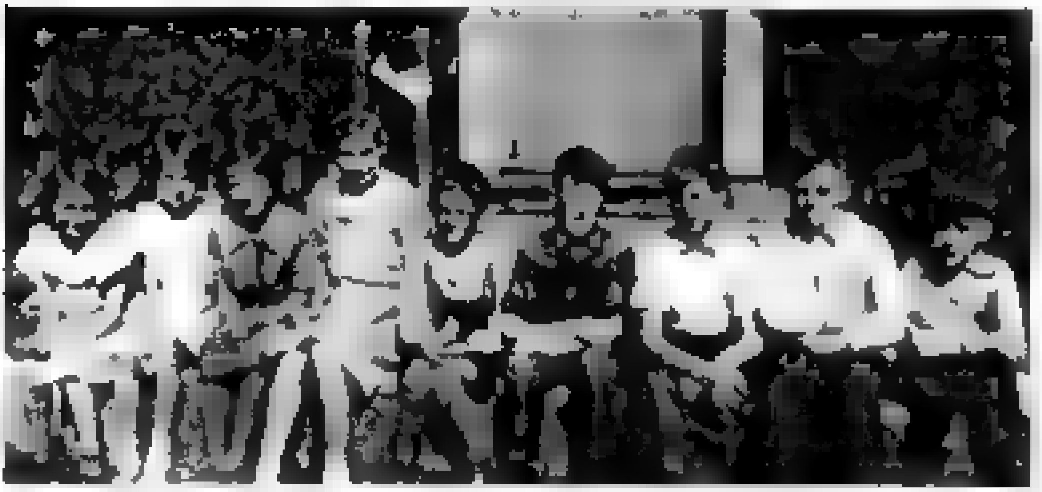
Among those who received their first education at the Leith school are a number who later became widely known. The late Tom Thomson, famous painter of the northern landscape, who was drowned in Canoe Lake in 1917, came to Leith as a babe with his parents in 1877, and received all his public school education in the village. His brother the late George Thomson of Owen Sound was also a well known landscape painter who attended the Leith school.

In the 1870's there were about 85 pupils in attendance and it is recorded that from 75-80 children made up the classes in the next decade. Decreases were noted in the population until in 1943 there were only 6 pupils attending. Of this number, two passed the entrance to high school, leaving only four to continue.

In 1947 after a petition was presented to the area board, the school was re-opened with the following eleven pupils in attendance and Miss Gwen Taylor as teacher. The pupils were Mary Janet Ceasar, Ellen Holmes, Sam Buzza, Lloyd and Gordon Scott, Jerry Mills, Helen, Dorothy and Bob Armstrong, Dorothy Mitchell and Mary Little. By June a total of 14 pupils were enrolled and 7 more scheduled to begin in September.

During the school term Mr. George Newell of Owen Sound became music supervisor and under his capable instruction the pupils of Leith school have taken part in Grey County Musical Festivals and have won several awards.

Another of the services of the area board was to provide free dental care to all pre-school and school-aged pupils. The service began in June 1945 and was provided by the dentist of the parents own choice.



S. S. No. 13 SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL 1939

Left to Right: Dorothy Armstrong, Helen Armstrong, Ella Mae Dinsmore, Ann Holman, Eddie Quigley, Harvey Quigley, Tom Dinsmore, Russell Mitchell, Kirk Mc Keen.

In June 1948 a Mission Band was formed under the sponsorship of the United Church Women's Association, and Mrs. Ross Buzza and Mrs. Harold Ceasar were the first leaders. This Mission Band was named the Kate Rutherford Mission Band in honour of a former pupil and teacher, who is now a missionary in Angola.

On Saturday, July 1, 1950 the 75th Anniversary of the school was celebrated with over 300 former pupils, teachers and visitors in attendance at a picnic and sports program. Those in attendance were from neighbouring points and as far distant as Vancouver, B.C.

In the early morning hours of October 20, 1954, the little red school house was completely destroyed by fire and due to the fact that all records were lost, this history up until 1943 has been compiled from the book "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" by Allan H. Ross.

A place to carry on with the classes had to be found quickly and the school board was fortunate in being able to rent a vacant Baptist Church where classes were resumed on October 28th with Miss Laura Murray as teacher.

Desks and blackboards were loaned from the Owen Sound Board of Education and the North Sydenham Township Area School Board purchased new text books and scribblers from Jack Hood School Supplies of Stratford. Mr. Hood presented the school with $100.00 worth of library books as all of their books had been destroyed.

At a meeting on September 13, 1955 the board decided to call for tenders for the building of a new one-room school, to be so built that another room could be added, if it was felt advisable at a later date.

At a meeting held on November 7, 1955 the tender of Jim Foulds Construction was accepted. The architects were Craig and Madill of Toronto.

The new school was completed and ready for occupancy by April 1st, 1956, and consisted of one class-room, two washrooms, a

LEITH SCHOOL 1962-63

Back Row (L to R): Mrs. Irene Van Wyck (teacher), Alfred Nelson, Lloyd Russell, Susan Hewitt, Terry Russell, Eileen Holman, Kathy McMeekin, Dick Sergeant, Larry Knott, Jo-Ann Holmes, Mrs. Jas. Sibbald (Jr. Room Teacher)

Second Row (L to R): Maria Sergeant, Janet Holmes, Paul McMeekin, Debbie Nelson, Leonie Rutherford, Rudy Holmes, Helene Nelson, Linda Hutchinson, Wayne Juniper, Diane Holman, Marilyn Bouma

Third Row (L to R): Alan Wade, Doug Holman, Harry Hutchinson, Frances Bouma, Kathleen Holman, Beth Holman, Jerry Bouma, Gordon Bouma, Jim McMeekin, Carol Hutchinson

Front Row (L to R): Eddie Holmes, Randy Wade, Dick Holmes, Gail Wade, Patsy Holman, Bradley Juniper, Brian Joseph, Bruce Gregory, Kenneth Mitchell, David Rutherford, Roy Morrison

furnace room and a vestibule. The building is heated by an oil furnace and has tile floors throughout.

On March 22, 1960 the board passed a motion to build a second room. The number of pupils on the roll at that time was 37 with a large number of pre-school children in the district.

At a meeting on May 10, 1960 the board chose Paul Sears as the architect, and tenders for the second room were opened September 7, 1960 with the tender of Russell Robertson being accepted.

In September of 1960 the Leith school was divided into senior and junior rooms and while the building was being proceeded with, classes for Grades 1, 2 and 3 were again held in the

Baptist Church with Mrs. James Sibbald engaged as teacher for the Juniors.

Work on the new room proceeded quickly considering the fact that most of the work was done during the winter and on February 6, 1961 the Junior grades moved into the new room.

It is a school of which North Sydenham can feel justly proud and to the present time the teachers and pupils have found it to be a pleasant and convenient place in which to work and study.

This is the list of the teachers from the re-opening of the old school in 1947 until the present time: Gwen Taylor 1947-49, Eunice Wilson 1949-51, Grace Carr 1951-53, Laura Murray 1953-56, who became Mrs. Hudson during her term, Mildred Bye 1956-59, who became Mrs. J. Vanwyck during her term, Mrs. Wayne Cole 1959-60, Mrs. W. Cole and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1960-61, and Mrs. J. Vanwyck and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1961-65, Mrs. Frank Lipsett and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1965-67.

S.S. NO. 14, SYDENHAM - GARRYOWEN SCHOOL

Let us turn our eyes back in imagination to a scene of more than one hundred years ago. As we look over the land that now constitutes School Section 14, we see hundreds of acres of forest. Here and there, however, is a little cleared space with a small log house, simply built, in its centre. What work is represented by that cleared space and how much is still to be done? Everyone works hard, but when work is over one might see in this pioneer home a large group of children for families were large. Perhaps in the evening, the mother reads to them from one of the few carefully treasured books. Usually, however, there is but little time as there is mending, spinning and other tasks, so the children hear very little, and usually cannot read or write.

Gradually men began to think, Are our children going to grow up without the knowledge of reading or writing? We learned these things in the [illegible] [illegible], should not our children have the same opportunities as the [illegible] [illegible]?

GARRYOWEN SCHOOL 1860-1966

Men often discussed the question and finally Mr. John Ryan, who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. John Kennedy, went around the neighbourhood with a petition for the farmers to sign. The petition was forwarded to the proper authorities and news finally reached the [illegible] that they would have a new school. The government also realized that a new country, to be a prosperous one, must have good and intelligent citizens, and so children must have an education.

Land was procured from Mr. Mac McMartin on a 99 year lease and purchased on the termination of the lease from Mr. Lester Bye. The first school was built in 1860, just back of where the present school is located. It was a log school heated by a box stove. Most of the desks faced the walls with long benches for seats. Down the centre were two rows of desks. All the children used slates. There were only 5 grades or forms, and the subjects taught varied somewhat from to-day. Besides the Presbyterian

PUPILS OF GARRYOWEN SCHOOL — 1902

Front Row L. to R.: Alicia Traynor, Evelyn McCutcheon, Carrie MacDonald, Flora MacDonald, Sadie Owens, Ruth Reilly, Laura Murphy, Mamie Grunsell, Myrtle Bye, Jennie Owens.

Second Row L. to R.: Alfred Bye, Harry Murphy, Jim Stevens, Chester Grunsell, Fred White, Stanley Bye, Jim Murray, Duncan Spence.

Third Row L. to R.: Lorne MacDonald, Arthur McCutcheon, Jack MacDonald, David Traynor, Teacher Miss Florence Day, Kate Brodie, Halbert, Gordon Bye, Edward B. Brodie, Halbert.

and Catholic Catechisms reading, grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, and elementary mensuration and drawing were taught in all five forms Spelling and writing were just taught in the first four forms English poetical literature, Algebra Euclid and a form of commercial courses were taught in the 5th form only, and physiology and temperance in all but the first form, and history in forms 3, 4 and 5

There were fifty pupils but many could come only in winter It is interesting to note that in one year, the total number of days attended by one pupil was 4, while others attended 6 and 8, reaching a high of 204 It must also be noted that a school year embraced eleven of the twelve months with July being the holiday Some pupils could speak only Gaelic but these had to learn English and use it only

GARRYOWEN SCHOOL 1930

Left to Right Lester Bye Ben Grunsell Lillian T Traynor Freda Traynor Roy McCutcheon, Gordon Spence Harry Grunsell Charles Johnson, Lloyd Spence Eleanor Rush Leonard Bye Basi Traynor Alma Bye, Ear Spence Edna Traynor The teacher at this time was Miss Florence Hindle

Some of the first pupils were McCutcheon MacMartin, MacDonald, McTavish McArthur McPhee Hope Horn, Buzza and White

GARRYOWEN PUPILS 1958-1959

Back Row L. to R. Walter Spence, Lloyd Bye, Lorne Johnson, Jim Wilson, Earl McCutcheon, John Bye, Marie Johnson.
Front Row L. to R. Mary Bye, Bill Hutchinson, Alvin Bye, Allan Johnson, Audrey Alexander, Ruth Bye, Kathy Bye, Glenn McCutcheon.
Mrs. Harry Linley was the teacher.

The pupils had a hard time as they had to walk long distances over poor roads. In the winter they crossed the fields as there were absolutely no roads visible.

As the community gradually became more settled, homes, farms, churches and roads were improved, and so of course schools too kept up with the trend. The old log school, which had been poorly mortared was condemned and torn down. It was replaced by the present frame school. The exact date of this school's erection is not known, but was somewhere between 1870 and 1875 and was built by the father and uncle of Mr. Colin Spence, namely Mr. George and Mr. Robert Spence. The sand and mortar were obtained at Leith.

The first teacher Mr. Gilchrist received a salary of $250.00 and the first woman teacher Miss Miller received $220.00. During the following years salaries improved somewhat until they reached 1050.00 in 1924 but dipped again to $600.00 in 1933 but rose again to $1200.00 in 1945 and 2900.00 in 1962.

Wood was delivered to the school for $5.00- $7.50 a cord, but as in all business transactions there were stipulations. The wood must be piled outside the shed by April 1st and stored in the shed by October 1st. To make sure the contractors did not shirk their responsibility $5.00 was withheld until the job was completed. Time brings changes and in 1956 an oil burner was installed.

The first flag pole at the school stood 60 feet high, and was made of cedar obtained from the land where the school is situated. The present pole of somewhat lesser length was erected in 1958.

The school has always taken part in the Sydenham School Fair and three pupils have received the T. Eaton Company Trophy for the most points won. They are Harry Grunsell, Kenneth Spence and Jim Wilson.

A slate black board was installed in the school in 1921 made possible by the proceeds of a box-social netting $117.70. The black board cost $41.80. The remainder of the money after a $25.00 donation was given to the Armenian Fund was used for books and necessities for the school.

In January 1943, the school section ceased to exist as the trustee system succumbed to the North Sydenham School Board Area.

A Mission Band was organized in 1952 and is still carried on as well as the Junior Red Cross Society which received its charter in 1934.

There have been a great many improvements at the school and it would be impossible to name them all. Some of the more noteworthy are the painting of the exterior of the building, yellow trimmed with green in 1944. Cupboards were built along the south side of the class-room in 1950. Hydro was installed in 1951. A well was drilled in 1955, thus eliminating the children having to carry water from the home of John Grunsell. A new ceiling was built in 1956 and that winter mice chewed their way through it. In 1957 the interior was painted and in 1958 a radio was purchased.

Teachers at this school, include the first one, Mr. Gilchrist. There were two Misses Miller (sisters from Bognor), Annie Elder, D. C. McEachern, M. F. McDonald, Pearl Butchart, Mary Michael, M. W. Londry, Jean Riddell, Miss Hammond, Flora MacDonald, Margaret Rutherford, Charles Manders, Mary Ireton, Edith Theaker, Florence Hindle, Margaret Wiggins, Alma Thompson, Florence Bell, Velma Finnigan, Albert Medley, Beth Patterson, Agatha Iredale, Ina Taylor, Marjorie Jackson, Mrs. Bruce (Bernice) Bell, Agnes Waterton, Mrs. Gordon (Edith) MacPhatter, Mrs. Harry (Helen) Linley and Mrs. Wilfred (Laura) Squire, Mrs. Art (Ina) McVittie, Mrs. Harold (Doreen) Scott, Mrs. Orville (Anna) Sutton.

U.S.S. NO. 15 (SOUTH) SYDENHAM and ST. VINCENT WOODFORD SCHOOL

The first school was held in a log building which was the hotel and post office. It stood on the site of the present hotel about halfway down Woodford hill. The present stone school was built in 1877 on part of lot 4, concession 1, S.C.R., Sydenham Township, on land owned by the late John Thompson, who sold it to the school board for $1.00. Mr. Clarke from Annan was the contractor and Mr. George Woods put the stone on the grounds for $25.00.

Miss Kate McIntyre taught in the hotel until the school was ready and then completed the year in the new school, during the years 1877-1878. She was followed by a Miss Mitchell in 1879. Between the period 1879 to 1909, teachers included Mr. Sproule, Miss Wright, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thomas Knight, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Dan Day (came about 1890 and continued until

U.S.S. No. 15, SOUTH SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
WOODFORD SCHOOL, 1929

1899, was at Model School during this time and was relieved by Mr. George Jolley for one year. Mr. George Mosley, Miss Irene Moore, Mr. George Jolley, Mr. Osborne Carr, Mrs. Percy Baker, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Bingham, Miss Pingle and Miss Isabel Berry, Mr. Elgin White 1909-11, Miss Jean Simple 1911, Miss Mary Maitland 1911-15, Mr. Wm. Wright 1915-16, Miss Luella Williams 1918-19, Miss Dulcena McVittie 1919-20, Miss Edith Theaker 1921, Miss Euphie MacKay 1921-23, Mrs. W. W. Gray 1923, Miss Wilma Adams 1923-25, Miss May Jolley 1925-28, Mr. Earle Greenfield 1928-29, Miss Marion Henderson 1929-34, Mr. Russell E. Foster 1934-37, Mr. Clarence Munro 1937-40, Miss Vera Hogarth 1940-41, Mr. Arthur Davidson 1941-42, Miss Jean Miller 1942-43, Miss Wilda Scarrow 1943-45, Miss Georgina McInnis 1945-46, Mrs. Alice Ireland 1946-48, Miss Eileen Elliott 1948-50, Mr. Gregory Armstrong 1950-52, Miss Jane Johnson 1952-54, Mr. Reginald McArthur 1954-56, Mrs. Anna Sutton [illegible] Mrs. Ruth Waters [illegible] Mrs. Marie Thompson [illegible] Mrs. Kathleen Smith, Mrs. [illegible] supply; Mrs. [illegible] Wilson [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Shepperson [illegible]. The salaries for teachers ranged from [illegible] in the year 1966.

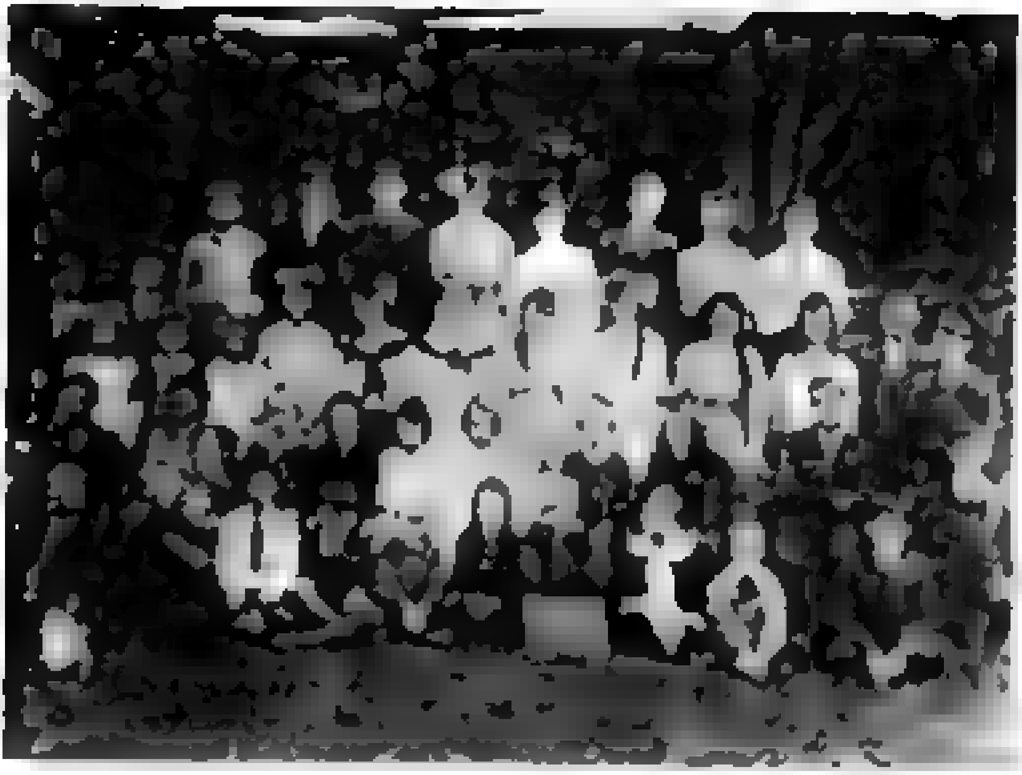
U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
WOODFORD ABOUT 90

[illegible] Thompson

[illegible] Ethel Silverthorn, Ambrose Silverthorn

[illegible] Knight, Susie Thistle

[illegible]



U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH WOODFORD SCHOOL

Top Row (l. to r.): Fred Walter, Frank Henderson, Harold Chapman, Dave Rothwell, Wes Knight, Aubrey Dixon, [illegible] Richards, William Scrimshaw, Pat [illegible], Bill Alexander.

2nd Row (l. to r.): Alma Scrimshaw, Laura [illegible], [illegible] Weaver, [illegible], Margaret Alexander, Mary Best, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Audrey Alexander, Clarence Fligg, Evelyn [illegible].

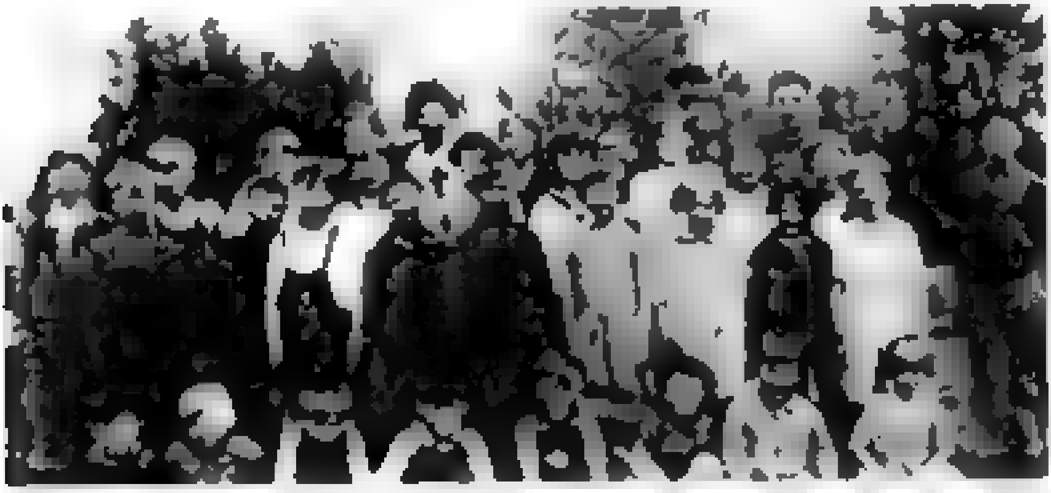
3rd Row (l. to r.): [illegible], Margaret Best, [illegible] Alexander, [illegible], [illegible] Dixon, [illegible], [illegible] Bright, Charlie Traynor.

4th Row (l. to r.): George Best, Harvey Keeling, Raymond Traynor, [illegible], Harvey Marsh, [illegible] Alexander, Walter Keeling, [illegible], [illegible] Fligg, Bill Rothwell. Mr. Bright was teacher from 1915-1918.

The school boards of Sydenham voted to form a Union School Area in 1942.

In 1944 the school board installed free dental service for all school children in the area with Dr. [illegible] as the school dentist. This service is still in effect but the parents can choose their own dentist.

Education week was observed in 1943 by a Parents' Day at school, when the parents and families of the pupils were invited to visit the school and see the children at work. The second annual Education Week was observed in 1944 by a special service in the United Church in which the school pupils formed the choir, rendering several anthems and taking part in the worship service. On March 28, 1945, an open night was held to which all the people of the community were invited. The pupils presented a play which they had written in class, varied musical numbers and speeches which received prizes at the School Fair; work of each pupil in art, writing, social studies and science projects were on display.



U.S.S. No. 15, SOUTH SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT — WOODFORD, ABOUT 1930

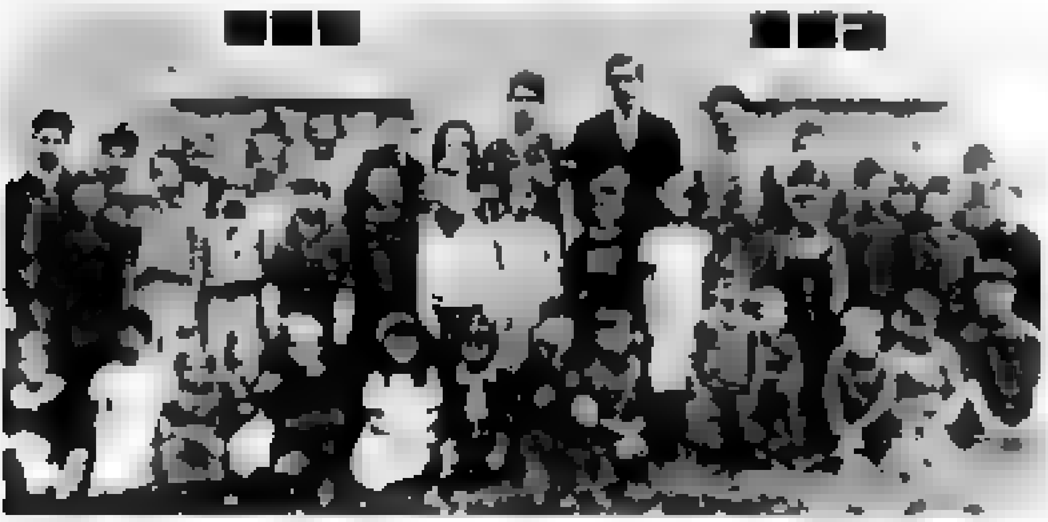
Front Row, L. to R.: Lennox Moulton, George Baker, Gordon Martin, Howard Keeling, Lyle Snider, Ruth Carr, Jean Kyle, Blanche Laycox.
Second Row, L. to R.: Osborne Keeling, Henry Long, Bill Kyle, Dorothy Laycox, Muriel Snider, Alice Long, Lillian Doran.
Third Row, L. to R.: Melville Carr, Joe Long, Pauline Baker, Fred Moulton, Margaret Baker, Jean Martin, Madeline Heath, Marguerite Carr, Orville Carr.
Back Row, L. to R.: Earl Moulton, Harry Martin, Phyllis Martin, Roy Laycox, Arthur MacDonald, Laura Martin, Annie Long, Merrill Laycox, Carman Heath.
Teacher was Miss Marion Henderson.

The Junior Red Cross Society of this school raised a total of $37.70 in 1944-45, $33.00 of which was sent into central office. There is still an active Junior Red Cross in the school.

A beginning was made in Democratic Government in Woodford School in September 1944, when a student council was set up with one member elected from each class. The Council made their own laws and appointed officers to see them carried out. The enterprise proved extremely successful.

In November 1946 electric lights were turned on in the school. The second Friday afterward the children had a pie social when $13.00 was raised. $7.00 was sent to the Junior Red Cross and $6.00 was spent of craft material and oil paints for the school.

The school entered a "Beautification of School Grounds Contest" in the spring of 1947. School, fence posts, pump and flag pole were painted, the pupils doing the work. Flowers, trees and shrubs were planted by the pupils and teacher, Miss Ireland. This involved a good deal of effort. Second prize of $15.00 in the

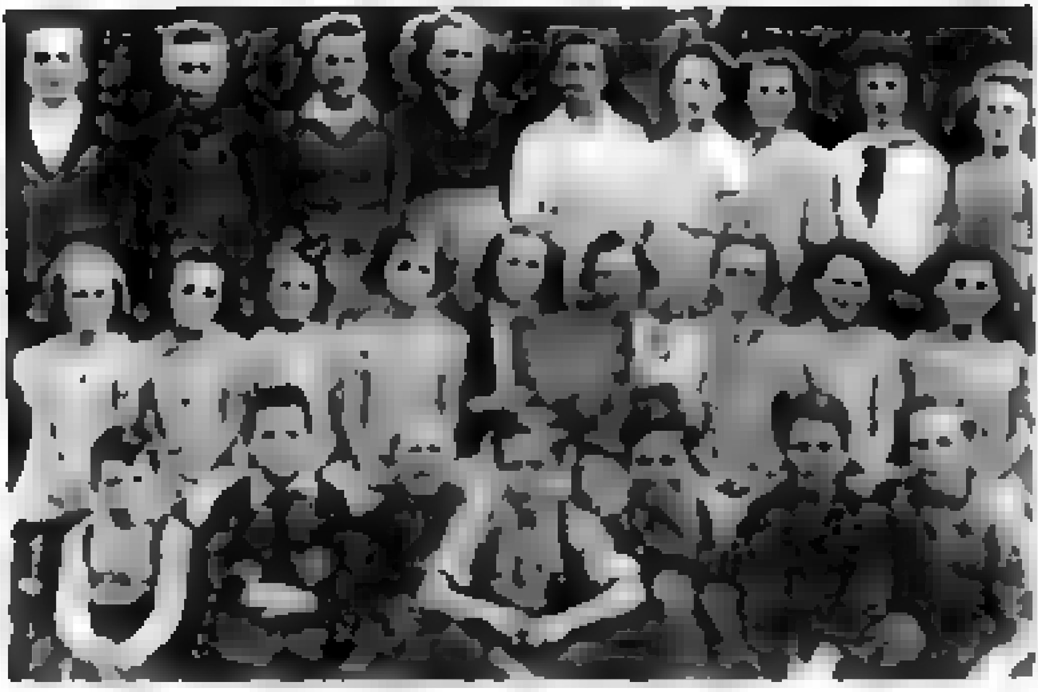


U.S.S. No. 3 SOUTH WOODFORD SCHOOL ABOUT [illegible]

Front Row, L. to R.: Margaret Dixon, Mildred Martin, Ruth Keeling, Percy Hurlbut, Dorothy Baker, Helen Carr, Norma Chapman, Bill Best, Earl McAleer, Rex Martin, Bob Best, Keith [illegible], Bob [illegible], Melvin Long.

Centre Row, L. to R.: Osborne Long, Marion Long, [illegible] Snider, [illegible] Kyle, Bob Long, Norman Martin, Roy Morris, Percy Best, Ethel Martin, Elwood Snider, Walter McAleer, Bob Keeling, Allan Keeling, Ralph Hurlbut.

Back Row, L. to R.: Lyman Morrison, Howard Keeling, Lyle Snider, Muriel Snider, Alex Long, David Heath, Ruth Carr, Malcolm Heath, Mr. [illegible] Foster, Teacher, Henry Long, Gordon Martin, George Baker, Stewart Keeling.



U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH WOODFORD SCHOOL 1945

Bottom Row, left to right: Bob [illegible], Gordon [illegible], [illegible] Keeling, Arthur Long, Ray Walker, Gordon Kyle, Albert Long

2nd Row, left to right: [illegible] Long, [illegible], [illegible], Lorraine Long, Barbara Long, Shirley Girdler, Margaret [illegible], Marion Morse, [illegible]

Top Row, left to right: [illegible], [illegible] Long, [illegible], Betty Kruger, [illegible] Morrison, Ruth Girdler, Louise Walker, Merle Woods

contest, was their well earned reward. In 1948 the school entered the contest again when many improvements were made.

Boys from this school were not backward in answering the call for service in the two Great Wars, three making the Supreme Sacrifice. WORLD WAR I Osborne Carr, Alan Carr, Louis Carr, Lew Craig, Robert Elliott, George Hutchinson, Percy Keeling, Ernest Marshall, Les Morrison, Wilfred Nesbitt, Ambrose Silverthorne, Lorne Snider, Stanley Sutton (killed overseas), Steve Sutton. WORLD WAR II Tpr. Harold Chapman, Driver Stanley Girdler, Pte. David Hoath (killed in action), Guardsman Perry Hoath, P.O. Bill Hurlburt, Pte. Charles Hurlburt, Trooper Howard Keeling, Lance Corporal Alan Keeling, Sapper Osborne

Keeling, Pte. Robert Keeling, Tpr. Sandy Kyle, Pte. Joe Long, Pte. Gordon Martin, Pte. Norman Martin, Pte. Earl Moulton (killed in action), Pte. Lynton Moulton

U. S. S. NO. 15, NORTH SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT MORLEY SCHOOL

The Union School Section No. 15, North Sydenham and St. Vincent, was founded about the year 1855. The site was donated

U.S.S. NO. 15 N. SYDENHAM & ST. VINCENT
MORLEY SCHOOL 1896

Front Row (l. to r.): James Robertson, [illegible] Cooper, Wilbur Cooper, Alice McAlister, Jennie Stewart, Mary Vannatch, Hector Vannatch, Bob Robertson, Chas. Robertson.

Second Row (l. to r.): Ben Hughes, Maggie McAteer, Jessie McLellan, [illegible] Baker, [illegible] Hughes, Clara McAteer, [illegible] Robertson, Ann Cooper, [illegible] Stewart, William Vannatch, Arthur [illegible], Sam Baker, [illegible] Stewart.

Third Row (l. to r.): Margaret Robertson, [illegible] Robertson, [illegible], Allan Robertson, [illegible], Isabel Robertson, John [illegible], [illegible], Bert Baker, Maggie [illegible], Miss Mary [illegible] (teacher), Sam [illegible], Wilfred Baker, Mr. Ann Reid (Sec.-Treas.), Mr. William McMillan (Trustee), Charlie Vai

Fourth Row (l. to r.): [illegible], Alvin Reid, [illegible] Baker, Ida Baker, Mary Ann Benedict, Sarah Stewart, Lillie McMillan, Reid Baker

Fifth Row (l. to r.): Jim McAlister, [illegible] Stewart, Willie [illegible], [illegible], Michael Robertson, [illegible], Arthur [illegible], [illegible], Jennie Vail, Maggie Reid, Ethel McLellan, Emma Stewart

U.S.S. NO. 15 N. SYDENHAM & ST. VINCENT
MORLEY SCHOOL 1917

Front Row L. to R. Teacher Herb McGregor, Harold Hill, Mac McMillan, Russel McMillan, Orval McMillan, Roland Edmonstone, Arthur Hill
Second Row L. to R. Margaret Stormer, Bertie Hill, Mary Stewart, Lenora White, Bertha King, Laura Stewart, Ethel White, Violet Benedict
Third Row L. to R. Laura Reid, Blanche McMillan, Nellie MacGillivray, Fern MacIntyre, Verna Reid, Christie Hill
Back Row L. to R. Lorne McMillan, Roy Benedict Jr., Ernest Benedict, Mac Lemon, Jack McEacheron, Arthur MacGillivray, Morrison Stewart, Raymond Edmonstone

by John Kirvan, who came from Ireland in 1835 and settled on the north half of lot 35 on the 12th concession of St. Vincent, where Robert Hill later resided. Before the school was built the older children attended the Balaclava and Mountain Schools, a distance of five miles away.

The first teacher, Theodore O'Leary, helped build the log school house and chinked it with moss. He taught for two years and was followed by Nelson Saunders, aged 17, who was succeeded by James Mullen, also 17 years of age.

In [illegible] a brick building was erected which stood the wear and tear of many years and [illegible] until [illegible] when a [illegible] brick school took its place. In [illegible] this school was [illegible] as it stood within the area of land taken by the Government for the A.F.V. Range.

J.S.S. NO. 15 N. SYDENHAM & ST. VINCENT
MORLEY SCHOOL 1921

[illegible] MacGillivray

[illegible]

[illegible] Edmonstone, George Frizzell, George White

Absent when this picture was taken was J. Gordon [illegible]

[illegible] the teachers who followed the first [illegible] were [illegible] Miss [illegible] Mary M[illegible] [illegible] Ann Mae [illegible] Jean

U.S.S. No. 15, NORTH MORLEY 1932
ST. VINCENT AND SYDENHAM

Front Row (L. to R.): Mervyn Johnson, Amelia Johnson, Louise Edmonstone, Catherine Johnson, Ayrton Crowe (holding the slate).

Second Row (L. to R.): Llewellyn Edmonstone, Marian Boyes, Clifford King, Stephens Johnson.

Third Row (L. to R.): Eleanor Benedict, Edith King, Frank Benedict, Hannah Edmonstone (partially hidden), Helen King (partially hidden).

Back Row (L. to R.): [illegible] Edmonstone, Alan White, Marion Lemon, Edna Clark, Marie McMillan.

The teacher was Miss Marjorie Burrows.

McGregor, Joan McGregor, Florence McGregor, Maud Dunbar, Jessie Denton, Georgina McInnis, Miss Batty, Miss Harkness, Miss Gilliland, Miss Bowie, Percy Harwood, Mr. Anderson, Isabelle Robertson, Mamie McArthur, Mary Best, Gwen Lemon, Edith Lipsett, Forest Craig, Nellie Sinclair, Marjorie Burrows (who taught for eleven years) and Miss Mary Hanna, who was the last teacher in Morley School.

U.S.S. No. 5, NORTH ST. VINCENT AND SYDENHAM
MORLEY, ABOUT 1936.

Front Row L. to R.: Sadie Johnson, Evelyn Brown, Phyllis Lemon, Shirley Stewart. *Back Row L. to R.*: Miss Marjorie Burrows, teacher; Doris Stewart, Viola Stewart, Bert King, Bernice Stewart, Tryphena Johnson.
The quilt was pieced by the pupils and quilted by their mothers. It was donated to the Junior Red Cross.

S.S. NO. 16, SYDENHAM — DURIE'S SCHOOL

In 1902 the owners of land adjoining township of Sydenham held a meeting to discuss better accommodation. It was of brick construction. In January, 1906, a School Board was organized. In April the grounds were levelled, trees were planted, and the basement was cemented.

The teacher, Miss Bew resigned in September of that year and Miss Ethel Holmes was engaged at a salary of $350.00. Upon Miss Holmes' resignation July 10, 1909, Miss Ina Legate was engaged at $375.00. Other teachers have included S.L. Newman, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Helen Bell, Miss Bertie Kerr (1912-17), Miss M.E. Ireton (1917-18), Miss Margaret Rutherford (1918-21), Miss Ollie Fretter (1921-24), Miss Alma Thompson

S.S. No. 16 SYDENHAM SOUTH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL AREA
(DURIE'S SCHOOL)

SPRING 1908 S.S. No. 16

Front Row L to R Ronald McDonald, Leonard Boyd, David Durie, Elizabeth Richardson, Elva Thomas
Second Row L to R Isabelle Wilson, Jean Boyd, Jean Durie
Third Row L to R Cecil Warren, Merle Wilson, Jack McDonald, Lew Kemp
Fourth Row L to R Margaret Durie, Harry Javens
At the Back-Jean Kemp
Teacher Miss Ethel Holmes
Picture was taken after the arbor day clean up

S.S. NO. 16, SYDENHAM (DURIES SCHOOL) 1925

Front Row (l. to r.): Morden Harwood, Lorne Michael, Harvey Miner, Lorne McKay, John Miner, Jack Kent, Kitchener Kivell, Elgin Walter

Second Row (l. to r.): Florence Shortt, Marion Kent, Edna Miner, Ethel Dixon, Edna Boyd, Pearl Cook, Ida Cook, Ruth Harwood, Evelyn Cook, Jean McIntyre, Velda Knaggs

Third Row (l. to r.): Trustees, Mr. Wm. Milman, Mr. Ed. Michael, Mar Walter, Wm. Kivell, Doris Keeling, [illegible] Cook, Helen Knaggs, Rita Jewell, Gladys Cook, Miss Alma Thompson (teacher), Sec'y-treasurer Mr. Jim Dixon

Back Row (l. to r.): Bella Miner, Norman Boyd, Gordon Cook, John Knaggs, Harry Boyd, Hugh McIntyre, Percy Miner, Earl Boyd

1924-29), Miss Nina Semple (1929-33), Miss Mary Henry (1933-34), Miss Marion Henderson (1934-36), Sarah Harron (1936-39), Miss Evelyn Harper (1939-41), Miss Edna Lennox (1941-42), Margaret Rutherford, Alberta Thompson, Mrs. Amy Wilkinson, Miss Althea Lageer, Arthur Hawkins, Clifford Brown, Mrs. Lila Carmichael 1951-67. There were 39 pupils on the roll in 1959 and 32 pupils in 1962. The School Area was formed in 1945.

Library books were bought for the school in 1910 and 20 volumes of Books of Knowledge in 1932. At the same time in the latter year a proposal was entertained to have music taught, giving 28 half-hour lessons for $60.00 with a Government grant of 50 per cent. An Ideal Planetarium was procured also maps and other equipment. A flag pole had been erected and in 1929 the Rotary

Club invited the school board to meet at the school on Empire Day for the purpose of presenting a flag. A well was drilled and pump put in at a cost of $35.00 for the drilling and $120.00 for the pump. This was in 1923 and the "Dinna Weary" Club donated $50.00 toward the expenditure. In 1961 water was put in and Hydro installed around 1946. Repairs and new features have been added to the school through the years.

S. S. NO. 16, DURIE'S 1936

Front Row L. to R.: Orville Miner, Gordon Hunter, Jimmie Hunter, Violet Hunter, Edna Majury, Jack Frizzell, Mary (Dianne) Michael, Jean Majury.
Back Row L. to R.: Louis Miner, Mary Burr, Ethel Miner, Miss Marion Henderson, teacher, Lawrence Knaggs, Evelyn Jones, Mae Majury.

Durie School was awarded the Fair Shield in competition with other schools at the School Fair in September, 1926.

During the war the ladies of the community formed a club known as the "Willing Workers". Entertainments were given at

S.S. NO. 16 SYDENHAM DURIE'S 1942

Front Row L to R Lorraine Ramsay, Hazel Abel, Barb Williams, Jean Kivell
Second Row L to R Cliff Danard, Peter Thoreson, Barbara King, Norm Walters, Isabel Boyd, Eileen Boyd
Back Row L to R Doug Williams, Frank Foster, Miss Margaret Rutherford, teacher, Mary King, Ted Williams, Harold Danard

the school to provide funds and articles. $125.00 was donated to the Belgian Relief Fund. Miss Elizabeth Kemp donated an organ for the Sunday School.

S. S. NO. 16, SYDENHAM (Dunes)

Front Row L. to R. Wanda Scrutton, Paul Ramsay, Darlene Denard, Marilyn Dixon, Sheila Gordon, Jane Timmerman, Joan Osborne, Ruth Ann Dinsmore.

Second Row L. to R. Gordon Timmerman, Jim Millman, Ruth Anne Walker, Tim Millman, Penny Dinsmore, Marion Timmerman, Donna Ramsay, Marie Osborne, Dennis Dixon.

Third Row L. to R. Mervyn McReynolds, Laurie Millman, Marlene Dixon, Brenda Ramsay, Janice Gordon, John Osborne, Ray Dixon, Betty Clark.

Back Row L. to R. Jim Boyd, Kenneth Kivell, Mrs. Neil Carruthers, teacher, George McDougall.
1964

Barring out day, an undeclared school holiday back about the turn of the century.

There was no set day for this event, but the usual accepted time was the first morning when the ground was white with snow. Strangely enough, on this day several of the older boys got to school real early to be ahead of the teacher and get a good supply of wood and braces in to bar the doors and windows and have as many as possible of the kids inside before the teacher arrived. When he or she did get there the fun started. The accepted thing to do was for the teacher to go to a store and come back with a good supply of candy and declare a holiday

This, however wasn't the way several teachers saw it, and they tried to force their way in The first step was to talk to the ones inside through the key hole or the window and demand that the door be opened This was naturally turned down Next came the threat of dire punishment when access was eventually achieved This also being turned down the fun really started unless the very good hearted school mistress relented and went for the candies In some cases it would be a man who was outside looking in which was a bit more of a problem and at times resulted in broken windows or door, which seemed a terrible waste and really spoiled what started out to be a wonderful day

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS

Until the year 1871 this important school official was titled 'Superintendent.' The first Superintendent in Grey County was Thomas Ryan who was born in Tipperary County, Ireland about 1832 He had one brother William Their father died when they were quite young and an uncle Robert Forrester who apparently had plenty of money, paid for their education. They were Protestants and attended private schools. and Thomas attended a college in Ireland Thomas had a fine horse which the local Priest wished to buy but the owner did not want to part with it and this caused some trouble between the Protestants and Catholics and the family was boycotted out of Ireland. Thomas coming to Canada, where he settled in the Pike Lake area, not far from Mount Forest William went to Australia in 1849

Thomas Ryan had been a school teacher in Ireland and continued teaching for a year after coming to Canada After proving his education. he was appointed the first Public School Superintendent for Grey County as well as Wellington County, about 1850 His territory extended from Sydenham (now Owen Sound) to Guelph. He travelled his route on horseback. When the roads were impassable for horse travel he made the trips on foot. Mr. Ryan was Public School Superintendent for Grey and Wellington Counties until 1856.

In 1856 the County of Grey was divided into Common School Districts which included the townships as follows: District No. 1 Derby, Sydenham, Holland, Sullivan; District No. 2 Bentinck, Glenelg, Egremont, Normanby; District No. 3 St. Vincent, Euphrasia, Collingwood; District No. 4 Artemesia, Osprey, Melancthon and Proton. District No. 1 was the district in which Sydenham Township is vitally interested. Superintendents in this District from 1856 to June 1871 were 1856-1860 Thomas Gordon, 1861-1864 George James Gale, 1865-1867 John George Francis, 1867-1871 Charles Gordon.

In 1871 a bylaw was passed appointing inspectors as follows: Thomas Gordon for the North Riding of Grey, William Ferguson for the South Riding of Grey. These two men carried on as inspectors for Grey County until December 23, 1875 when a bylaw was passed dividing the North Riding into two sections. West Grey which included Holland, Sullivan, Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham Townships, East Grey included St. Vincent, Collingwood and Euphrasia Townships. When this division was made in 1875 Thomas Gordon became Public School Inspector for the West Grey division in which Sydenham township was included. Mr. Gordon served in this office until December 1901.

Since that time Inspectors for Sydenham Township have been 1902-1927 Mr. H. H. Burgess, B.A., Grey West, Owen Sound, 1928-1931 Mr. J. J. Wilson, B.A., Grey West, Owen Sound, 1932-1939 Mr. S. A. Morrison, B.A., Grey East, Meaford, 1940-1942 Mr. L. L. Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Owen Sound, Mr. L. L. Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Meaford, 1946-1954 Mr. L. L. Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Owen Sound, 1955-1961 Mr. L. L. Sinclair, B.A., Grey No. 2, Owen Sound, 1962 Mr. E. W. Clark, B.A., m. ed., Grey No. 2, Owen Sound.

The appointment of an Inspector was made by the County Council until 1930 when the appointment was made by the Provincial Legislature

The name of the inspectorate and the townships included in the different inspectorates and the place of residence of the Inspector have changed several times through the years Townships included in the Inspectorate, Grey No 2, in 1966 are Sydenham, St Vincent, Collingwood and Euphrasia, as well as the towns and villages in these townships

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS FOR SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

The Board of Health for the Township of Sydenham held their organization meeting in Ryan's Hotel September 22, 1884, the second Monday after their appointment by the local council The Medical Health Officer also received his appointment by the Township Council and first mention of his attendance at the Board of Health meeting is November 26 1885

Through the years cases and outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported to the Medical Health Officer and he would visit the home and in some cases quarantine placards were placed on the door of the home The Doctor would also visit the school and examine the children upon request of the school board of trustees and occasionally pay an unexpected visit to the school The report of the Medical Health Officer at the Sydenham Township Board of Health meetings showed marked improvement as time went on More and more people received vaccination for the different diseases, and consequently many of the diseases which caused one or more deaths in a family are seldom heard of today

Many suggestions for improvement to health habits, both at school and in and around the home, were made by the Medical Health Officer such as cleanliness, having drinking water tested, having cattle tested for tuberculosis and home pasteurization of

milk, but it took time for people to realize the value of these things to the health of the individual

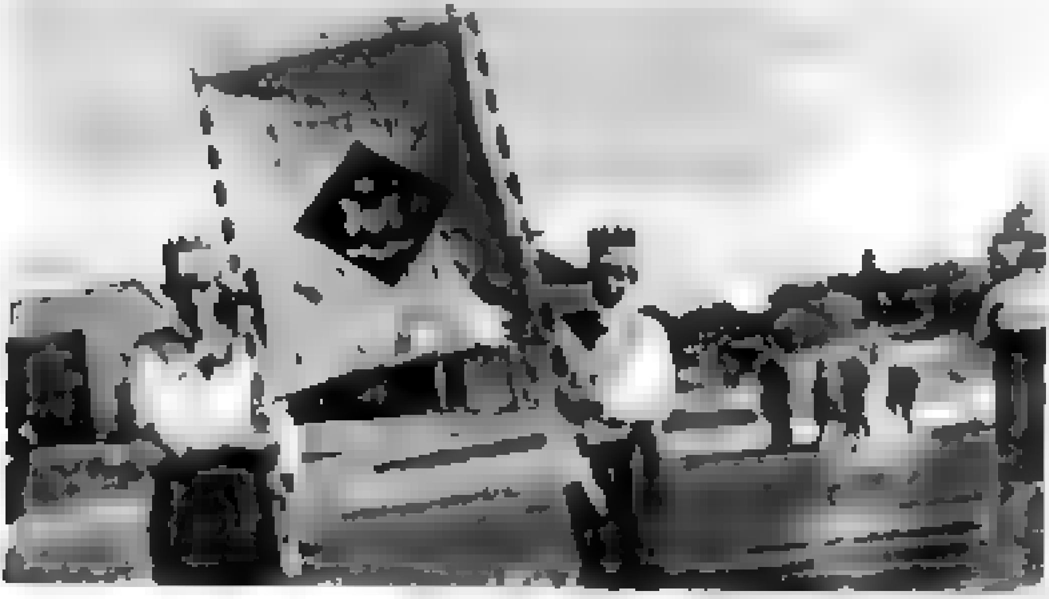
Some duties of the Medical Health Officer in the early days included, the disinfecting of houses after contagious diseases, the treatment of syphilis for which a new remedy was introduced in 1919 and on occasion the investigation of smallpox cases In 1886 a Mr Cameron of Leith died of this disease and his widow allowed the sum of $16.00 for the destruction of the bedding due to this contagious disease

Doctors serving as the Medical Health Officers for the Township of Sydenham through the years have been Dr A C Sloane, Annan Nov 1885-Dec 1899 Dr David Thomson Woodford, Dec 1899-Jan. 1905 Dr Wm McDonald, Annan, later Owen Sound Jan 1905-Aug 1924, Dr W G Dow, Owen Sound, Dec 1924-end of year 1927 died Dr Osborne E Carr Owen Sound, Feb 1928-Feb. 1939, Dr Richard Howey Owen Sound, May 1939-Dec 1942, Dr Mac Phillips Owen Sound, Jan. 1943-Aug 1950, Dr Lloyd Annis Owen Sound, Nov 1950-April 1952, Dr D B. McKee, Owen Sound, May 1952-May 1962, Dr Arthur Middlebro, Owen Sound. Aug 1962-July 1963- when the Grey County Health Unit began operating, Dr F R Manual first Medical Health Officer of the Grey County Health Unit July 1963-Aug 1966, Dr R W Allin, of Clarksburg. is the present Medical Health Officer

Since the establishment of the Grey County Health Unit it has been developed into a unit staffed by 10 Public Health Nurses and three Public Health Inspectors all under the Medical Officer Apart from the main Owen Sound office located in the Grey County Building branches operate from Durham, Flesherton and Meaford

SCHOOL FAIRS

One of the first three Township School Fair Boards organized in Grey County in 1913 was Sydenham The School Fair was held at Annan until 1941, when it became part of the Sydenham Agricultural Society Fall Fair, which is held at Bothwell's Corner.



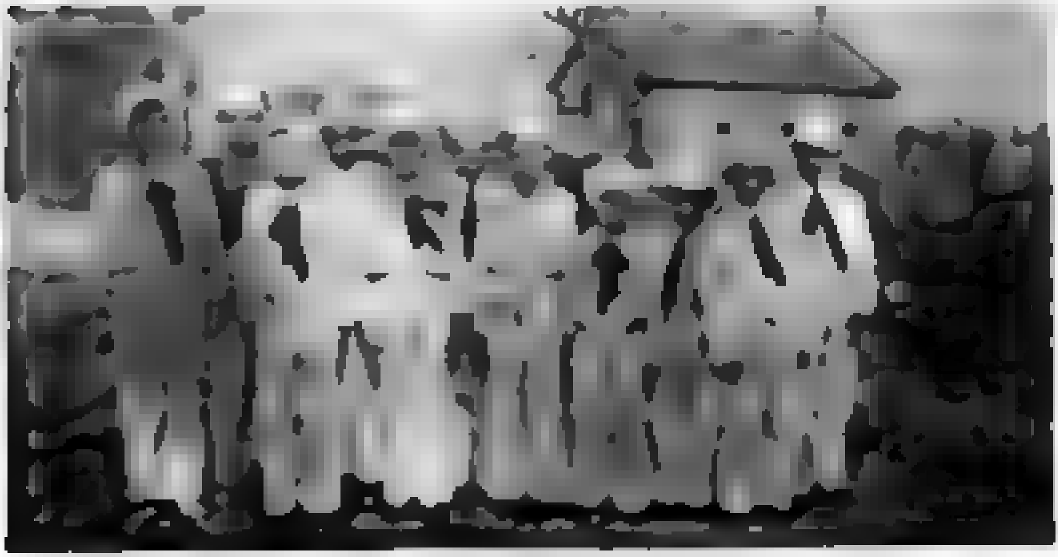
ROCKFORD SCHOOL BANNER

[illegible] Porter and Harvey Bell, [illegible] hold the School Banner taken at Annan Fair [illegible]. In the background are seen Francis McBride, Jack Halcrow, Irene McClintock and Margaret Cameron.

The Department of Agriculture supplied the garden seeds until 1944 for the Public School pupils. As well as vegetable and flower classes the prize list arranged by the Grey County School Fair Board included many other classes for the different age groups. There were entries in baking, art, crafts, writing, essays, sewing, singing and public speaking. While the Department of Agriculture supplied the seeds, potatoes, judges, etc., the School Fair was under the direction of the Agricultural Representative of the County.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture opened branch offices in six counties in 1912, Grey County being among this group. The first Representative was Mr. Hugh Duff, who was followed by Mr. T. Stewart Cooper in 1920. Mr. Cooper was still in office when

[illegible] ANNAN



[illegible]

[illegible] Dixon, George Ceaser, John Ceaser (1929)

[illegible] be seen in the background

the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to discontinue supplying seeds and other assistance prior to World War II.

Mr. Cooper still retained his interest in the School Fair and was willing to act as a judge and assist in other ways until his retirement in January 195[illegible]. He was succeeded by Mr. Grant Sweiger as County Agricultural Representative.

U.S.S. NO. 5 [illegible] SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT WOODFORD

Picture taken at School Fair at Annan around 1933. Miss Marion Henderson was the teacher at Woodford at the time.

Another interesting feature of the school fair program when it was held at Annan was the marching. It was a colorful sight when the sixteen or so schools of the Township of Sydenham went on parade. Each school proudly displayed its own banner bearing name and number and every young Sydenhamite wore the particular school uniform.

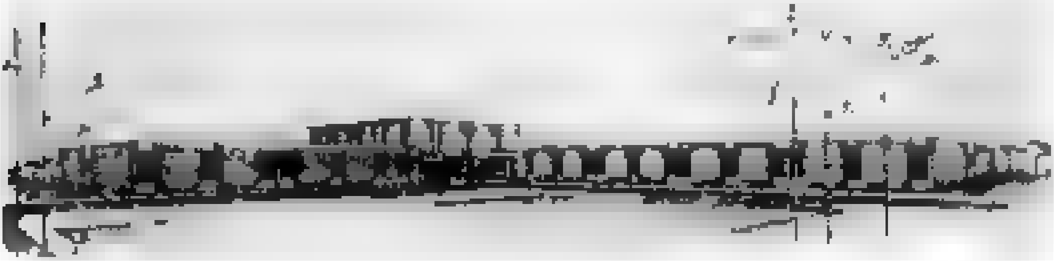
Many hours of preparation by teachers and pupils went into the exercises and drills for the School Fair. Some of the youngsters thought it was great fun but there were those others to whom it was like torture.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AREA SCHOOL BOARD

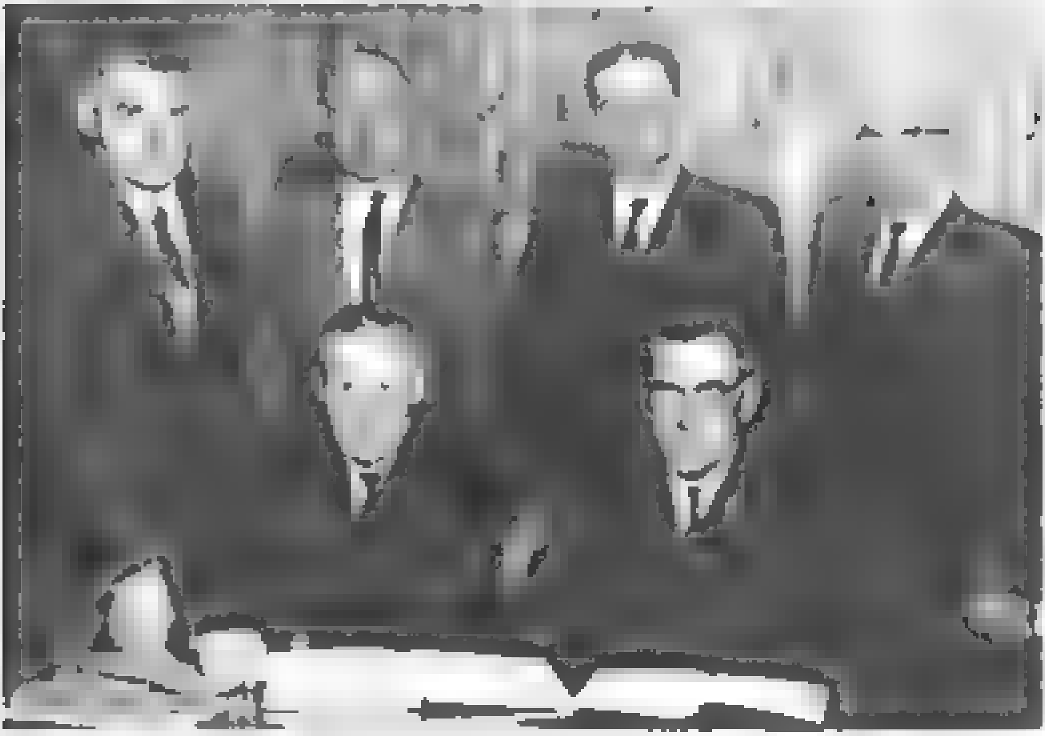
In September of 1967 the citizens of Sydenham Township will witness the opening of a new Township school The eleven schools now in existence within the township, will close their doors in June and the pupils will be transported by bus to the new central township school, located on the South half of Lot 3 in the Fourth Range. which occupies 10 acres of land purchased from Lawrence Salway at the cost of $13.000 00. The new school will be electricly heated and will have twelve class rooms plus a play-room and will employ twelve teachers The school will accomodate around 360 pupils which includes a kindergarten class.

The architect is Mr Milet Salter, of Salter and Alliston. Barrie, Ontario. The contract price of the Lexington Construction Company Limited of R R #2 Owen Sound, is $434.000 00

This consolidated school is a result of years of encouragement by the Ontario Department of Education. The idea for many years had been discouraged locally, and although now accepted, reluctantly, by some, it is generally felt to be a mark of progress in a changing world It is interesting to note that through the years progressive thinkers in the township had projected their ideas It was in 1877 that the following motion was debated at the annual meeting of S.S. No 10 Sydenham & St Vincent School Moved by J F Rogers, seconded by William Frizzell that this meeting is in favour of abolishing local school sections and



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP CENTRAL SCHOOL



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARD

Standing L to R: Arvin Gordon, John Hofman, Ed Long and Bert Shields.
Seated are Lorne Clarke (left) secretary and Leonard Bye (chairman), 1965.

that all schools in the township of Sydenham should be conducted under one system and one management. The motion was declared lost by a large majority.

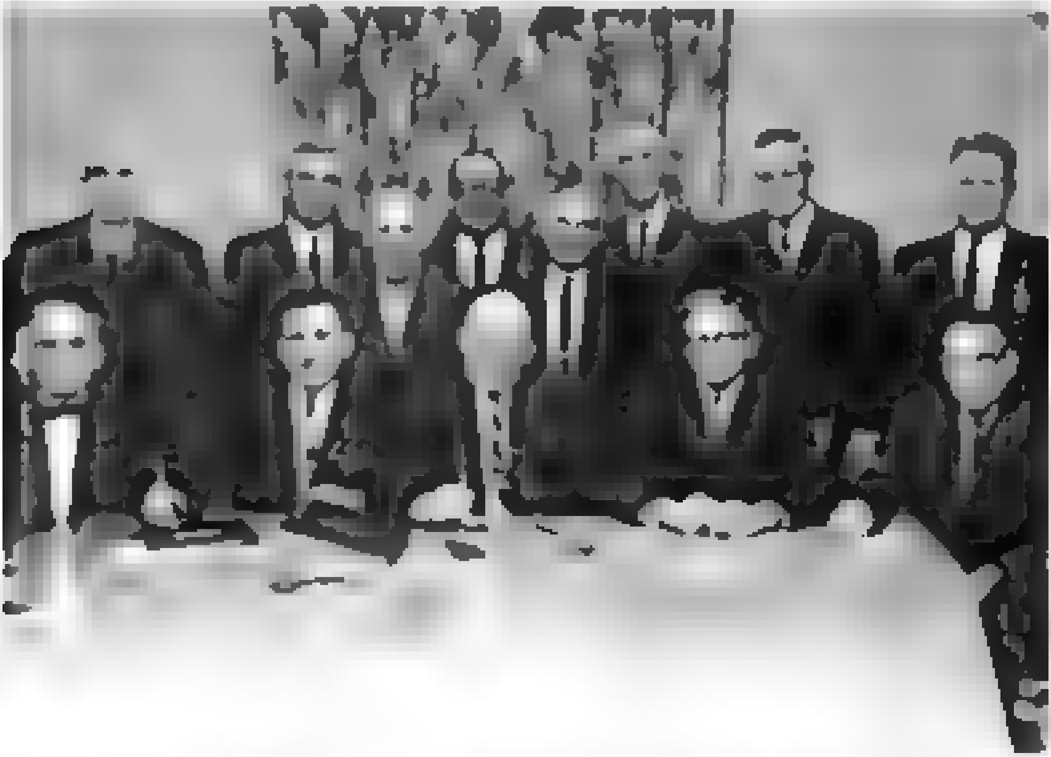
In January 1943 Sydenham Township had changed from individual school trustee boards to consolidated school boards: the North Sydenham Township Area School Board and the South Sydenham Township Area School Board.

In 1965, according to provincial regulations, one school board of five members was established for the township.

History of the North Grey Suburban High School District Board

It was in January 1951 that the North Grey Suburban High School District (N.G.S.H.S.D.) Board began to operate. Previously most students either walked to or boarded in Owen Sound in order to attend the only Owen Sound High School, the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute.

The members of the N.G.S.H.S.D. Board are appointed as follows



Shown in the picture above are the members of the North Grey Suburban High School [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wm. McNabb, (DERBY *largest public school enrolment)
[illegible]
Counc.). Hector McCulloch (Allenford and part of Arran.
Absent when picture taken, Elgin Rourke, (Part of Amabel)

-one representative from the County council,
-one representative from each of the municipalities involved,
-one from the Combined Roman Catholic Separate Schools,
Owen Sound
-and one from a public school in the municipality with the
largest enrollment in public schools. (Derby in 1967)

The secretary-treasurer is a hired employee. There are three men on this Board at the present time from Sydenham Township, and these are Wm. McGregor, the Municipal appointee and Lorne Locke, the Sydenham Township School Board appointee, and Micheal Duggan the representative from the Combined Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Owen Sound. In 1960 a second high school was built in Owen Sound and this school is known as the West Hill Secondary School.

The number of pupils from the suburban area attending the two Owen Sound High Schools varies from 900 to 1000 pupils of which 204 at the present time are Sydenham Township students. In 1951 eleven buses were employed by the Board to bring the students to the Owen Sound High School. In 1967 of the 19 buses hired by the N.G.S.H.S.D. Board, 4 buses are used to transport those students attending the Owen Sound High Schools from Sydenham.

Just as the cost of living has risen over the past several years so has the cost of education. In 1956 the N.G.S.H.S.D. Board paid to the Owen Sound Board of Education $2.29 per pupil per teaching day for all students. In 1965-66 they paid $3.04 per vocational student per teaching day and $3.21 for each academic student per teaching day.

The N.G.S.H.S.D. Board collects their necessary revenue from the different municipalities through assessment. In 1951 a mill rate of 4.5 on a total of $5,874,214 was needed and this has increased until to-day, due to the rise in the Board's cost and the expansion of territory covered, 21 mills on commercial property and 18.9 on farm and residential property are collected from a total assessment of $13,636,972.00

In 1939 through the efforts of Mr. Wm. McGregor, the Twp. Reeve, and Mr. Arthur Lemon, a prominent township citizen, arrangements were made with Mr. Arthur Johnson, the various school trustees and the parents concerned, to transport the pupils living in North Sydenham, by bus to high school. Mr. Johnson's bus was the first one to transport children to high school in Owen Sound and remained the only one for some four years before the second bus arrived from Kemble.

Even though the cost of education has gradually increased through the years, many people appreciate the bus service and the fact that their high school children are being picked up at their gate, or nearest corner in the morning and brought back home again after school hours. It is certainly a different trend to the day when scholars were deprived of high school education because no such service was available.

MUSIC, ARTS AND CRAFTS

Instruction in Music has been given in Sydenham Township Schools for close to forty years. Mr. George Thorne, of Owen Sound, was the first instructor and he was followed by Mr. George Newell, of Meaford (later of Owen Sound). Others to give instruction in Music were Mr. James L. Ervin, of Meaford, Mrs. Donald (Helen) Johnstone, of Owen Sound, and Mrs. Murray Douglas, R.R. No. 2, Meaford, who continues in this position.

For the school year 1947-48, North Sydenham Area School Board along with South Sydenham Area School Board and Derby Township School Boards entered into contract with Miss Margaret McCormich, of Brockville, an Itinerant Supervisor of Arts and Crafts at a salary of $2500 plus 8 cents per mile for travelling. The North Sydenham Area School Board entered into contract with a Mr. Way for two school terms September 1948 to June 1950 as Art and Crafts teacher. Mr. Wray resigned at the end of two years.

Other than this three year period that the two Itinerant Art and Crafts Supervisors were hired, these subjects were taught by the local school teacher in their regular curriculum routine

IT HAPPENED AT U.S.S. NO. 9 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT in the 1860's

The first parliamentary elections held in the Bognor community took place in the early 1860's in the S.S. No. 9 log school. The story was related many years ago by William Atcheson as it was told to him by his father Hamilton Atcheson, a pioneer on concession 3, lot 5 Sydenham Township. There was no secret ballot in those days. The names of the candidates were written on the blackboard and the returning officer marked the vote as instructed by the voters in turn - one vote for each man. (The ladies had no vote in those days.)

It is not known who the candidates were, but the Conservatives sent Hamilton Atcheson a five gallon keg of whisky to treat his friends at the poll. He invited a few of his neighbours to join him at his home to help carry the keg to the school poll. The wives of the neighbourhood were also invited to come and spend the day with his wife, while the menfolk were absent at the election.

At the school house where the voting was in order, soon the whisky was not all in the keg. When it became evident that there was too much for the few Conservatives to imbibe, Mr. Atcheson doled it out to all present.

Now there is a lot of hilarity in five gallons of whisky when the Scotch and Irish get outside of it, Mr. Atcheson related. Everybody drank but one man whose name was Reid. He said he didn't vote that way and wouldn't drink Conservative whisky. He was one hundred per cent Grit and with few equals.

When the voting was all over the excitement continued for some time and an impromptu entertainment was soon in full swing

Some of the men took occasion to deliver political speeches. Some wanted to sing and play the fiddle. Included in those taking part were Neil Morrison, who was considered the best dancer, John Moffatt, who was the most eloquent speaker, and John and Peter Gillies, who provided the music.

Repercussions of the great day were experienced at the Atcheson home when Hamilton Atcheson returned with quite a following at the end of the program. His father, Matthew Atcheson, whose home was at Peterborough, was a visitor at the time. The elder Atcheson had been a trained soldier in Ireland and although then past seventy years of age was very handy with his fists and the shillelagh. As the arguments were prolonged and the storm rose, one of the ladies spending the day at the home, quietly seized his cudgel and hid it under her hoops to prevent disaster. Apparently the day passed into history without consequences.

SCHOOL DAYS

School days, school days,
Dear old golden rule days,
Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic
Taught to the tune of a hick'ry stick,
You were my queen in calico
I was your bashful, barefoot beau,
And you wrote on my slate
"I love you Joe"
When we were a couple of kids.

SYDENHAM CENTRAL SCHOOL

The new Sydenham Central School opened in September, 19[illegible] with an enrollment of around four hundred. There are seven buses to transport the school pupils as well as two station wagons to convey the kindergarten pupils. Mr. Cecil [illegible] is the caretaker and is assisted part time by his wife.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

There is also a list of supply teachers available when necessary. Mrs. Murray Douglas is the music teacher and spends about one and a half days a week at the school. A Public Health nurse makes regular routine visits to the school.

With the completion of the new Sydenham Central School in readiness for September classes, the small individual public school houses were sold by public auction during the summer of 1967. The auctioneers were Carl Kellough, Lawrence Knaggs and Elwood Snider.

There follows a list of the schools sold, the date of sale, the amount obtained and the name of the purchaser. S. S. No. 1 Gordon's School, June 23, 1967, $1,250.00 Mrs. Elsie Cook. S. S. No. 3 Annan School, October 9, 1967, $1000.00 George Searle. U. S. S. No. 3 Sunny Valley, September 30, 1967, $2300.00 Paul Hemhenrela. S. S. No. 4 Briar Hill School, July 1, 1967, $3500.00 Paul Rodrik. S. S. No. 5 Bothwell's Corner, October 9, 1967, $4000.00 Gordon Bothwell. S. S. No. 6 Stone School, September 2, 1967, $3,000.00 Miss Lorna Fraser. S. S. No. 7 Skene School (to date has not been sold but Frank Lapers, owner of the property on which it stands, will have the first opportunity to purchase it). S. S. No. 8 Balaclava School, July 1, 1967, $1000.00 Maurice Clancey. U. S. S. No. 8 Strathaven School, September 25, 1965, $525.00 Nick Fedorow, resold to George Davies. U. S. S. No. 9 Bognor, St. Paul's, September 23, 1967, $1,500.00 Ken Mayhew. U. S. S. No. 10 Brick School, Bond Lane, June 23, 1967, $1650.00 Charles McCallum. U. S. S. No. 11 Massie School, September 25, 1965, $750.00 Massie Community Centre Board. S. S. No. 11 Fifth Line School, September 23, 1967, $1,250.00 Curtis Greenleaf. S. S. No. 12 Heath Head, September 30, 1967, $3,100.00 John Mueller. S. S. No. 13 Leith School, sold through Real Estate, $12,500.00 Tom Rutherford. S. S. No. 14 Garryowen School, September 2, 1967, $950.00 Ken Mayhew. U. S. S. No. 15 Smith's Woodford, September 2, 1967, $1900.00 George Searle. S. S. No. 16 Durnes, October 9, 1967, $3,200.00 Art Lamb.

Although the Little Stone School on the property now owned by Elwood Snider had not been used as such since around 1890, it stood firm and strong until 1955 when blasting on the highway and age caused it to fall into disrepair and it was torn down by Mr. Snider in 1964. Morley School stood within the area of land taken over by the Government for the A. F. V. Range in 1942 and was later demol ished. Rockford School (U. S. S. No. 2 Sydenham and Derby) which is located in Derby is still being used.

NEW TITLES AND PRACTICES FOR SCHOOL Inspectors

New titles and changes in supervisory practices at the local educational level were announced late in the summer of 1967 by Hon. William G. Davis, Minister of Education.

A Regional Superintendent of Education will be the senior official in each of ten regions of the Province which were created two years ago. Each region will be headed by an Area Superintendent of Schools who will deal with Public, Secondary or Roman Catholic Separate schools. He will be responsible for the program in schools under his jurisdiction.

Specialists in subject areas, formerly subject inspectors, will be known as Program Consultants.

The Regional Superintendent of Education has direct responsibility for the work of Area Superintendents and Program Consultants. He will also be associated with educational television, community programs, special education, etc. This will make possible an integrated program.

Area Superintendents will work with local school boards. Emphasis on inspection will be reduced in favor of developing positive programs for the future.

In 1967-68 program consultants will visit school areas which do not have their own supervisory officers. Emphasis will be on assisting the principal and department heads to assume more responsibility for school supervision.

COUNTY SIZE SCHOOL BOARD UNITS

An announcement was made November 15, 1967 by Premier John Robarts that legislation will be introduced at the next session of

the legislature to abolish the 1,654 school boards in Ontario to become affective January 1st 1969 and will be set up in about 100 county size units The 1,654 present boards are comprised of 882 running public schools, 246 responsible for secondary schools and 526 in separate schools. The new units will as nearly as possible be established on county boundaries and will be responsible for both public and elementary schools. Another unit is being contemplated for the separate schools. The new units will make it possible to provide more adequately for youngsters who have special talents or special problems and to extend to all students the benefits now enjoyed by more favored school systems. This system will require the new units to take responsibility for their own fund raising by issuing separate tax bills to the public instead of the present system of the boards requisitioning funds they need from municipal councils. This change is the latest step in a consolidation of Ontario's units of education which began 40 years ago and has been moving steadily since the end of the Second World War

IN THE OLD RED SCHOOL

In the old, red school,
Where we first learned the golden rule
I carried your books while you carried my heart.
But after our school-days we drifted apart.

In the old, red school.
You loved me and made me your fool,
Life holds nothing compared
To the love that we shared in the old, red school

I envy you, you little lightning bug
You worry not a bit
For when you see a traffic cop
You know your tail light's lit

CHAPTER 2 CHURCHES

ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

Most of the settlers in the Annan district came from the Scottish lowlands and were staunch and devout Presbyterians. We know that as early as 1845 services were held in the district and conducted by laymen, since there were no ministers. The first service according to records, was held in the home of William Telfer a brother of the Crown Lands' Agent.

Applications were made unsuccessfully in 1844, 1845 and 1847 to the nearest Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland to have congregations organized in then Sydenham and on the Lake Shore Line During this time visits were made occasionally by ordained men who administered the Sacraments. As far as we know the first celebration of the Lord's Supper was held in the newly built school in the late summer or early fall of 1847

On May 11, 1848, the Free Church Presbytery of Hamilton organized the congregations of Rocky Saugeen and Sydenham. On April 6, 1849 the Sydenham congregation decided to call the Rev John McKinnon as its minister and then the Lake Shore Line people joined with Sydenham congregation and so on June 1, 1849 the Rev John McKinnon was inducted as minister of both congregations. This arrangement continued for three years when Mr McKinnon left and the Lake Shore Line congregation became disassociated with Sydenham.

In July, 1852, the Annan congregation voted to leave the Free Church for the United Presbyterians. At this time the population of the Annan district was growing so rapidly and the congregation was so large that the school house could no longer hold them all, and the Sacraments were celebrated in Gideon Harkness barn and a year later we read of a Communion Service in William Telfer's barn. During the three years between the pastorate of Mr. McKinnon and his successor, Mr. Dewar, the elders and other men of the congregation carried on services in the school house. These men were: James S. Ross, John Couper, David Armstrong, Gideon Harkness, William Brown, Thomas Lunn and Alex. McFarlane.

The Annan Church had no settled minister from 1852 until 1855. In August 1855, Annan called the Rev. Robert Dewar, who accepted and was inducted on October 17th. Congregational records of that year contain the entry that the decision was made to build a church 45x35 feet, on the southwest corner of the burying ground. A later resolution reduced the size to 28x36 feet. The cost of this building was 85 pounds, 12 shillings and 6 pence, about $343. In 1856, steps were taken to build a manse and in the following year both the church and the manse were finished. This manse stood opposite the present church and was destroyed by fire in the 1920's.

The union of the Leith and Annan congregations in one pastoral charge took effect on April 17, 1877 and a new minister, the third for each congregation, was inducted on March 20, 1878. He was the Rev. William Forrest, who became ill soon after and had to retire in September of that year.

On December 19, 1878, in Leith Church, the Rev. John Moody was ordained to the ministry and inducted as minister of Annan and Leith congregations. On January 23, 1882, the decision to build a new church was finally made, and a building committee was appointed. A list was circulated and in less than a month $1210 was subscribed. The size of the church was fixed at 34x50 feet, with an 8 foot basement wall and 14 feet high above the basement. The new site was on land purchased from A. Biggar and Mr. Clarke's tender for the contract of building at $1673 was accepted. By November, 1882, the church was practically finished outside. Pews were made by John Harrison of Owen Sound and their purchase was made possible by the Young People during the winter [illegible]. The new church was officially opened on February [illegible]. There were two communion

ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

services held, one at [illegible] and the other at [illegible] on February [illegible]. Rev. Mr. [illegible] had accepted a call to Walkerton and the church was without a minister until the Rev. J. H. [illegible] was inducted on

February 14 1884 Meanwhile a shed for the new church was built for $268 by A Cameron and disposal made of the old church

When Rev Mr Dewar retired he was given the free use of the manse as long as he lived along with his pension This meant Mr Forrest, Mr Mordy and Dr Fraser lived in rented houses. In April 1889, a decision was finally made after a great deal of discussion to buy the home of Mr Robert Clarke for the sum of $1300 This is still the present manse

Some of the organizations within the church are as follows an auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was formed in 1890 with Mrs J B Fraser as president Miss Bella Brown as secretary and Miss Mary Hogg as treasurer The Mission Band was organized on June 15 1895, and the first officers were Miss Bella Brown, Miss Sarah Sloane and Miss Jean Harkness There are very few records of the Sunday School during the years prior to the first annual report which was printed in 1888 Some of the names connected with the first Sunday School are William P Telford James Burr Robert Crawford and John Riddell

We know a little about the origin of the choir Choirs and organs were not customary in Presbyterian Churches until about sixty years ago The singing was led by a precentor and the first precentor was Hugh Reid The last precentor was William Couper About 1888, a choir was organized under the leadership of Francis Reid son of Hugh Reid At a special meeting of the congregation on January 8, 1889 it was voted to use an organ in the service of worship The first instrument was a small reed organ and the first organist was Miss Mary Dewar, the minister's daughter When Frank Reid died, he bequeathed $300 to the church for a pipe organ, which was installed in 1896 and is still in use

The installation of the new pipe organ involved some alterations inside the church and before the congregation was through the cost must have been nearly the original price of the church At the same time the present porch was built, the roof shingled and the whole church painted and redecorated inside and out the walls were lathed and plastered, a new larger shed was built The porch, designed by

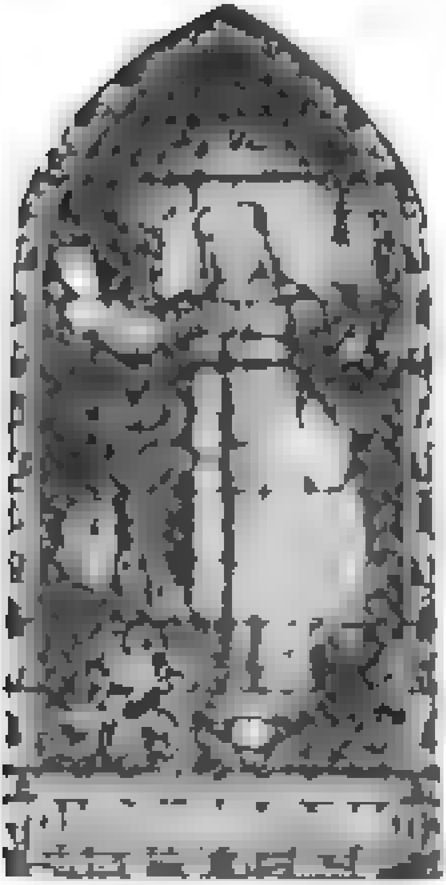
ANNAN CHOIR—1898-9

Back Row L. to R. W. G. Robinson, L. Cameron, R. Chambers, Adam Brown, Miss Agnes Cavers, Miss Ella Brown.
Front Row L. to R.—Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss Bessie Cameron, Miss Jessie Sloane leader, Miss Mary Cathrae, James Aitken, Miss Agnes Campbell.
Organ pumper—Max Crawford

John Ross, of Leith, was built by Charles McArthur, Sr., at a cost of $369. Mr. Ross also designed the present pulpit, which was installed at that time, and planned the changes made in the interior of the church. The present Communion table was bought in 1900.

The Annan Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on June 19 and 20, 1949 under the guidance of the minister of that date, Rev. A. G. Reynolds. The following year a stained glass window was installed in the wall of the church on the south end and dedicated to the Glory of God and in memory of the pioneers of the congregation.

Fairly complete records of the congregation are available from the Archives of the United Church in Toronto.



BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL WINDOW IN ANNAN CHURCH

Installation of the beautiful, large stained glass window "The Light of the World" has been completed at Annan United Church and it will be dedicated this coming Sunday. The window, installed in connection with the 100th anniversary which was celebrated last year, is in memory of the pioneers who founded the church. Nine and a half feet high and four and a half feet wide, the window is based on Holman Hunt's painting. It faces the north. (Sun-Times Staff Photo)

Ministers: Rev. John McKinnon, 1849-1852, Rev. Robert Dewar, 1855-1877, Rev. Wm. Forrest, 1878, Rev. John Mordy, 1879-1882, Rev. J. B. Fraser, 1884-1916, Rev. C. S. Jones, 1917-1919, Rev. A. J. Orr, 1919-1925, Rev. G. W. Rose, 1925-1937, Rev. A. G. Reynolds, 1937-1950, Rev. Angus Smith, 1950-1955, Rev. C. Leach, 1955-1957, Rev. G. Prosser, 1957-1959, Rev. Arthur Thomson, 1960-1967. Rev. John Anderson began his ministry July 1967.

ANNAN U.C.W. — 1967 ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

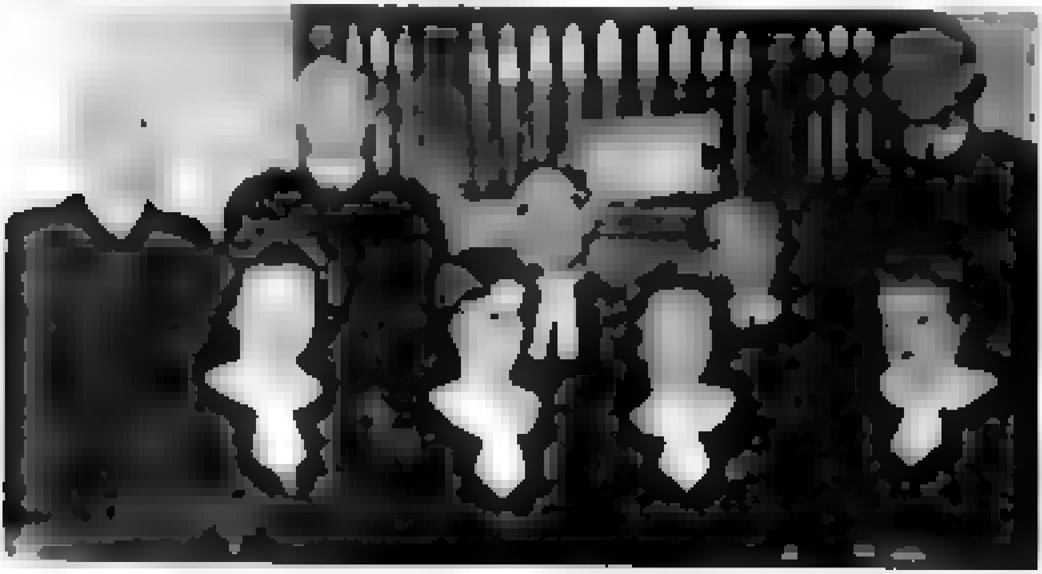
Front Row L. to R.: Mrs. Watson Scarrow, Mrs. Colin Spence, Mrs. Carl Marnum, Mrs. Ted Whalen, Mrs. Mary Mekani, Mrs. Bert Kearns, Mrs. Bert King

2nd Row L. to R.: Mrs. V. Baumgthwaite, Mrs. Arthur Thomson, Mrs. Elmer Armstrong, Mrs. John McArthur, Mrs. Fred Day, Mrs. Everett Johnson, Mrs. William Medley, Mrs. Gordon Little, Mrs. Frank Howe, Mrs. Frank Nelson, Mrs. Ken Spence, Mrs. William Long

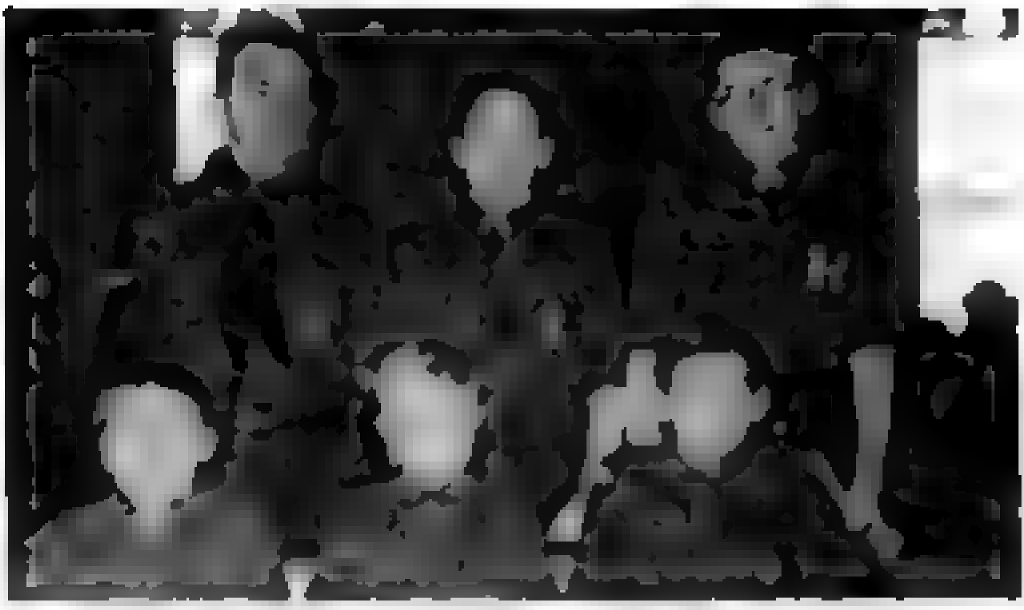
3rd Row L. to R.: Mrs. Elgin Knight, Mrs. Edward Long, president, Mrs. Lester Pye, Mrs. Robert Hewison, sec., Mrs. John Knaggs, Mrs. Fraser Lamont, Mrs. Frank Silverthorn

Partially hidden in the 2nd row, behind Mrs. E. Armstrong is Mrs. John Long; absent Mrs. William Johnson, treas.

[illegible] ANNAN [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Roger Mitchell



ANNAN UNITED CHURCH CHOIR BACK ROW 1967
[illegible]
[illegible]
Martin, Mrs. Donald MacKinnon, Mrs. B W Keans



ANNAN UNITED CHURCH CHARGE [illegible]

Front Row, l. to r.: Stephen MacPherson, [illegible] Holman, [illegible]

Back Row, l. to r.: [illegible] MacPherson

CANADIAN GIRLS IN TRAINING-C.G.I.T.
ANNAN UNITED CHURCH CHARGE

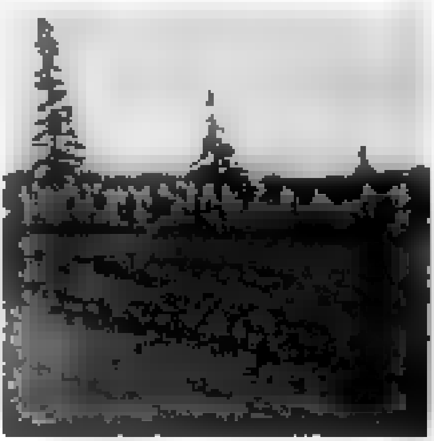
Back Row, l. to r.: [illegible] Hofman, [illegible], Mrs. A. Thomson, [illegible] Espira, Mrs. R. Hewitson, Dianne Hofman

Middle Row, l. to r.: [illegible] MacKinnon, Carol Ann Long, [illegible] Holman, [illegible] Lemon, Debbie Nelson, Mrs. E. Simpson

Front Row, l. to r.: [illegible], [illegible] Nelson, Sandra Sue Simpson, [illegible] Rutherford, Linda Hutchinson, Karen Long

ANNAN CEMETERY

The Lake Shore Line of what is now known as Sydenham Township was surveyed and settlers took up land from the Government about 1845. By 1849 a small settlement had formed around what is now the village of Annan. Early in that year Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Biggar lost a child by death. Later the same year death took a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Armstrong. By this time it was realized that a church and a cemetery would be needed in the community. A one acre plot was purchased from Mr. Biggar and a cemetery laid out, also a church was erected on the property.



The deed of this land was registered in 1849 from Mr. Biggar to the United Presbyterian Church at a price of five pounds sterling and signed for by the members of the congregation of the Lake Shore Line, later Annan United Church. A church was built around 1880 on another site and the church buildings removed from the cemetery.

In 1914 a plot of ground one acre in size, adjoining the cemetery was purchased and added to the cemetery. This land had been originally purchased by the Military authorities and is thought to have been a parade ground for the training of volunteers at the time of the Fenian raids.

The policy of the Annan Cemetery Board is that the cemetery shall be operated for the benefit of the public and not for gain to the township or individual, or society. All surplus revenue is to be used to improve and care for the grounds and to purchase extensions if it becomes necessary. All lots are not sold on the basis of perpetual care and the prices kept as low as possible to guarantee a reasonable standard of quiet dignity. Throughout the older portion of the cemetery many lots were sold with no provision for future care. It is hoped that these, too, with the cooperation of the owners will be brought under the terms of perpetual care and that uniformity may be had at all times.

(BOGNOR) ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

At the turn of the century in the early summer of 1901, there was laid in the village of Bognor, formerly known as Sydenham Mills, the corner stone of St. Matthew's Church.

Fifty years before the Anglicans of this pioneer community were being served as a mission, by itinerant clergy coming from farther parishes on foot or on horseback, holding house to house services. Of these the name of the Rev. G. Keyes, rector of St. George's Church, Clarksburg, and also Chatsworth, is held in grateful and honoured remembrance.

Later, these dauntless pioneers provided for themselves a more fitting place for public worship, erecting with much hard labour a frame church building, beautiful in those days, built of timber from the virgin forest, its architecture both interior and exterior following the traditional plans of the Anglican communion. A free deed of land was donated on July 22, 1867 by John Miller, the northwest corner of his farm, facing the Derry Road and the Third line of Sydenham Township, and including that alloted as a burying ground, one mile north of Sydenham Mills.

As a decoration, Biblical truths were artistically painted on card-board, and placed on either side of the chancel. They read in part as follows: "I am the Way and the Truth and the Light." "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." The lettering was nearly six inches deep.

No doubt, the Rev. A.H.R. Mulholland and Rev. George Keyes, pioneer Church of England clergymen, were present at the official opening of the new church.

The stone over the first grave in the cemetery reads in part: "Andrew Nixon, died July 1, 1868." He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

After the church opening, a very successful tea meeting was held. William Dayman loaned his melodeon, while James Reoch and his daughter, Margaret, assisted with the program. The following evening a social was held when all the good things pertaining to culinary art, which had been left from the evening before, were eaten.

It is related the first big social event of the times was a Harvest Home Celebration. Service was held in the church in the morning, while dinner was served for everyone at John Miller's. This was in 1878, or soon after the building of the host's brick house. The afternoon was spent playing games, supper being served by the ladies of the church. The price of each plate was 25 cents. Legend has it that David Frizzell was doorkeeper and two big men appeared with only 25 cents between them. They were invited to come in. The attendance was very large, young couples walking to it from miles around.

During the occupancy of this, the original church building, it was served in succession as follows: Rev. J. N. Bell, Rev. S. E. G. Edelstein, Rev. J. A. Bail, Rev. R. J. Murphy, Rev. R. Herbert and Rev. Canon E. Appleyard.

At one time in the history of this church a devout couple, Captain and Mrs. Tyrwhitt, were residents for a few years in this parish. Being a man of vision, the Captain urged a more centralized location for a new church, the old building now being too small for the congregation and falling into disrepair, to be built in the busy, growing village to the south, but unfortunately the Captain's interests took this couple to distant parts before his plans materialized. However, he continued to remember the little church on the hill and made frequent enquiries by letter as to its progress. The spirit of adventure was lacking and the Captain's suggestion remained at a standstill. Upon the Captain's death word was received that his will contained a bequest of $200 to be applied to the building fund for St. Matthew's, but only on condition that the church be built of brick and be erected in the village now known as Bognor. Still the project lay dormant, until the coming of the Rev. R. Herbert as rector in 1898, who in his short term as incumbent netted a substantial sum by personal subscriptions, to be added to the bequest. Encouraged by this effort, the psychological moment had arrived and the signal "Go ahead" was up when the Rev. E. Appleyard came as rector in July 1900. Plans hurried along. A site was purchased for $50 on the east side of the farm owned by James Reid, now the property of George Thomson, which would place the church on the Third Line facing the main thoroughfare of the village and in a central location.

The plan submitted by Architect Armstrong showed a building 50'x31', porch, piers, gable with belfry in brickwork, stone wall 8' high, brick wall 12' high, gable 16' high. Material required was hauled through the winter and spring by horse teams: 30,000 of brick at $4.00 from Jos. Lowe's brickyard near Meaford, 140 perches of stone at 45 cents from various sources and numerous loads of lumber from Chatsworth. This teaming was almost entirely on the part of members and neighbourly friends. Contracts for bricklaying and masonry were in the hands of two competent artisans, Messrs. William Martin (who died in the winter of 1961 at the age of 94) and Jos. Dennison.

Excavations for a basement and the stone walls were completed in time for the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone by the Rev. Edward Appleyard on the beautiful summer day of June 21, 1901.

For the edification and satisfaction of possible excavators in future centuries, the coinage of the realm to the amount of $20 was laid upon the corner stone, along with current issues of the press.

On this same day, to further mark its importance, a Garden Party was held on adjacent grounds, with an evening's program in the Village Hall, and we notice in the records that a Meaford Troupe supplied the main feature for which they received $6.00 from the Garden Party proceeds of $95.08. Other expenses incurred were $29 for refreshment booth supplies and $1.75 for the printing of bills.

It is of interest to recall the names of the more elderly residents of this parish seen in the Garden Party crowd: Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, born 1822; Mrs. Williams, widow of Cornelius Williams, veteran of the British Standing Army in India; Mrs. Crawford, widow of William Crawford, wed in

Sligo, Ireland, the latter having followed his sister, Mrs. David Frizzell, from Cincinnati to reside on the farm opposite the old church; Mr. Jonah Clarke, an Englishman, who ably assisted in carpentry work for the new church; Mr. William Mellafont, of French descent, the faithful mail carrier for the village; Mr. John Moffatt, native of Ireland, who emigrated to Bond Head in early days, later pioneering in Sydenham with his family of three sons and a daughter. These and many of the congregation of 1901 have long since passed away.

ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BOGNOR

The last Confirmation Class in the old church was held in the autumn of 1899, Bishop Baldwin officiating.

During the strenuous days and months of the building of new St. Matthew's and for six successive years, John Armstrong and Thomas Frizzell served as wardens.

Down the years rectors serving the new church were: 1900-06 Rev. Canon Edward Appleyard, M.A., M.C.; 1906-09 Rev. D. B. Cameron, B.A.; 1909-12 Rev. F. Ryan; 1912-14 Rev. J. H. Hosford, B.A., B.D., 1915-17 Rev. Walter Jones, 1917-20 Rev. Newton Williams, 1920-22 Rev. W. J. Hendry, 1922-23 Rev. Wm. Gibson, 1923-24 Rev. E. L. Vivian, 1924-30 Rev. E. Digby Dickson, V.P., 1930-32 Rev. J. P. Parson, B.A., 1932-33 Rev. W. G. Bugler; 1933 and 1939 Rev. Wm. E. Perry, 1939-40 Rev. H. Rokeby Thomas, B.Sc., L.Th., F.R.G.S., 1941 Rev. J. E. Merrick, 1942-45 Rector J. A. Carling, 1945-48 Rev. R.O.D. Salmon, 1948-50 Rev. J. M. Dobson, 1950-52 Rev. G. E. Parker, 1952-55 Rev. D. Turner Smith, 1955-57 Rev. Stanley Jay, 1957-59 Rev. D. E. Wiley, 1959-63 Rev. B. S. Hall (who went to Hay River, N.W.T., in the Arctic Diocese), and Rev. Samuel James Bell, B.A. who came from Hay River. Rev. W. P. Brown began his ministry in this charge January 1967.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF ST. MATHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BOGNOR

Members of the Women's Auxiliary following the meeting of the Grey County Deanery held in Bognor, May 28, 1956, when a Life Membership was presented to Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who had been a valued member for many years, by the Auxiliary.

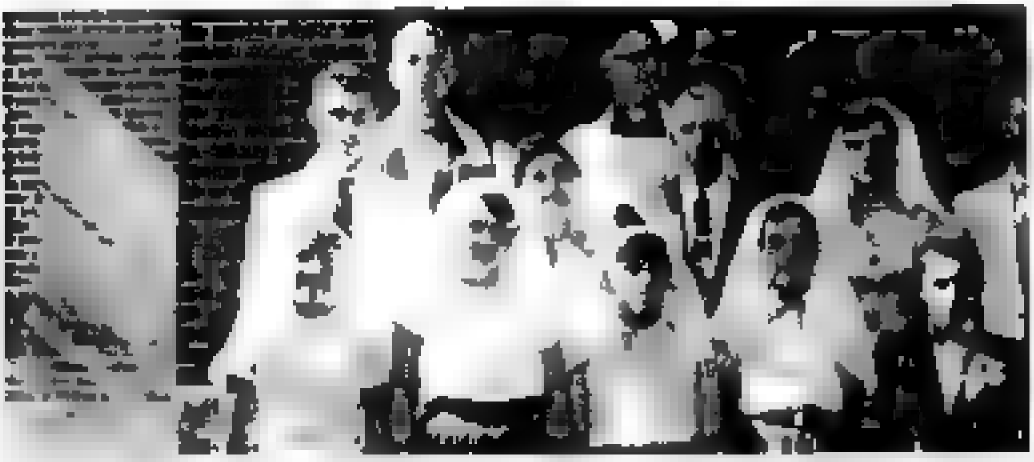
Left to right— Mrs. Stewart Brownlee (face only visible), Mrs. Dougald Gillies, Mrs. Alex. Carmichael, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. William Tyndall, Mrs. John Gillies, Mrs. Harry Parkin, little Miss Sharon Thomson, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Moffat, Mrs. Thomas Frizzell holding certificate, Mrs. Stanley Rivers, Mrs. W. J. Miller, Mrs. David Frizzell and Mrs. W. J. Frizzell.

The past years have seen interior and exterior renovations, electric wiring and modern heating system installed

St. Matthew's organizations which have served the community well through the years include the former A.Y.P.A. and the Anglican Sunday School, which became a Union Sunday School about 1935, the two local churches each year alternating leadership. The Women's Auxiliary was reorganized in 1918 to form a joint organization then known as St. Matthew's W.A. and Guild. As a single organization now known as St. Matthew's W.A. this body continues to function, carrying on both local and mission work. To Rev. Ernest Cameron and Mrs. Cameron must go the credit of establishing this work in the parish.

Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who served for many years as organist and choir leader, organized and maintained a supporting choir, which, under her supervision, rendered a valuable service.

The choir later disbanded, but was reorganized during Rev. Stanley Jay's incumbency when his large Confirmation Class formed the nucleus of the new choir under the leadership of Mrs. David Frizzell, who was then the church organist.



CONFIRMATION CLASS OF ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH BOGNOR 957

Back Row, L. to R.—Bishop Luxton, Rev. Stanley Jay, Rector

Centre Row, L. to R.—Albert Murray, Mrs. John Murray, Mr. John Murray, Helen Murray, Doug Murray

Front Row, L. to R.—Gail Carmichael, Yvonne Carmichael, Shirley Murray, Joyce Moffitt, David Murray

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray and their entire family were confirmed the same day

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH ON HELEN MURRAY AND BILL ROTHWELL'S WEDDING DAY SEPT 1 1962

(BOGNOR) ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH CEMETERY

On July 22, 1867, John Miller granted a free deed of one acre of land on the northwest corner of his farm to be used as a building site and Church of England burying ground

ST. MATTHEW'S CEMETERY

[illegible]

The church, a frame building, was erected by Johnson K. Nelson. No doubt the Rev. A.H.R. Mulholland and Rev. George Brown, a pioneer Church of England clergyman, were present at the official opening of the new church. A new brick church was opened in the village in 1901.

The stone over the first grave reads in part: Andrew Nixon, died July 1, [illegible]. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Many pioneers are buried here, not all of them Anglicans, as at that time there were few cemeteries in this area. Several generations of Frizzells, Moffatts, Millers, Armstrongs, McKinleys, Atchesons and Wilsons, to name a few, are buried here.

The grounds were tended by the congregation until the forming of a Cemetery Board, who took over the task and cleared the grass and wild flowers and straightened the headstones.

BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH

In 1873 Sydenham Mills, now Bognor, had its first Methodist Church, a frame building situated at the foot of the main street of the village. But Wesleyan Methodism had come to the community long before the 1873 date, for records show that in 1860 the St. Vincent Mission had received offerings from Seaman's Branch. (Theodore Seaman, lot 4, con. 2, Sydenham Township) which would eventually be Sydenham Mills. The members met in "Classes" in the homes of the "Class Leaders" forming the beginning of the Churches of the Missions. The names of Theodore Seaman and James Frickelton are listed as the first "Class Leaders". James Frickelton was also a Local Preacher. Mr. Thomas Abra continued as Class Leader as long as the custom prevailed. Some of the early families mentioned are: Seaman, Doran, Silverthorn, Nixon, Cameron, Mallory, Frickelton, Baily, Laycock, Leonard, Quance, Abra and Dayman.

In 1867, the Walter's Falls Mission was organized and the following classes were formed: Walter's Falls, Ebenezer, Cook's, Victoria, Centenary, Bethesda, Chatsworth, Lake Shore, Woodford, and Sydenham Mills.

When an ordained minister or saddle bag preacher, as an itinerant minister, would visit a settlement, he would conduct worship services in a home, administer the sacraments of Holy Communion and Baptism, officiate at marriages and burial services, visit the sick and before leaving would secure a man to act as leader, who with the lay preacher, if there were one, would hold services and give help and encouragement. The first minister recorded in this area was Rev. John [illegible] stationed at [illegible] near Chatsworth, who ministered to the scattered inhabitants to the north, including those at [illegible].

In 18[illegible] Mr. William Thomson gave a grant of land for a church site and in 18[illegible] Sydenham Mission Church was built. The architect and builder was Mr. W. D. Burke, who came to the village about this time. No machinery was available. All the timbers were hand hewn. Window frames and sashes, door frames and doors, wainscoting, pews, railing, and the pulpit itself were all laboriously fashioned by hand, planed and hand rubbed to smoothness and polished to a gloss and often surpass that obtained by machinery. The work was a labour of love and devotion.

BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH

A hint of the expectancy which surrounded the project may be gathered from the fact that before the pews were in place the building was officially opened with a tea meeting, the benches being planks on blocks. The building was filled to capacity and one of the highlights was the lunch served in bags.

Rev. William Tucker was the first minister and the total membership was one hundred and seventy-one. The Sydenham Sunday School was organized in 1874 with Mr. Robert Ireland as the first superintendent. That same year the union of several branches of the Methodist Church took place. The united body was divided into Conferences. Walter's Falls Mission was included in the Toronto Conference.

In 1875 when Rev. Andrew Clark, minister and superintendent of the mission, called a special meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the mission, the two members from Sydenham Mills attending were Mr. Thomas Abra, Class Leader, and Mr. William Dayman. The result of this meeting was that Woodford, Hewitts (Massie) and the Lake Shore Classes were removed from the Walter's Falls Circuit, but Whites was added. During these years several churches were built and classes were now called appointments. Due to this change the membership of Sydenham Mills congregation dropped to six. Then came the Rorke family and the membership doubled. The membership continued to increase until by 1881 there were thirty seven.

In 1880, Mr. William Dayman, Jr. became a local preacher and John West Frizzell is recorded as an exhorter and superintendent of the Sunday School. Mr. Frizzell was a student and after his ordination became minister of notable churches in the United States. He was the only son of Robert and Catherine Howey Frizzell and brother of Rebecca, Mrs. MacIntosh, Victoria, B.C.

When it was found that there was another Sydenham on the list of Post Offices with a priority to that right, it was decided to seek a new name for the community. Charles Herring, postmaster, suggested Bognor after his home in Southern England. The Church followed the village in changing its name in 1882.

In 1885 Zion Church at Hoath Head was built and became part of Walter's Falls Circuit. Rev. Charles Perry came to the Circuit in 1877 and was succeeded by his brother, David, in 1880. Charles was dark and oratorical and awe inspiring, while David was fair and quietly convincing. So they became known as Black Perry and White Perry to avoid confusion.

At the Conference of 1883, Rev. John Pepper, an outstanding orator with a keen sense of humor, was appointed to the Circuit. These three vigorous youthful ministers were followed by elderly Rev. Robert Johnson whose ministry from 1885-88 concluded his services.

Rev. John Sanderson, a number of whose descendants live at Chesley, became pastor in 1888 and was succeeded by Rev. Harry D. Moyer, who is well remembered as a vocalist as well as a minister. In 1887-8, Mr. James Endicott became assistant to the Rev. Robert Johnson. Mr. Endicott lived at the home of Mr. Abra. He was instrumental in the purchase of the first organ for the Church. Miss Beatrice Rorke (now Mrs. Thomas Frizzell), a girl of fourteen, was the first organist. The organ was dedicated at the first Christmas Concert of the Sunday School, 1887. Mr. Endicott went to Winnipeg in 1888 where he received his B.A. Degree from the University of Manitoba. He was ordained in 1893 and was a Methodist Missionary in China. He became the second Moderator of the United Church of Canada, 1926-28. While on furlough in 1900, he preached at Bognor and told about the miraculous escape he, his wife and children had from the terrors of the Boxer Rebellion.

Revivals were held at intervals while the quarterly meeting held the first Sunday in May at Bognor was a red letter day. Housewives made a point of having their houses cleaned, and the Church was made beautiful, for the day saw many visitors from nearby congregations. Communion was observed after which the visitors were entertained in the various homes of the congregation members. Zion (Hoath Head) came to Bognor for Communion.

A familiar visitor at the quarterly meetings was Mrs. Isabella Bowie, an African negress and one time slave frequently referred to as Black Bella. She was heard to boast on one occasion, "Ah jump't every time dis mawnin' tween heah and Walter's Falls to git to dis quarterly meetin'. Glory Hallelujah [illegible] and praise de Lawd I got heah."

BOGNOR U.C.W. MEMBERS JANUARY 1963

Back Row, left to right: Mrs. Norman [illegible] (deceased), Mrs. Herman Johnston (deceased), Marilyn Miller, Mrs. Sandy Thomson (deceased)

Second Row, left to right: Mrs. Wilmer Brodie, Mrs. Gordon [illegible], Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. Lorne Shute, Mrs. Walter Manning

Front Row, left to right: Mrs. [illegible] McMillan, Mrs. Wm. Collins, Mrs. Lloyd Carmichael, Mrs. Vincent Miller, Mrs. Noble McGirr

In [illegible] there were five appointments: Walter's Falls, Bognor, Ebenezer, Zion and Whites. The Quarterly Communion Service was held once a year at four of the five appointments: the first Sunday in February at Whites, the first Sunday in May at Bognor, the first

ELDERS OF BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH 1963

L. to R. Adam Byers, James Reid, Vernon Cester

BOARD OF STEWARDS

L. to R. William Gillies, Vincent Miller, Kenneth Weaver, David Carmichael, Neil H. Morrison

Sunday in August at Walter's Falls, and the first Sunday in November at Ebenezer.

Ministers following Rev. Harry Moyer were Rev. Henry Berry, 1895-97; Rev. John Power, 1898-1900; Rev. Charles W. Reynolds (father of Rev. Arthur Reynolds, of Leith and Annan), 1901-1903; Rev. George Lawrence, 1904-1906 and Rev. A. E. Atton, 1907-8.

In 1908, Bognor was on the Massie-Chatsworth Circuit during the pastorate of the following ministers or probationers who lived at Massie: Rev. Alfred Atton, 1908-09; Rev. J. V. Laughland, 1910-11; Rev. J. F. Vowers, 1911-12 and Rev. Merritt Price, 1912-13. Bognor had thirty-eight members when changed to the Massie-Chatsworth Circuit in 1908. Rev. Mr. Price went to the First World War with the result that Zion was closed and in May, 1914, Bognor was on the Woodford Circuit.

Front Row, L. to R.
Organists—Mrs. Vincent Miller, Mrs. Orval McMillan.
Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. [illegible] Jack, Sunday School Secretary; Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Church Treasurer in [illegible]; [illegible] Jack, Sunday School Superintendent.

From 1914-25 the following ministers served this charge: Rev. William Murray Gaudin, 1914-19; Rev. Peter Tiller, 1920-21; Rev. T. P. Humphries, 1921-22; Rev. William H. Summerell, 1924-25 and Rev. Mr. Lambert, 1925.

On June 10, 1925, the United Church of Canada was formed by the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. The result was the uniting of Knox Presbyterian Church, Sydenham, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Sydenham and Bognor Methodist Church into one charge, with the Rev. John MacDonald as minister residing in Knox Sydenham Manse. The following ministers served this charge: Rev. John MacDonald, 1925-29; Rev. J. A. Moir, 1929-32; Rev. A. M. Dope, 1932-36; Rev. James McLauchlan, 1936-40; Rev. G. Graham, 1940-42; Rev. O. W. Holmes, 1942-43; Rev. R. T. Burgess, 1943-48. From July to November 1948, Rev. Bruce Hallet was Moderator with lay supply provided by the Presbytery.

Regular services were held in the Bognor Church in the afternoon during the winter months and in the evening during the summer. The Official Board meetings were held in Bognor Church. In 1948 a house was purchased in Bognor for a manse, but due to new developments on the charge, the manse was sold again.

On November 1, 1948, Knox Sydenham was transferred to the Chatsworth Charge; Bognor and St. Paul's, Sydenham, to the Walter's Falls Charge, with Dr. D. O. Saxton, minister of the six churches including White's, Ebenezer, Walter's Falls, Knox Holland, St. Paul's Sydenham, and Bognor; services being held in each church on alternate Sundays.

Mr. Peter Sawatzky came on October 1, 1949, from the Baptist Church, to join the United Church of Canada. Later he was ordained to the ministry of the United Church.

On July 1, 1952, Rev. S. H. Soper became Minister of the Charge including the six churches. Rev. Mr. Soper remained on this charge for six years. He was instrumental in renovating the church in 1953, when the interior of the church was completely redecorated and siding put on the exterior. When this was completed, a special anniversary service was held in October of that year when all former members were invited. Rev. T. M. Murray was the guest speaker at the morning service and special music was supplied by J. H. Locking, H. Rutherford, R. Reid and Mrs. Janet Strain, all of Owen Sound. Rev. S. Soper gave the evening message. Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who was the first organist in the church, accompanied the choir in an anthem.

BOGNOR SUNDAY SCHOOL, MAY 1967

Front Row (l. to r.): Philip Shute, Laura Anne Parker, Cheryl Shute, Renee Clark, Dale Wilson, Tommy Clark.

Second Row (l. to r.): Howard Gillies, Larry Shute, Joan Clark, Ray Parker, Nancy Shute, Marilyn Miller, Mary Gillies.

Third Row (l. to r.): Ann Parker, Eleanor Miller, Brenda Miller, Linda Wilson, teacher, Sharon Thomson, teacher.

Back Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Norman Miller and Mrs. Harold Parker, teachers.

The turkey dinner served by the W A of the Bognor Church and held on Tuesday evening was very successful. About four hundred enjoyed a delicious dinner served in the Anglican Church basement The Junior Farmers Orchestra presented a program in the Community Hall

Mrs Rebecca McIntosh, Victoria, B C , a former resident of Bognor and daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Robert Frizzell, Sr , sent a $500 cheque to be used for church repairs in memory of her mother, the former Catherine Howey This sum helped in the redecorating of the church.

Rev W C Maxwell followed Mr Soper and was on this charge from 1958-60 Following Rev Mr Maxwell were Rev Christopher Jackson (Duggan) 1960-62 and Rev Eugene Young, 1962 63

In 1963, the Walter's Falls Circuit and Temple Hill Circuit amalgamated into one Circuit known as the Walter's Falls Circuit, with three churches. Walter's Falls, Temple Hill and St Paul's Sydenham. This union meant that Bognor White's. Ebenezer and Knox Holland, Churches were closed Mr Vernie Ceaser was Clerk of the Bognor Church and the final service was held at the end of June 1963 and until this date the church has not been sold Sunday School is still held in the church from April until December

Some of the church organists through the years have been Miss Beatrice Rorke (Mrs. Thomas Frizzell), Mrs. F Quance Ida McPherson, Alice Mellafont Mrs A. D Gillies, Mrs H Johnson. Mrs. A. McPhatter Melva McPhatter Mrs. O McMillan and Mrs. Vincent Miller

Mr Robert Ireland was the first Sunday School Superintendent of Sydenham Mills from 1873-75 Mr Frank Quance, John West Frizzell, Mr W M Doran and Mrs. Mellafont are also recorded as early Superintendents of the Sunday School Early families mentioned in the Sunday School were McPhersons, Hemings. Abras, Nixons. Rorkes. Mellafonts and Armstrongs. Mr John McPherson, father of a large family and busy all week in his shop in the community as carriage maker, found time to teach an Intermediate Class. The school was seldom, if ever, wanting for willing volunteers as teachers and the large families kept the classes supplied with pupils.

MEMBERS OF BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH CONGREGATION WHEN THE CHURCH CLOSED IN [illegible] GATHERED AT THE CHURCH [illegible] APRIL [illegible]

Front Row, L. to R.: John Collier, Mrs. James Reid, David Cooper, Mrs. George Wilson, Eleanor Maher, Mary Elizabeth Collier, Flora Carmichael, Susan Carmichael, Marion Maher.

Second Row, L. to R.: Kenneth Weaver, James Reid, George Wilson, Myrtle Weaver, Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Mrs. Adam Betts, Mrs. David Carmichael, Mrs. William Collier, Mrs. [illegible] McMillan, Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. Sam Morrison, Mrs. Vincent Maher, Mrs. Kenneth Weaver.

Back Row, L. to R.: Adam Betts, David Carmichael, Vincent Maher, William Collier, Sam Morrison, [illegible] Currie, Fred McMillan, Mrs. [illegible] Mercer, [illegible] Jack, Ross Weaver.

After church union, Bognor still had a Sunday School and about 1935 the Anglican Church in Bognor and the United Church formed a Union Sunday School, meeting in the United Church every other year with the United members in charge and assisted by the Anglicans. Sunday School met from April until December, ending with a good Christmas Concert the second Friday in December. Some of the recent Sunday School Superintendents were: the late Mrs.

Herman Johnson, Mrs. A. McPhatter, Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Mrs. Lorne Shute, Barry Jack and Mrs. Vincent Miller.

The Ladies Aid was organized about 1908 with Miss Florence Newman (Mrs. Wilson, Owen Sound) recorded as its first president, also Mrs. Jessie Ballantyne was an early president. Miss Laura Newman and Mrs. George Toms were among the early secretaries. Some of the early members were Mrs. Thomas Newman, Mrs. George Toms, Mrs. Jasper, Mrs. Julius Ceasar, Mrs. Thomas McArthur, Mrs. Albert Lemon, Mrs. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Edward Cruickshank. The Ladies Aid, later called Woman's Association, was a great help financially to the local church. The group held a garden party every July and also held quilting bees and bazaars.

In 1962, when the Woman's Association and Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada amalgamated to form the United Church Women the Bognor W.A. became the Bognor United Church Women with Mrs. William Gilkes as President and Mrs. Lorne Shute as Secretary. Even though the Bognor United Church was closed in 1963 the Bognor United Church U.C.W. still carries on as a unit of the Walter's Falls Charge.

DAYWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH

When the Baptist congregation at Daywood was organized a large proportion of the charter members bore the name of Day. Mr. Peter Day, who was born to the Baptist Faith in New Brunswick, came to Lake Shore line in 1845, settling on lot 26, con. B. He was the progenitor of the family, and was the grandfather of Charles P. Day a deacon for many years at Daywood and Leith Churches. And the Camerons were not far behind.

The Daywood Church was organized in 1869 but previous to this a great spiritual revival swept over the community, started by Hiram Vanwyck and Deacon George Cameron. Student Robert Ross, laboring at Cape Rich came over to Daywood and preached and was received very kindly. He was able to preach in Gaelic as well as Eng lish. The fact that he could preach in the mother tongue of many of the Highland Scotch people won their hearts completely. He had to return to Woodstock to finish his education and a young man by the name of Putnam was sent by the Home Mission Board to carry on the work and did so with wonderful success. With the help of such men as McIntyre, of Stayner, Couts, of Tiverton and McNeil, of Paisley the church was organized with a membership of twenty, thirteen on experience and sixteen new converts, who were baptized June 20th. (James Wilson and Wm. McIntyre were baptized the following March when ice had to be removed for the baptism.) The following Sunday, June 27th, eight more were received and baptized, and the next Sunday, July 4th, ten were baptized. Some time during the same year two more were received, one by baptism and one by experience. These were all in 1869. In 1870 no additions are recorded. In 1871 four were received by baptism, two in 1872 and one in 1873.

Mr. Ross having resigned, Rev. S. Wm. McDermid followed in July and remained until the following spring of 1874. Student E. Bosworth, of Grand Ligne Mission, came for the summer. The church was without a pastor until spring when student Wm. Gower supplied until autumn 1875. That year ten were baptized. Rev. Wm. D. Rees was pastor until 1877. In August of that year, Rev. George Day became pastor, remaining but one year. Rev. A. Austin supplied until the spring of 1880, when student Wm. Cockery came for the summer, when seven were baptized. Student J. R. Doolittle took the work for the summer of 1881. Student Robert Garside was in charge for the summer terms of 1882 and 1883. Two were received during his term.

The church secured supply as often as possible until 1884 when Rev. Wm. Barker became pastor for one year, then accepting a call to Meaford. While on this field Rev. Mr. Barker was largely responsible for the organization of Morley Church. Rev. M. VanSickle was secured for 1885. During his stay nine were received for baptism. A rearrangement of the fields led Mr. VanSickle to take the Morley field owing to certain conditions there. Mr. VanSickle is remembered for his splendid voice, also in duets with his wife.

In 1886, Rev. Alex. Gay took charge of the Daywood Church and remained until 1888. From 1888 to 1891 Rev. S. J. Cummings was the pastor and during this period several united with the church. Rev. S. Sheldon, with others, supplied until the spring of 1892, followed by student D. Nimmo. Rev. J. McQuarrie was in charge from 1892-1896, Rev. E. J. Haines until 1897, resigning on account of his wife's health and removing to Wyoming. Rev. Mr. Allen supplied until Rev. James Desson came in the spring of 1898, resigning in the fall of 1903. Several were received by baptism during his pastorate. Rev. D. Catchpole followed from the fall of 1903-1905. Then came Rev. James Currie, a sound gospel preacher, who remained until 1910. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Langton (who was ordained while here) and who had a happy and successful pastorate, but was destined for larger fields and work.

Rev. James Proudfoot was the next pastor from 1913-1917. He enlisted and went overseas from here. Rev. C. H. Scoffield was the pastor from 1917-1921, Rev. Wm. Younger 1921-1925, and after a time of supplies, Rev. J. H. Wolstencroft, 1926-1929; student O. R. Maude, 1930-1932 (who left in the fall of 1932 to attend McMaster); Rev. R. F. Wilson, 1932-1936 (resigning to go to Niagara Falls in September). Rev. J. W. Edwards settled at Daywood in November, 1936.

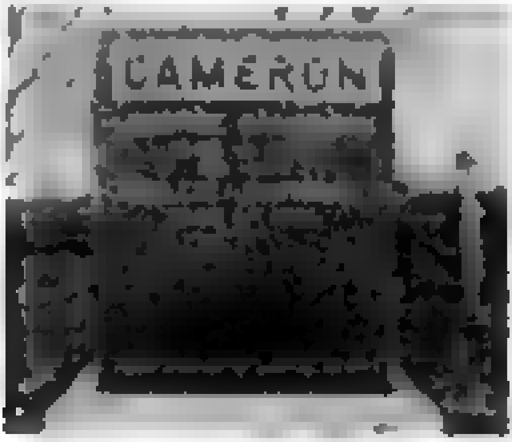
Rev. J. McQuarrie, Rev. James Desson, Rev. W. H. Langton and Rev. James Proudfoot were ordained at Daywood, Rev. C. H. Scoffield at Morley and Rev. O. R. Maude at Woodford.

The congregation of the church was growing less and the building which had been erected in 1870, through the efforts of Deacon George Cameron and other faithful workers was no longer needed. Early in January, 1939, it was taken to be used as a Sunday School Hall for Woodford Baptist congregation, through the efforts of Rev. J. W. Edwards, who was pastor there also.

DAYWOOD CEMETERY

Daywood Cemetery is situated one half mile south of the site of the former Daywood Baptist Church. It is a small portion of lot 27 con B, Sydenham Township, on the Lake Shore Road.

This land was set aside as a family burial ground for the Days and their relatives. It was donated in the year 1848 by the owner of the farm, the late John Day, grandfather of Fred Day of Annan. For the next eighty years several burials took place. The last person to be buried in Daywood Cemetery was George Cameron, a native of Leith, Ontario, in 1928.



The property on which this burial ground is located is now owned by Mr. Alvin Briggs.

THE EIGHTH LINE METHODIST CHURCH

In the early register of the Walter's Falls Mission dated 1868 there are recorded the names of the members of a congregation called "Hoath's" which must have been the forerunner of the Zion Congregation of the Methodist church, builders of the church on the 8th line of Sydenham Township. In this early record it is stated that in 1880 the regular services of the "Hoath" congregation were discontinued

In May 1887 Mr Geo. McKay gave ¼ acre of land from the east half of lot 9, concession 9, to the Zion congregation of the Methodist church for the sum of $1 00 Here a little brick church was built as well as a shed at the rear for the horses. Some of the family names of members and adherents of this congregation are as follows G Currie, G H Bonnell. J M Bonnell. J Wardell, R. Wardell, G Michael. G Whitesides, H A Burley, A. Pusey, R Levens, W Locke, L Goldsmith. The names of ministers who served this church as part of the Walter's Falls charge follow Robert Johnston, James Endicott, John W Sanderson, Harvey D Moyer, Henry Berry, John Power Charles W Reynolds, Geo Lawrence, Alfred Atton.

As well as the regular church service there was a fine Sunday School attended by all the children and young people of the community For years Mr Geo. Michael was superintendent and later Mr Howell

The church was closed in 1913 and was unused except for an occasional school Christmas concert It was falling into decay so to prevent this and to restore it for further usefulness it was bought by the Hoath Head Women's Institute in May 1937 from Grey Presbytery for the sum of $50 00, to be used as a community hall. That summer new shingles were put on the roof Later other renovations were made The hall was re-decorated, exterior woodwork painted, a stage was built, chairs, dishes and a piano were purchased cupboards were built and cement steps and platform replaced the old wooden ones Hydro was installed in 1944 [illegible] suppers were held there. It was used [illegible] [illegible] and its days of usefulness may be over.

[illegible] Head Women's Institute for a Community Ha

JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH

(formerly Daywood and Johnstone Churches)

The present Johnstone Church is located on the Balaclava Road, five miles north of Annan. It was erected on the site of a frame church, built in 1855, on land donated by William Johnstone. This frame structure was one of the first churches in North Sydenham. It was a strongly built church with doors on each pine pew. Aisle doors were a custom of the period and are still extant in Leith United Church. The pulpit, high in front, had a platform below where the precentor sat and led the singing. Psalms only were sung. Four large pillars stood inside the church. There were three tall windows on each side. A front porch completed the structure.

For nine years the church had no regular minister. Services were conducted by any student or minister who was available. A theological student from Queen's University, Alexander Hunter, worked in the Leith and Johnstone area during the summer of 1862 and 1863. It was indicative of the success of his labors and the esteem of the people that he was asked to return as minister on his graduation in 1864. On October 26th of that year he was examined at Leith. This probably took place in the school, as there was no church at Leith. He was ordained in Johnstone Church the next day. Rev. Mr. Hunter led an effective ministry there until his death at forty-two. He had spent five years in the district at that time. An imposing monument on his grave in Leith cemetery records the esteem in which he was held by his people.

Rev. E. B. Rodgers succeeded Mr. Hunter on the Leith-Johnstone charge. He came in 1870 and stayed until 1876, when he moved to Kilsyth. Mr. Rodgers was rated the best pulpit orator in the Owen Sound Presbytery.

In 1876, a year after merging of all Presbyterian groups in Canada into one church, Presbyterian churches in the area were re-aligned. The twelve year connection of Johnstone and Leith was severed when the latter was linked with Annan. Many of the John-

Since area people were Gaelic speakers, they wanted a Gaelic speaking minister.

Between 1876 and 1878 Johnstone was linked with Woodford. That year they joined with the Lakeshore Daywood congregation. This association lasted until 1906. The Daywood church was sold and torn down in 1947. It was located three miles north of Annan,

DAYWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

opposite the present Glen Beatty farm. Its situation was on a pasture farm now owned by Rube Hewitson. A cement step and a few wooden posts mark the site. It was a frame building of similar construction to the Garryowen School.

Between 1878 and 1906 the ministers of the Johnstone-Daywood charge were Rev. John Mordy, Revs. Mr. Bannerman, Mr. McClean, Mr. Bell, Rev. H.S. McKitterick, Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. M.N. Bethune.

In 1906 the separate identity of Johnstone and Daywood ceased. The larger charge of Annan, Leith, Johnstone and Daywood was formed under the leadership of Rev. J.B. Fraser. He had been the

JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH

JOHNSTONE CEMETERY on lot 1 con. C. close by Johnstone Church was donated by the late Mr. Robert Johnstone and is the burial plot of the pioneer Johnstone family

minister at Leith since 1885. Thus the list of ministers of Johnstone and Daywood is identical to those of Annan since then.

It is evidence of the fact that local feeling dies hard in that between 1906 and 1920 services alternated each Sabbath between Daywood and Johnstone Churches, although they were now one congregation.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE
FIRST CLERK OF SESSION

JOHN JOHNSTONE

TRUSTEES

L to R: J.G. Lemon, George Fraser

In 1920 the original Johnstone Church was torn down and the present one erected. John Johnstone, son of the donor of the original site, bequeathed $4,000 toward a new church building. Total cost of

MINISTER AND ELDERS

L to R: Jim Lemon, Rev. A.J. Thomson, Archie MacArthur erection was $[illegible]. Rev. A. J. Orr, minister at that time, held the opening service October [illegible]. The late Rev. Alfred Gandier, Principal of Knox College, Toronto, was speaker. Rev. Thurlow Fraser had conducted a two weeks mission prior to the opening.

THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
(see names in congregational picture)

Rev. Mr. Orr was still minister and witnessed the entry of Johnstone Presbyterian Church into Church Union in [illegible] with the formation of the United Church of Canada. Ministers since that time include: Rev. G. W. Rose [illegible]; Rev. A. G. Reynolds [illegible]; Rev. A. Smith [illegible]; Rev. C. Leach [illegible]; Rev. W. G. [illegible] [illegible] and Rev. A. J. Thomson [illegible]; Rev. John Anderson 1967.

Johnstone United Church celebrated its [illegible]th year as a congregation on Sunday, October [illegible]. The anniversary marked to the day the [illegible] anniversary of the erection of the present church building. Special morning and evening services were held. Rev. George Brown of Owen Sound's [illegible] United Church was guest speaker to capacity crowds. A reception was held in the Sunday School room after the evening service.

JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH CONGREGATION 1966

Front Seat: Arthur Lemon, Bradley Lemon, Lane Lemon, Mark Lemon, Paula Lemon, Carol Anne King, Kay Munroe, Yvonne Munroe, Marcia Munroe.

2nd Seat: Bruce Lemon, John Lemon, Lynda Laycock, Elaine King, Pam Scott, Paul Scott.

3rd Seat: Steven Bumstead, Glen Lemon, Mrs. Arthur McArthur, Mr. Arthur McArthur, Mrs. Harold Scott, Mr. Harold Scott.

4th Seat: Mrs. William McInnis, Miss Bernice Dee, Mrs. Thos. Dee, Mrs. Cliff King, Mr. Cliff King, Mrs. Albert Laycock, Mr. Albert Laycock.

5th Seat: Mr. Lorne Lemon, Mrs. Lorne Lemon, Miss Margaret Ferris, Miss Bessie Ferris, Miss Annie Johnston, Mrs. Wm. McGregor, Mr. Wm. McGregor.

6th Seat: Mr. Alex McGillivray, Mr. Ray Bumstead, Mrs. Ray Bumstead, Mr. Donald Lemon, Mrs. Jim Lemon, Mr. Jim Lemon, Mr. Watt Reid, Mrs. Watt Reid, Mrs. John Ramsay, Mrs. Ben Johnstone, Mrs. Chas. King, Mrs. Ed. Morrison, Mrs. Geo. Scott.

Back Row: Ricky Lemon, Dennis Laycock, Floyd King, Leslie Bumstead, Douglas Reid, Mr. Jim Ferris.

KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH

When the first settlers came to this part of Sydenham Township, the land was a trackless forest. Logs were hewed to build homes. At ter this the next thought was to build a church. Some time before 1870, the settlers gathered with their yokes of oxen to haul logs for the first church which was built on a half acre of land on the south half of lot 7, concession 7. Prior to this time prayer services were held in the homes with Rev. Alexander Grant (a brother-in-law of Archibald McInnis) conducting the services. A few years later Rev. Alexander McLennan became the first minister of the new log church. He served as minister for twenty-nine years. Rev. Mr. McLennan spoke both Gaelic and English. As many of the settlers around were of Highland Scottish descent, they would come many miles to hear a Gaelic service preferring it to an English one much closer to home.

Between 1873 and 1876, a manse was built on the same lot as the first church. Before this the Rev. Mr. McLennan lived in a log house just east of the present Highway 6 and 10, on the corner known to many as Starvation Corner. He would often travel by foot to the church to minister to his people. This was a distance of eight or nine miles. The Rev. Mr. McLennan continued to serve as minister until his death on September 12, 1895. He is buried in McLean's Cemetery, South Sydenham, along with two of his children who died of diphtheria.

It was soon discovered that this first church was inadequate for the needs of the congregation, so on February 20, 1882 the session called a congregational meeting to discuss the building of a new church. Accordingly, on April 15, 1882, a half acre of land was bought from John Farley Jr., for the purpose of building a church. The stone structure which was built on the east half of lot 6, concession 7, directly across the road from where the first church stood, is the present church building. It was completed that year.

After the Rev. Mr. McLennan's death, a succession of students supplied under the oversight of Rev. J.B. Fraser, the Moderator, and Rev. J.A. Yeoman. In September of 1898, a call was extended to Rev. John A. Black, who was duly inducted on the first day of November, 1898. He was engaged at a salary of approximately $600.00 a year.

KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH 1882

It is interesting to note that before this time there was no musical instrument in the church a tuning fork being used to begin the hymns. In 1896 a vote was taken to consider the use of an organ As the vote taken was five to three in favour the organ was rented at $9.00 a month In 1900, it was decided to purchase an organ as one could be paid for in a few years at the rental charge In 1897 the Book of Praise was obtained.

Up until this time the old log church had been used as a stable, so in June, 1899, at a congregational meeting it was decided to tear it down and erect a large shed for shelter for the horses. A building, which had been used as a skating rink at Woodford was purchased, torn down and moved on sleighs in the winter The shed was built east of the present church on the same lot Timbers were added to the centre to widen it and a stable was built at one end, where the Rev Mr Black kept his horse and some Laced Wyandotte hens. He would show these hens at the local fair

On the completion of this shed it was decided to hold a garden party. Before this time tea meetings were held. The garden party proved such a success that it became an annual affair, people coming many miles by horse and buggy to attend. One of the big attractions was the pipe band, with the skirl of the bagpipes filling the hearts of many of those Highland Scottish pioneers and reminding them of their native homeland. This large shed was used for the entertainment part of the garden parties and a long shed at the back of the church was used to set up tables to accommodate the large crowds. Cedar boughs were used to cover the open faced shed and lighted Chinese lanterns were hung. At an earlier date, bricks soaked in coal oil were lighted and placed at intervals to give light. Later lighting was supplied by a Delco system which would be rented for the night. A few years later the large shed was used for setting up the tables and later still the long shed originally used for this purpose was torn down and sold. It was during the World War II years when food was rationed and prices rose that it was decided to discontinue these garden parties.

In 1901 the new well was dug and in 1907 the windmill erected. This is on the south half of lot seven, just east of the manse and below the hall.

Some years later it was decided the manse was badly in need of repair, so in 1909 tenders were received for the building of a new manse. Merriam Bros., of Chatsworth were chosen as the builders. This manse was built on the same lot as the first manse and is of cement block. In the fall of that year the old manse was sold to Joseph Farley, as his home had burned down. It was moved on rollers by Abe Scott through the fields to the present site, the west half of lot six, concession seven. Following a few improvements, it is still in use as a home.

The fireplace and mantle in the new manse were donated by the Woodford congregation and the stained glass window was donated by Samuel Black, father of the minister.

In the early years, baptisms took place in the homes, usually at a prayer meeting. Several children and often adults would be baptized at one time The first baby to be baptized in the old church was Mary McInnis Maggie McInnis was the first to be baptized in the new church Both were daughters of Mr and Mrs. Gilbert McInnis

Rev Mr Black left in 1911 and the fact that Knox Church is still known to some as Black's Church is a tribute to the fine service he rendered Ministers followed in rapid succession Rev John S. Dobbin, in 19.1, Rev George E Robertson in 1915 (the war memorial for World War I was painted and inscribed by Miss Nettie Robertson, daughter of Rev George Robertson,, Rev Hugh Craig in 1918, Rev W J (John) Johnston in 1923

During the early years of 1900, Knox Church became affiliated with Woodford to form a two-point charge This continued until 1923 when St Paul's Church, Sydenham, was added to make a three-point charge

In 1925 Church Union was consummated The circuit was again changed Connections with the Woodford congregation were severed and the Bognor Church became affiliated with St Paul's and Knox In 1926 Rev J M McDonald became minister of the charge He was followed by Rev J A Moir in 1929, Rev A. McKean Pope in 1932, Rev J McLaughlan in 1936.

In the spring of 1939, during the funeral service of Mrs Duncan Morrison, the floor of the church dropped, the timbers underneath giving way In the summer of 1940, Elmer Brown and Duncan Lourie put two concrete abutments each extending the full length of the church under the floor During this time, church services were held on alternate Sundays in the Fifth Line School and the Heath Head Hall

In 1940 Rev G Graham became the minister and in 1942 Rev O W Holmes came and was ordained in 1943 while here Rev R T Burgess came in 1943 During that year the interior of the church was painted

On May 28, 1944, Mrs. Donald (Dan) McQueen and Miss Mary McInnis her sister presented a set of oak pulpit chairs in memory of their mother, Mrs. Ann McInnis, one of the first settlers and a grand old lady who lived to her one hundredth year

Rev. R.T. Burgess left in June 1948, and at this time, due to the shortage of ministers, the circuits were again changed. Knox became affiliated with Chatsworth and Massie, and the minister resided in Chatsworth. The first minister of the new charge was Rev. A.D. McKerroker, who was superannuated in 1948. He was followed by Rev. L.S. Paisley in 1949 who served until 1955, when he went to Thornbury.

On December 17, 1949, Mr. J.D. Caesar completed the wiring of the church. The lights were first used at the church Christmas service, December 25, 1949. A church name plate was put at the front of the building at this time. On May 23, 1950, the manse was sold to Mr. David Campbell. Dr. E.E. Kent came to the charge in 1955. In 1957 Mr. Arnold Harbottle bought, tore down and moved the old church shed.

In the winter of 1958 and spring of 1959, extensive renovations were made to the interior of the church building. The floor was sanded and varnished, two Sunday School classrooms were built at the back of the church, new carpeting was laid on the platform and up the aisles, new plywood wainscotting was made. Two oil stoves were erected to replace the wood stoves. The carpenter was principally Mr. Norman McKibbon.

The Circuit was extended in 1958 to include the Desboro United Church, making a four-point charge. Knox Church had an afternoon service. In 1959 the Annual Church Report set the membership at 74, including 10 non-resident members.

In June of 1960 Rev. E.E. Kent left to take up new duties at Arthur, Ontario. From June 1960 until March 1961 the pulpit was occupied by various laymen and student minister Stewart Smith. In March of 1961, Rev. Russell Finley began his duties as minister and remained until early winter of 1965. For the rest of the winter services were conducted by church laymen, principally Mr. Lorne Creighton and Mr. Donald Francis, teachers at the Owen Sound Secondary Schools. In June of 1965, Rev. Frank Hobbs became minister of the charge.

The church interior was painted in the fall of 1965 just prior to the annual Anniversary Service in September. Also in the fall of 1965, a hymn board was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Clayton Boddy who died that same year. Her daughter, Mrs. Arnold Howe of Collingwood took part in the dedication.

The earliest elders of which there are records included: William McNab, Sr., Gilbert McInnis, Sr., James McLean, Hugh McKay, Peter McNab, Sr., John Edmonstone. These men held office somewhere around the turn of the century. As the years progressed, due to deaths and changes in the community, new names were added to our records: Alex McNab, 1912, William Bell, 1912, Allan McLean, Sr., 1917, James Bearne, 1923, James Dunlop, 1927, Clayton Boddy, 1927, Malcolm Gardner, 1932, Allan McLean, Jr., 1932, A. D. Morrison, 1932, Norman McKessock, 1945, Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, 1945, Neil MacDonald, 1957.

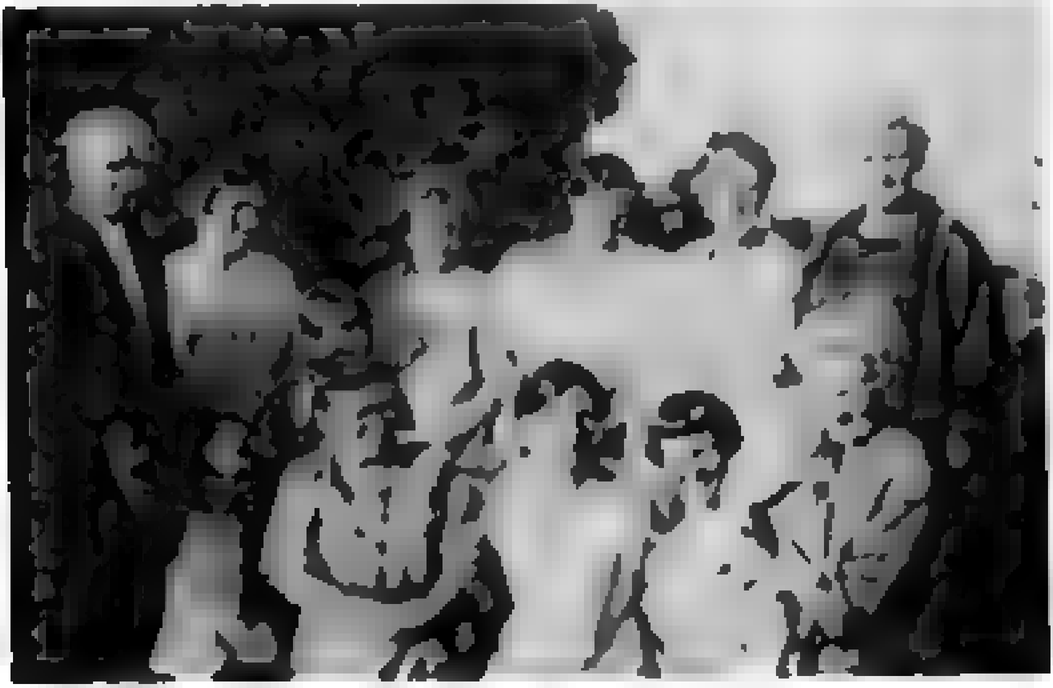
Sunday School classes were held at a very early date and with the large families of the first settlers, it was quite common to have an attendance as high as 150. It was found necessary to have two schools one to be held at the Fifth Line School (S.S. No. 11, Sydenham). This method continued for some years before resuming all classes in the church. Some of the early superintendents were James McLean, Gilbert McDonald, Robert Gardner. In more recent years Malcolm Gardner and Edward Tottenham are recorded as superintendents. For several years the Sunday School was closed due to lack of pupils. When it was reopened in 1957, Edward Tottenham became the superintendent. While the Sunday School was closed, papers were distributed to children at the church service. In the spring of 1961, a class for pre-school children was begun.

The first organist of the church was Minnie McKerroll (later Mrs. Duncan Morrison). Annie McPherson (Mrs. Alex McColeman) came next, followed by Annie MacDonald (Mrs. Allan Wilkinson), Edith Pusey (Mrs. Showell), Mattie McInnis (Mrs. Frank Howey), Isabelle McKessock (Mrs. William Laird), Isabelle Tuck (Mrs. Bert Woodford), and Isabelle Morrison (Mrs. Gilbert McShee). Different people supplied as organists, mainly Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, until

1953, when Mrs. Frank Perry became organist until she moved to Rockford in 1964. Mrs. Robert Tuck then moved from assistant organist to organist, and Mrs. Clarence McLean became the assistant.

The first choir leader was John [illegible]. George Michael was one of the earlier choir leaders. In later years Duncan Morrison and Harry Plant were leaders. These are all of which we have any record. In the early months of 1962 a women's choir was organized. In earlier years there was a very large mixed choir, but for several years prior to 1962 there had been no choir.

The earliest women's group on record was known as the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the local group being named the



SOME MEMBERS [illegible] WOMAN'S
MISSIONARY SOCIETY, AUGUST 1926

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Tuck.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] were members of the [illegible] the church.

Robertson Auxiliary. The Auxiliary was organized on November 11, 1912, by Mrs. Needham. The first officers were President, Mrs. Neil MacDonald; Secretary, Mrs. William Tottenham Sr.; and Treasurer, Mrs. J. Fisher. Although the attendance at many of the meetings was small, the first bale reported as sent out August 1913 was valued at $[illegible] and contained four quilts. The following year the bale valued at $47.40 contained five quilts.

MEMBERS OF KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH W.M.S. JUNE 1966
Front Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Alex King, Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Mrs. Wm. Tottenham, Peggy Clark, Mrs. Stanley McKee
Back Row (l. to r.): Mrs. George King, Mrs. [illegible] Craig, Mrs. Andy Beattie, Mrs. Alan Wilkinson, Mrs. Albert Wilkinson, Mrs. C. A. Mercer [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. M. Clark, Mrs. Wm. McNeely, Mrs. Jack Wilkinson

For several years the women's group has sponsored a Mission Band. Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Mrs. Gordon Parkin and Mrs. Andrew Beattie were leaders at the Heath Head School. The inaugural meeting of the United Church Women (U.C.W.) to replace the Women's Missionary Society was held in January 1962. The Mission Band has since become known as the Messengers. In 1964, Mrs.

Robert Tuck and Mrs. Lloyd Carmichael began a group at the Fifth Line School (S.S. 11, Sydenham).

Our records date back to the time of the Rev. Mr. Black, around 1900, for Young People's Groups, when a Young People's Guild was formed. About the time of Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Young People's Society replaced the Guild. When the church entered the Chatsworth charge, the young people met regularly in Chatsworth, the group more recently being known as the Hi-C Group.

LEITH BAPTIST CHURCH

Those who lived at Leith and were of the Baptist denomination first held services in the second school house until around 1896. This building was behind the present structure. Later, we are told, the services were held in the hall every second Sunday night from 1896 until 1913 when the church was built.

In the Reminiscences of North Sydenham by A.H. Ross the first historical fact noted about the Baptists at Leith is that in 1868 William MacIntyre and Hames Wilson were baptized.

About 1886 the Daywood, Woodford and Leith congregations were placed under one charge. Rev. Alexander Gay was the pastor and remained until late in 1888. The pastors who have filled the pulpit have been Rev. S.J. Cummings, Rev. S. Sheldon, Mr. D. Nimmo, Rev. J.M. McQuarrie, Rev. E.J. Haines, Rev. Mr. Allen, Rev. J. Desson, Rev. D. Catchpole, Rev. James Currie, Rev. W.H. Langton, Rev. James Proudfoot, Rev. C.H. Scoffield. Rev. Wm. Younger was pastor from 1921 to 1925. This charge was partially dependent for supply upon the Home Mission Board. Rev. Mr. Currie was a favourite, liked for his unassuming companionable ways and irreproachable character.

In 1913 the Leith congregation, by a spirit of self sacrifice seldom found in congregations in the large cities, was able to erect a comfortable brick church on the corner of Princess Street and the

Leith Walk. The building was not a large one, but was ample for the need of the Baptist people. It was built by Mr. O. V. Cameron and consisted of two old churches, a Methodist and Baptist from the Morley district.

LEITH BAPTIST CHURCH ABOUT 19[illegible]4

Four additional ministers were Rev. J. R. [illegible], Rev. O. R. Mause, Rev. Ralph E. [illegible] and Rev. J. W. Edwards. The church parsonage was situated next door to the church and is on Leith Walk.

Through the years available records show that much of the time Morley Baptist Church was used as one of the points on the same charge as Leith Baptist Church. In the fall of 1942 because of the Government taking over a large tract of land for the A.F.V. Range in which the Morley Church was located, it was forced to close its doors. This weakened the strength of the charge as just Leith and Woodford congregations were left and could not support a minister. Daywood has not actively functioned since some time prior to 1942.

When the Tank Range took possession the end of September 1942, Leith Church closed and most of the members became associated with Owen Sound First Baptist Church. The parsonage was sold and the church was used on two different occasions as a temporary public school location. The church was sold in 1966.

Rev. J W. Edwards resigned the charge the winter of 1942 and a student pastor, Russell Lamb, who began his ministry in May filled the vacancy until the church was closed.

LEITH UNITED CHURCH

In 1840, the area now known as Grey and Bruce Counties was first opened up for settlement and John Telfer was appointed Crown Lands Agent for what is now the Owen Sound area. Most of the settlers in this locality came either from the Highlands or Lowlands of Scotland and were in the main staunch and devout Presbyterians. It must be remembered though that following the Great Disruption of 1843 in Scotland Presbyterians were of three varieties: Church of Scotland - Auld Kirk, The Free Church - Free Kirk, The United Presbyterian Church. Although there was no logical reason for reproducing Scottish Schisms in Canada, they were none the less faithfully carried to the new country. The Leith settlers supported the established Church of Scotland or the Auld Kirk.

Religious observances and attitudes were fundamental to our forefathers, with or without benefit of Church and Clergy, and the family altar with prayers, Bible reading, and the saying or singing of the Psalms of David were part and parcel of daily living. As early as 1845 services were held in this district, and usually conducted by laymen, since ministers were not available. According to some records the first service was held in the home of William Telfer, on May 9, 1849. This was the beginning of the Annan congregation and doubtless the Leith settlers worshipped with the people of Annan, but many were used to the rites and ceremonies of the Auld Kirk. On July 26, 1864, a meeting was held in the old schoolhouse at Leith, with the following people present: Robert VanWyck, Hugh G. Campbell, Thomas Brown, Donald Cameron, Thomas Rutherford, Hector MacKay and James Clark. The secretary of the meeting was Dr. William Lang and the chairman was M. McDowal. At this time a motion was passed that a call be extended to Rev. Alexander Hunter, B.A., to be the pastor of the congregation.

LEITH UNITED CHURCH

The story of the events leading up to the founding of the Leith Congregation is recorded in the minutes of the Presbytery of Guelph of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Meeting in Guelph on July 3, 1860, the Presbytery agreed to undertake to supply ministers to outlying districts as they were available. On the third Sunday of October, 1862, Rev. James Dunn dispensed the sacraments at Leith and Johnstone, and there were fifty-five communicants present. In the summer of 186[illegible], Mr. Alexander Hunter, a student, was appointed as student missionary for the Leith and Johnstone congregations. His work was so satisfactory that on his ordination he was given a call to be their minister. So it was that the first minister of the Leith Church was examined at Leith on October 26, 1864 (probably in the old school house) and ordained the following day in Johnstone Church.

Once ordained and settled in his new charge, Mr. Hunter attacked with vigor the matter of a church building in Leith. Some help was obtained from the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland for the building of a church edifice. The Presbytery of Guelph also expressed a willingness to help. The Leith Congregation subscribed $300.00 toward the objective.

On May 31, 1865, the people of Leith assembled to witness the turning of the first sod. The site donated by the Ainslie family, was chosen for its central location and close proximity to the Leith River, creating a true setting for this little church in the wilderness. Within eight months of the turning of the sod, the building was ready to be opened. The architecture is generally attributed to James Gibson. The design was Scottish with high gables and long square windows sweeping down from the eaves. On Sunday, January 28, 1866, the new church was officially opened with the Rev. James Carmichael, of King, officiating. There was a morning service with nearly four hundred in attendance. A service in the afternoon was in Gaelic, with a very good attendance and an evening service for about three hundred.

Mr. Hunter had succeeded in finishing a very neat and comfortable brick church (47 x 35), seating for 250, at a cost of $1300 of which $700 was contributed by the congregation. The official report states there were forty-three families in Leith.

A feature of the Leith Church is that the Church pews have doors on them. Incidentally, the wide boards in the seats tell of the plentiful supply of native pine lumber available at that time. The Leith pulpit, of very fine workmanship, is of bird's eye maple and walnut. It was made by John Ross, of Alberni, B.C., who was an expert cabinet maker.

A precentor led the praise of the congregation to 1888, Mr. James Ross being the precentor from 1864 until 1888. At that time a

THE SANCTUARY

group had formed themselves into a choir and led the singing without benefit of an organ until on April 10, 1895, Mr. James Gibson presented the Leith Church with its first organ, a fine instrument which did service until the installation of the new electric organ on September 18, 1955. The first organist of the church was Miss Bertha McNeil.

The Union of Leith and Annan into one pastoral charge took effect on April 17, 1877.

In 1939 the present brick porch was added to the front of the church and in 1946 Hydro power was installed. In 1945 three pulpit chairs in golden oak with red covering were bought and placed on the platform. The year 1948 saw the building of two Sunday School rooms within the church and the modification of the interior. In 1949 the Leith Church took over the Leith Community Hall. A Memorial Window was placed in the Leith Church in 1952 and in the same year a modern oil burning furnace was installed in the basement.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LEITH UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Front Row L. to R.—Mrs. Wesley McKay, Mrs. Frank McKeen, Mrs. Earl Sampson, Miss Dickie Holman, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.
Back Row L. to R.—Mrs. A. J. Thomson, Mrs. Ross Buzza, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Harold Ceasar, Miss Margaret McKeen, Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. James Ferguson, Mrs. Gelt Holman.

THE SESSION

L. to R.—James Mitchell, J. Wesley McKay, Frank McKeen, 1964

The ministers who have served the Leith congregation have been Rev A Hunter Rev J B Fraser, Rev W Forrest, Rev C S Jones, Rev J Mordy, Rev A J Orr, Rev G W Rose, Rev A G Reynolds, Rev A Smith, Rev Cyril Leach, Rev W G Prosser Rev A. Thomson, Rev John Anderson 1967

THE BOARD OF STEWARDS 1964
Front Row L. to R Gelr Hofman, Ross McKay. Frank McKeen
Back Row L. to R William Hope. Pierre Hofman, James Ferguson

LEITH CEMETERY

The site of the church and the ground for the cemetery which immediately surrounds it were very generously presented to the congregation in 1864 by Mr Adam Ainslie The subsoil is sandy but adapted to the growth of evergreens and other ornamental trees.

The price of burial plots was first fixed at $2.00 and the first purchasers were Matthew Alexander Arthur Cameron Richard Alexander David Butchart Mrs. William Glen James Gibson, Mr Fawcett, David MacDowell, John Crawford. Allan Graham, Henry Lang, John Mathieson, Mr William Jolley Mrs Jolley James S.

Wilson, Daniel Cameron, Peter Burr and Charles Lemon. The first interment was that of a Miss Marshall.

Mr. Tom Thomson, a renowned artist, is buried in this burial ground.

LEITH CEMETERY

In 1964 the Leith United Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and the same old church, very quaint and attractive, is surrounded by this cemetery established one hundred years ago, and whose grounds are well kept and the stones, row after row, mark the resting place of the pioneer families.

Miss Ottie Rixon, last member of her pioneer family, seeing the area for burial nearly filled, in 1964 presented one hundred and fifty square rods more or less, south of the present cemetery, with the deed, and so space is assured for future generations. This generous gift was much appreciated by Leith residents.

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH

In the old log school house, church service was held by the Wesleyan Methodists in the morning and by the New Connection in the afternoon or evening. Later the Methodists erected a frame building for worship on lot 3, con. 7, in Holland Township. This church is now incorporated in the Orange Hall. James Hewitt, who gave the land on which to erect this building did a great deal of the work, assisted by George Partridge and members of the congregation, who gave a day's work from time to time.

Rev. Wm. Tucker is believed to have been the first minister in this church, about the year 1875. In June, 1893, the departure of Rev. Mr. Pepper is recorded. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Husband, during whose stay the present brick church was built. The site, donated by Mr. Hewitt, for the first church was low and hard to drain so the present church was built on higher ground, across the road, on lot 5, con. 6. The new church was opened on the 27th of October, 1895, by Rev. A. Brown, of Scrope Street Methodist Church, now Central United Church in Owen Sound. At that time Massie Church was on the Holland Centre circuit, later it was changed to Hoath Head circuit and still later to the Chatsworth circuit.

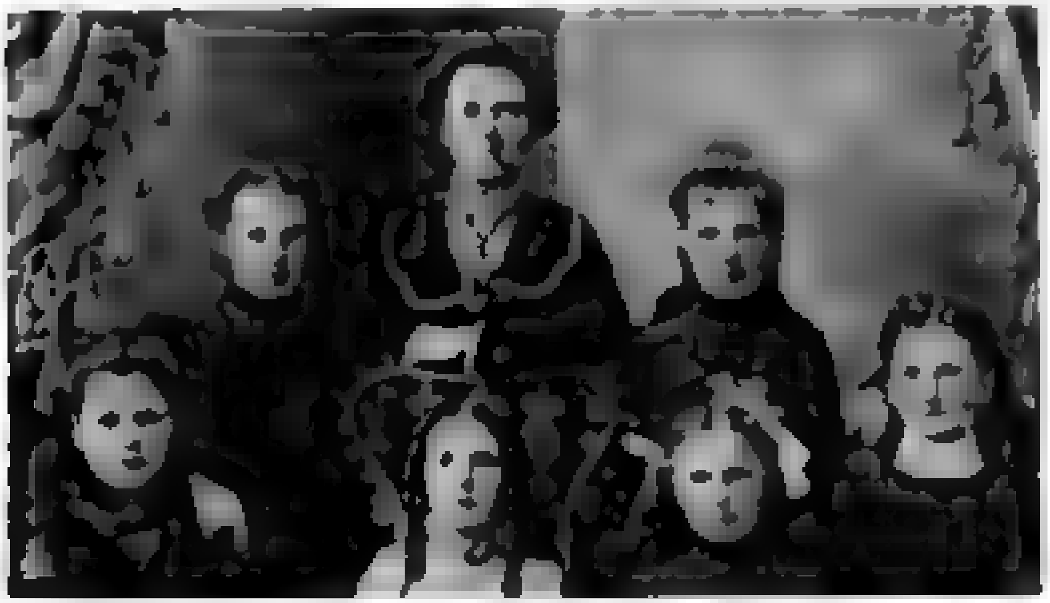
In 1925 the Massie Methodist Church became the Massie United Church.

On July 15, 1945, Rev. Wm. Howey dedicated a memorial window, donated by Miss Elizabeth Howey, in memory of the Howey family. Rev. Harvey Howey dedicated a Communion Table in memory of Mr. Bert Benson.

The Hydro was installed in the church in 1948 and in 1957 an oil furnace and toilet were installed.

Ministers serving this church while under the Owen Sound Mission were Rev. Samuel Fear 1853-55, Rev. John L. Kerr 1857, Rev. Alexander R. Campbell 1858, of the Artemesia charge for this year, Rev. George Jacques 1860-61, Rev. Wm. Norton 1862-64, Rev. John Neelands 1865-67, Rev. P. D. Wills 1868; from 1869-73 Massie was a branch of Walter's Falls Mission, Rev. Isaac Baker 1869

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH



A MASSIE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS ABOUT 1900

Back Row, left to right: Mae [illegible], [illegible], teacher, Jessie [illegible]

Front Row, left to right: Margaret [illegible], Marie [illegible], Margaret [illegible], [illegible]

MEMORIAL WINDOW

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH CHOIR EASTER SUNDAY MARCH 29, 1959

Front Row L. to R.: Jas. Hamill (violinist), Lenore McPherson, Joyce Purvis, Patricia Neelands, Diana Campbell, Doreen Hamill, Susan Nuttall

Back Row L. to R.: Beth McPherson (choir leader & pianist), Shirley Kirk, Mary Love, Roseanne Campbell, Betty Lou Sutherland, Judy Purvis.

Rev. Isaac Baker 1870 assisted by Nathan Austin. Rev. Isaac Baker 18[illegible] assisted by W. M. [illegible]. Rev. Wm. Tucker 1872-1875 assisted by John Hart.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN (MASSIE), 1967

Standing, l. to r.: Mrs. W. George Sutherland, Mrs. Harold Martin, Mrs. Duncan [illegible] Morrison, Miss Mary Bell, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Kirk, Miss Marion Martin, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Harold [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] M[illegible]. Seated, l. to r.: Mrs. George [illegible], Mrs. Kenneth [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Ramage, Mrs. Angus McLeod, Mrs. Joseph Bruno

Massie is listed as a branch of the Chatsworth Mission 18[illegible]-18[illegible]. Sidney F. Depew 18[illegible] assisted by [illegible] Legate. Sidney F. Depew 1877 assisted by John Power. Thomas R. Reid 18[illegible]-1880 assisted by Wm. J. Hicks. Charles S. Lake 1881-82. Rev. John Hart 1883. Rev. David Perry 1884-85. Rev. John Hart 1886. Massie listed as a branch of Holland Centre charge 188[illegible]-1897. Rev. Alexander Thibaudeau [illegible]. George [illegible] 1888-89. Rev. John Pepper B.A. 18[illegible]. Rev. Robt. J. Husband 18[illegible]. Rev. R. H. Hewton B.A. 18[illegible]. Rev. Wm. H. Learoyd 18[illegible]-1901. Rev. John J. Ferguson B.A., B.D. 1902. Rev. Thomas Leonard 1903. Rev. Henry Berry

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH ELDERS 1967

L. to R.—Duncan Morrison, W. George Sutherland, Harold Martin, Percy Hamill, clerk of session; Clarence McPherson. Absent when picture was taken were Messers John McLean and Wm. Rice. Rev. Frank Hobbs, minister.

1904-06, Rev. Alexander Richard 1907. At this time Massie charge included Bognor (1908-1914). Rev. Alfred Atton 1908, Rev. Harold E. Welwood B.A., B.D. 1909, Rev. J.V. Laughland 1910-11, Rev. F.J. Vowers 1911-12, Rev. Merritt O. Price 1912-14. At this time Massie joined the Chatsworth charge. Rev. Alfred E. Owen B.A., 1914-15, Rev. Charles B. Jeffrey 1916-19, Rev. Howard H. Eaton 1920-22, Rev. John F.G. Morris 1923-25. Rev. Sidney Martin M.A. June 1925-July 1, 1933, Rev. Crossley W. Krug B.A., B.D., July 1, 1933-July 1, 1936, Rev. Alexander Rintoul 1936-41, Rev. George E. Coulter July 1, 1941-July 1, 1945, Rev. D.A. MacKerracher 1945-49, Rev. L. Stanley Paisley 1949-55, Dr. Edward E. Kent B.A. Th. D., 1955-60. Stewart Smith (student) July 1, 1960-March 61, Rev. Russell Finley March 1961-Nov. 1964. Lorne Creighton, West Hill Secondary School teacher and Don Francis, Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute teacher served Nov. 1964 to July 1, 1965. Rev. Frank A. Hobbs July 1, 1965-.

TWIN CHURCHES AT MORLEY

In the strenuous life of hewing out a home in the wilderness, the pioneers did not forget they had a God to worship, and when Evangelists Heulon and Shaw of the New Connection Methodists held tent meetings on the corner of Enoch Kerr's farm (later Michael Robertson's) they were well attended. These were the first public religious meetings held on the town line.

In 1884 twin churches standing side by side were built on lot 37, St. Vincent Township, with frontage on the town line with Sydenham Township. One church was Methodist, the other Baptist and they served some families in Sydenham Township as far west as the third concession.

MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH

Those responsible for the Methodist congregations were Sylvester Kerr and Rev. Mr. Danard, who later went as a missionary to Cape Croker Indians. The first elders were Hiram Vanwyck, Nelson Leflar and John Lemon. Ministers included Rev. Alex. Thibaudeau, Rev. R. P. Williams, Rev. John Ball, Rev. Robert J. Hoskin, Rev. Thomas

THE OWEN SOUND ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES
MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH, JUNE 18 to 20, 1918

Legate, Rev. W. P. Brown, Messrs. Large and Bethune, Rev. R. J. Stilwell, Rev. Alex. Richard, Rev. Thos. Geo. Barlow, Rev. Wm. G. Marshall, Rev. Wm. H. Laidlaw, Rev. Stanley Trotter, Rev. John Gibson. This was one of the appointments on the Woodford Circuit. This charge was discontinued in 1913. Later the building was sold to the Baptists at Leith, who used the materials to build the Leith Baptist Church.

It was due to the services of William Barker that the Morley Baptist Church was built. Rev. M. Vansickle followed as pastor in 1885. The first deacons were Wm. Kirvan, Colin Campbell and Edward Ramsay. Pastors through the years were Rev. S. Sheldon, Mr. D. Nimmo, Rev. T. L. Hyde, Albert Quinn, Rev. S. J. Cummings, Rev. J. M. McQuarrie, Rev. F. J. Haines, Rev. Mr. Allen, Rev. J. Dewson, Rev. D. Catchpole, Rev. James Currie, Rev. W. H. Langton, Rev. James Proudfoot, Rev. C. H. Scofield, Rev. Wm. Younger, Rev. J. R. Wollstencroft, Rev. O. R. Maude, Rev. Ralph F. Wilson, Rev. J. W. Edwards, and a student, Russell Lamb.

A new Baptist Church was built on the original site about 1922 the shed being placed on the site of the former Methodist Church. Material from the original Baptist Church was used in the building of the Leith Baptist Church which has been closed now for several years. In 1918 an Association meeting was held in Morley Church with the church women providing meals for five hundred people during three day meeting, as well as overnight accommodation. Many of the delegates travelled by horse and buggy.

GROUP MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH (about 1932)

Front Row (L. to R.) Edith King, Edna [illegible], Margaret Lemon, Katherine Lemon, Annie Johnson, Eleanor Benedict, Helen King, Marion Boves

Back Row (L. to R.) Myrtle Carthew, Marion Lemon, Gladys Johnson, Mrs. Ralph Willson (minister's wife), Marie McMillan, Dorothy Clark

In 1942 when the A.F.V. Range took over the church was closed. All pews and furniture were given to a Hungarian Church being built in Toronto at that time.

MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS about 1936
Sunday School teacher Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford
Class—Front Row, L. to R.: Tryphena Johnson, Bernice White
Second Row, L. to R.: Eleanor Benedict, Helen King, Myrtle White, Katherine Lemon, Fern McKibbon

QUAKER CHURCH AT MORLEY

A Quaker Church was erected in Sydenham Township, con. 1, on the northeast corner of the south half of lot 31, around the year 1880. Built of stone structure this church remained until its doors closed, and was taken down when sold to Mr. Charles Benedict around 1912.

Mr. Hiram Bond, a Quaker minister, was behind the idea of the erection of this church and Mr. C. R. Sing of Meaford financed and watched over the building of it. Church services were held in the afternoon, Mr. Bond being the first minister to occupy the pulpit.

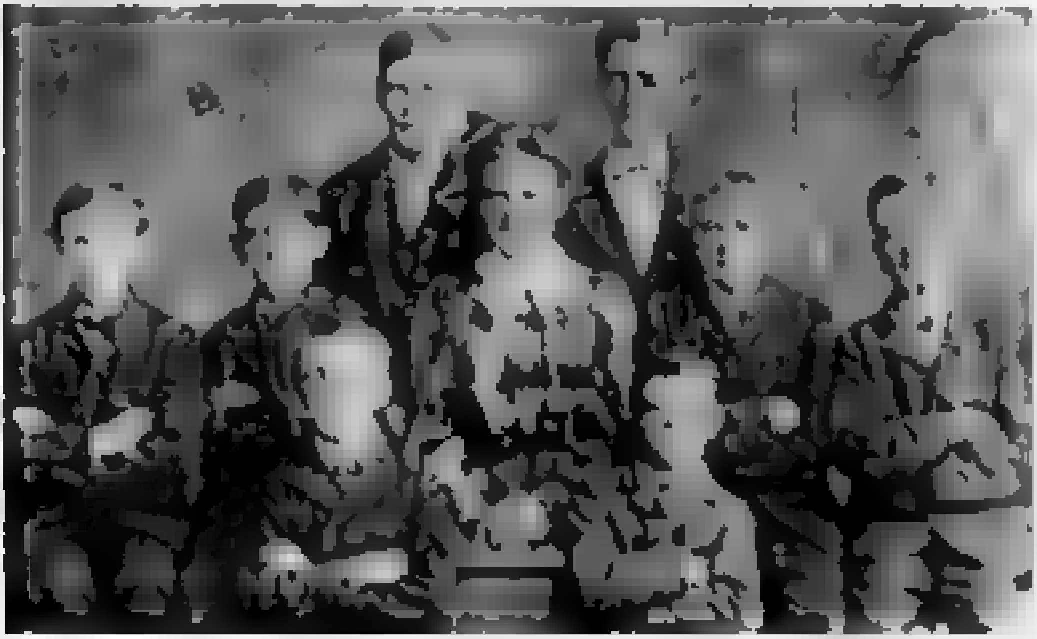
Mr. John Rogers, a Quaker minister living at Woodford, supplied in this church when necessary. Sunday School classes were held regularly with Mr. Nelson LeBar filling the capacity as teacher.

The main entrance to the church opened to the east with the seats arranged so the women and girls seated on one side faced the men and boys seated on the opposite side. There was no organ or musical instrument therefore the singing of old and familiar hymns was led by Mrs. Charles Vail.

Some of the active families were John and William McMillan, the Greenfields and Vails.

RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE BOTHWELL'S CORNER COMMUNITY

The proximity of the Annan and Heath Head United Churches, the Woodford Baptist Church and the churches of the city of Owen Sound, made the erection of a church in this community unnecessary. However, local residents have contributed greatly to the general religious development of the community as well as to the leadership of their respective denominational affiliations.



SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS AT BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL
AROUND 1906

Front Row, L to R—Stanley Adams, Harry Hobbs

Second Row, L to R—Fred Brown, Norman McKee, Miss Jennie Cavers, Sunday School teacher, Bill Fremer, Bill Cole

Back Row, L to R—Jack Robson, Carl Cole

Prior to 1893 Mr. William Pretter offered a portion of land at the northwest corner of his farm on Lot 24, con. 1 south of the Centre Road, for the erection of a Baptist Church. This offer was not accepted because of the close proximity of the other churches.

Around the turn of the century, church services and Sunday School were held in the local school house. Layman assisted by members of the community gave leadership and provided music for the services.

Since 1949 the Annan W.M.S. (now known, since 1962, as United Church Women) has sponsored a Mission Band in the local school. Mrs. Fraser Lamont was leader of the Mission Band for fourteen years and in 1963 when she retired, Mrs. Ed. Long took over her duties as leader of the same group, which since 1962, is known as "The Messengers." Mrs. Carl Morrison, Jr., assisted Mrs. Long, the last two years. In June, 1966, the group ceased to function.

Through the years residents of the community were members or adherents of the Annan and Hoath Head United Churches, the Woodford Baptist Church and many churches of the city of Owen Sound.

SHOWELL MISSION CHURCH

It was around 1882 that Mr. Owen Johnson Showell began to hold an evening church service in his home on the farm situated on Lot 13, con. 9, Sydenham Township. This was a non-denominational service and was held for his neighbours, who often came a considerable distance on foot to attend these evening services. About 1889 a little church was built at the front of the property. Friends of Mr. Showell in Owen Sound contributed to funds for this building, among them was John Harrison, the founder of Harrison's mill. The church was still non-denominational. The Showell family continued to be responsible for the service held there, sometimes assisted by interested friends.

The little Mission Church was torn down about 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Roland McReynold's home is now built on the location of the [illegible] established the mission.

SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH

SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH [illegible]
SHILOH METHODIS[illegible]

[illegible] walk. This picture was taken around 19[illegible]6.

[illegible] Methodist Church [illegible] tlers who came in later and helped strengthen its membership were George Bye, Tilton Stephens, Richard N. Johnson and sons, Thomas and William, and James Cleave.

In the year 1877, just twenty years from the date of building, the church congregation decided to reconstruct the building. The outside of the church was veneered with grey head stone, the contractor being Norton Johnson, a stone mason who lived many years in the community. Mr. Johnson was assisted by Robert Govette, of Meaford, also a stone mason, and a local young man by name of Robert Graham.

The first choir organized was under the leadership of Miss Kate Breckenridge who placed a melodeon in the church, acting as organist with Miss Sarah J. Cleave as assistant. Some of the members of the early choir were William Johnson, Louis Campbell, William Cleave, Sarah Cleave, Charlotte Johnson, and members of the Ramsay family. Because of the objection of one of the church members to a choir who were not all church members, this choir disbanded and the music was led by precentors, one of whom was James Tucker. In 1900 a drive was made for funds to buy an organ for the church and under the leadership of George Bye, no difficulty was encountered in obtaining the required amount. Later, in 1955, an electric organ was installed which is still in use. Acting organists were Margaret Simpson, Alberta Bye, Alice Bye, Sadie Johnson, Jean Johnson, Alma Johnson, Mrs. Caleb Bye, Mildred Bye, Marjorie Johnson with Carol Lipsett assistant, under whose leadership special choir selections, quartettes, duets and solos were made possible. Alma Johnson, now Mrs. Thomas Scott, began as organist at the age of 13 and continued in that capacity for 23 years. In 1942 Miss Johnson was presented with a chest of silverware on behalf of the congregation for twenty years of faithful service as church organist. She resigned in January 1945.

An open shed was erected in 1877 for housing horses while the owners attended service. Later a new enclosed shed was built providing more warmth for the animals, and the entrance was made possible from the roadway.

Under names previously mentioned a thriving Sunday School was established and still exists. For many years it carried on all year long but of late years closed during the winter months as the congregation has gradually grown smaller. The superintendent holding office the longest was Thomas Farquharson completing fifteen years, to be followed by his son Lewis who left to join the R.C.A.F. in World War II. The present superintendent is Mrs. Reginald B. Johnson.

THE EVER FAITHFUL BIBLE CLASS OF [illegible] METHODIST CHURCH WITH THEIR TEACHER

Mrs. T. W. Johnson—taken May the 21st, 19[illegible]4

Back row—l. to r.: Edgar Pollard, [illegible] McDonald, Reginald Johnson, James Van-[illegible], Everett Johnson, [illegible] Bee, [illegible], Milton Johnson, Albert Cooper.
Middle row—l. to r.: Aaron Cooper, Thomas Farquharson, Leonard Pollard, Hugh McKee, [illegible] Bird, Fred Beattie, Harold Johnson, Norman Johnson.
Front row—l. to r.: Hattie Cooper, Bessie Farquharson, Ethel Pollard, Margaret Brown, Sadie Johnson, Mrs. Thos. W. Johnson, teacher, Hazel Scott, Dora McKee, Bernie Fetter, Mamie Hendie.

In 192[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bee presented the church with its present pulpit which is unique in that it is handmade. This pulpit had been used in the Woodford Presbyterian Church, which was closed at time of Union. The first lighting was oil lamps set in brackets on the window frames, later hanging oil lamps were installed and served until 1937 when Mrs. Rachel Lipsett donated electric lights to the church and shed. A few years previous her husband John Lipsett donated cedar shingles for both buildings. Like all other churches the first heating system was a large box stove and blocks of maple or other hard wood, but as modern and easier heating devices arrived an oil furnace was installed in 1964.

A financial statement of 1908 shows the Woodford Circuit, of which Shiloh belonged, consisting of four churches, namely, Shiloh, Woodford, Bethel and Bayview. The minister at this time was Rev. Mr. Marshall. He was promised a salary of five hundred dollars and he received at the year's end five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents. A later statement of 1923-24 shows the circuit consisting of three churches, Shiloh, Woodford and Bognor and the minister at this time was the Rev. Mr. Summerell. His salary promised is not stated but he received eleven hundred and eighty-three dollars. Other expenses mentioned were horse keep, parsonage aid, taxes and roof repairs.

This church until union was known as Shiloh Methodist, changing to Silcote United Church. Ministers serving from erection have been: Rev. Isaac Baker 1875-78, Rev. W. B. Danard 1878-81, Rev. Hamilton Leith 1881-82, Rev. Alex Thibaudeau 1882-85, Rev. R. P. Williams 1885-87, Rev. John Ball 1887-88, Rev. Robt. J. Hoskin 1888-91, Rev. Thomas Legate 1891-94, Rev. W. P. Brown 1894-98, Rev. R. J. Stillwell 1898-1901, Rev. Alex Richard 1901-1903, Rev. Thos. Geo. Barlow 1903-07, Rev. Wm. G. Marshall 1907-11, Rev. Wm. H. Laidlaw 1911-12, Rev. Stanley Trotter 1912-13, Rev. John Gibson 1913-14, Rev. Wm. Gaudin 1914-18, Rev. Peter Tiller 1918-21, Rev. Thomas Humphries 1921-22, Rev. Wm. Summerell 1922-25, Rev. R. K. Lambert 1925-27, Rev. J. W. Johnston, M.A. 1927-30, Rev. T. A. Watson 1930-31, Rev. James McLauchlan 1931-36, Rev. Wm. Scott Gailbraith 1936-39, Rev. H. G. Moyes 1939-45, Rev. Hugh C. Mac taggart, B.A. 1945-48, Mr. H. Glen Ball 1948-55 lay supply. For the year 1955-56 Rev. Gordon Lapp of [illegible] was supervising minister of this church with [illegible] supply provided by the presbytery

[illegible]

[illegible] Bell, Andrew Bell, Reginald B. Johnson

[illegible] Milford Johnson

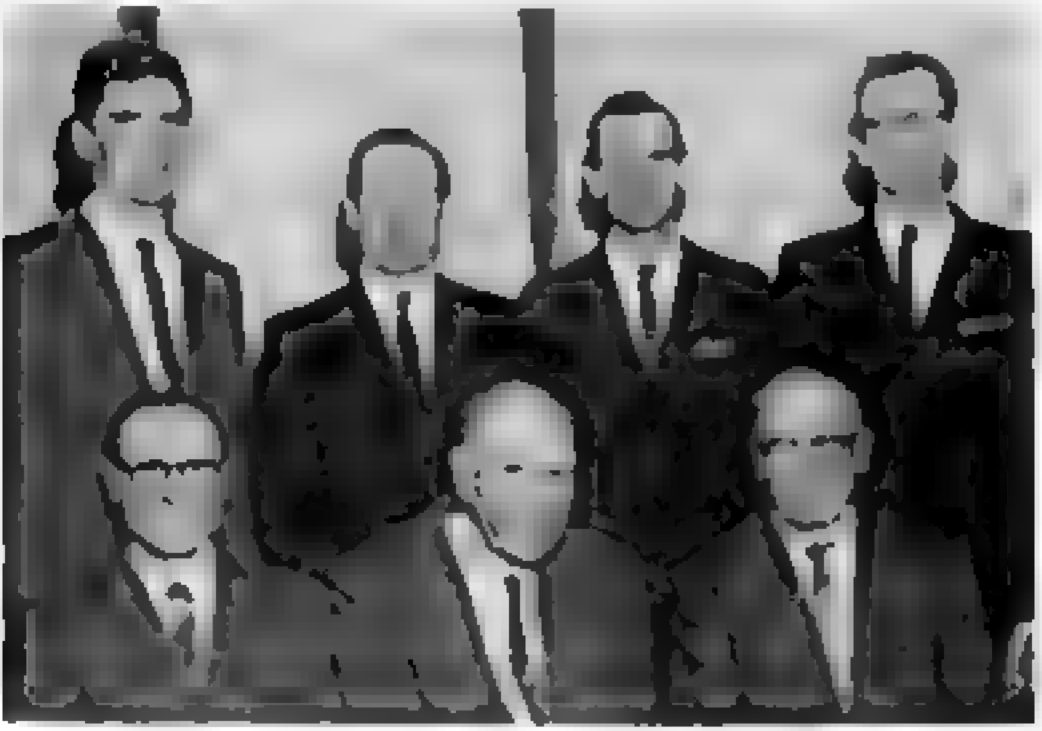
[illegible]

Since [illegible] Student Ministers have occupied the pulpit: Mr Ian Paton ([illegible]), Mr Wm. J. R[illegible] ([illegible]), Mr [illegible] ([illegible]), Mr David Peers ([illegible]), Mr Arthur [illegible] ([illegible]) (leaves this summer)

Records show that prior to [illegible] were [illegible] in charge, perhaps [illegible] Methodist [illegible] Students [illegible] some of the ministers [illegible]. Some of these students were Messrs Crouch, Hoey, Henderson, Currie, Chapman, Torrie and Russell.

Mr. Thos. W. Johnson served as secretary for many years passing the work on to Victor Bye who moved to Owen Sound and Mildred Johnson now fills the position. Elders during these years were Thomas W. Johnson, John Lipsett, W. C. Johnson, Victor Bye, Frank Johnson, Thomas Farquharson and at present Reginald B. Johnson and Thomas Johnson.

Other activities associated with this church throughout the years were an Epworth League Society, Young Peoples Groups, Woman's Missionary Society now known as the United Church Women. The W.M.S. was organized in [illegible] and became known as U.C.W. in January 1962.



[illegible]

[illegible] Mildred Johnson, Secretary-treasurer; Reginald B. Johnson, Elder

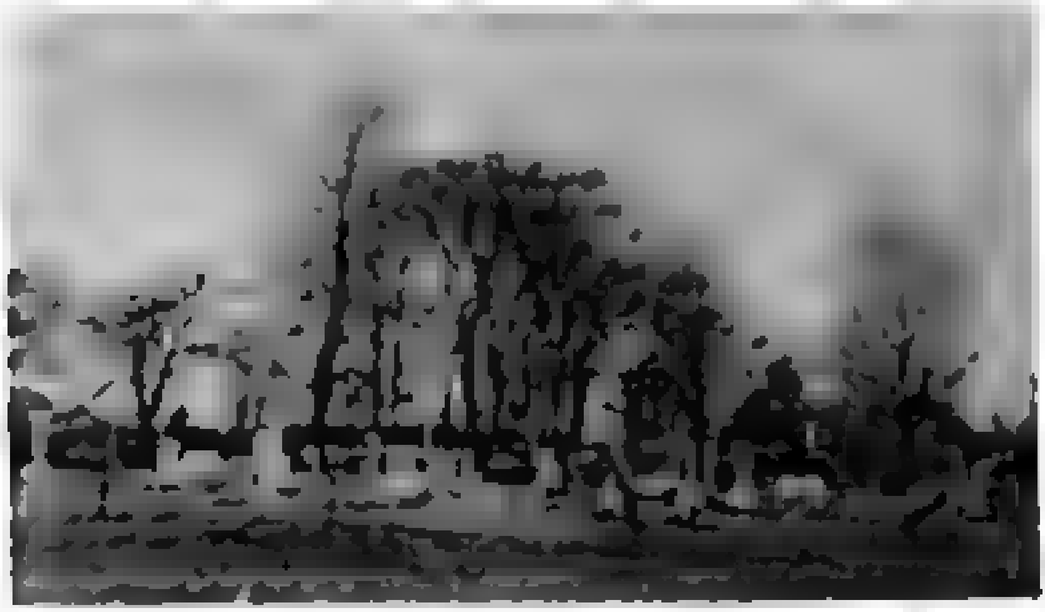
[illegible] Frank Lipsett, Steward; Norman Bell, Steward; Carl Bell, Trustee

[illegible] Mrs. Thomas Johnson, President of United Church Women; Russell Farquharson, Trustee

This little stone church by the side of the road has ever been open to those who wish to worship within its walls and in its way has been a friend to man.

VANWYCK'S CEMETERY

The land for Vanwyck's Cemetery on Lot No. 8, con. C, Sydenham, was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Vanwyck to [illegible] Methodist Church, now [illegible] United Church, for a cemetery. As the pioneers passed on the cemetery was fast being filled. After Mr. Vanwyck's death Mrs. Vanwyck donated more land and planted walnut trees in the corners. Much of this land is still not used.



VANWYCK'S CEMETERY

This cemetery was rather neglected after Mrs. Vanwyck's death except for the care some people gave their own plots. In [illegible] the [illegible] Women's Institute appointed a committee of Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. J. Carlisle and Mrs. J. A. Lipsett to meet with the cemetery committee. As a result a "Bee" was organized on May 24th to level and beautify the grounds. These "Bees" were held for a few years and the Women's Institute also paid half of the amount charged for cutting the grass. In later years the men of the community revived the Bees each spring and drew earth and straightened headstones.

Mr James McKnight was very interested in the cemetery and bequeathed a sum of money to replace the road fence The cemetery is mowed each summer by interested people

On headstones one sees such names as Johnson, Bye, Lipsett, Cleave, Vanwyck, Wilson, Watson, McKnight, Scott, Fettis and many more who have lived in the community

It is not known when this cemetery was first used, but the earliest headstone found was dated 1867

ST MICHAEL'S MISSION IRISH BLOCK

It is said that when our forefathers came to this district the land agent in charge allocated land along the northern shores of what is now Sydenham Township to those of Scottish birth. This became known as the Scottish Block The land to the south of this section was allotted to those of Irish extraction, hence the name, Irish Block The growth of St Michael's Mission is coincident with the development of Sydenham Township. It was back in the mid eighteen forties when settlers plunged into the virgin forests in quest of a home, hence the companion piece of the home, the church.

In the beginning visits from the clergy were few and far between. Those of the Catholic faith were visited from time to time by the Jesuit Missionaries from Guelph The Jesuit Order came to Canada from France Those visiting the Irish Block were Fathers Blettner Hampaux, Point, Tremiot and Matoga The first resident secular priest was Father Muncog Unfortunately, due to the perils of travelling at that time, he was drowned on a call of duty The Jesuits again took charge until the Basilian Order, also coming from France, took over in 1863 From that year, the Basilians have administered to the Block until the present time

The first religious service was held in Michael Traynor's house. His great grandson, Patrick, still maintains the original grant. As immigrants became more numerous, it was necessary to hold services in a newly built barn on the same farm. About the year 1852 Michael Traynor donated land on which a log church was built. By this time it was a necessity. It was twelve logs high, with a gable roof and a cross to show the purpose of the edifice. The log church was used for about fifteen years.

In the year 1868 the corner stone of a new brick church was laid. Father Granottier, in charge of the mission, had it built in Gothic style. The total cost was $3,320.00. It served the people of the Block efficiently till about 1943 when unfortunately it was a total loss to the ravages of a fire. In 1944 a new corner stone was laid for the present church. Thanks to the co-operation and monetary donations there still stands a St. Michael's Church almost on the original site of the first church built more than a century previously.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, IRISH BLOCK, SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Brick church built in 1868 replacing the first log church. The above building was destroyed by fire in 1943.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, IRISH BLOCK, SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP
BUILT IN 1944

It would certainly be amiss not to list those unselfish personnel who gave up so much to administer spiritual benefits to the people of the Irish Block. Those previously mentioned belonged to the Jesuit Order and Father Muntig was a secular priest. Since 1863 the Basilian Order only have administered and have had charge of the Block, namely: Father Farny, C.S.B., 1864-1870, Father Cherry, C.S.B., 1870-1876, Father Granottier, C.S.B., 1876-1881, Father Mungowan, 1881-1891, Father Buckley, C.S.B., 1891-1898, Father Hayes, C.S.B., 1898-1899, Father Heydon, C.S.B., 1899-1901, Father Howard, C.S.B., 1901-1904, Father Shaughnessy, C.S.B., 1904-1906, Father Rafferty, C.S.B., 1906-1907, Father John A. Sullivan, C.S.B., 1907-1908, Father N. J. McNulty, C.S.B., 1910-1929, Father Sharpe, C.S.B., 1916-1918, Father M. J. Pickett, C.S.B., 1919-1920, Father J. Spratt, C.S.B., 1926-1927, 1937-1940, Father C. Collins, C.S.B., 1920-1922, 1927-1931, Father J. J. Sullivan, C.S.B., 1930-1931, Father F. J. Welty, C.S.B., 1931-1934, Father J. Pope, C.S.B.

1934-1936, Father E.L. Prokniefka, C.S.B. 1936-1937-1940-1942, Father Riley, C.S.B. 1942-1944, Father J.J. Murphy, C.S.B. 1944-1952, Father T.C. Howard, C.S.B. 1952-1954, Father B.O. Donnell, C.S.B. 1954-1957, Father H. Nolan, C.S.B. 1957-1958, Father J.J. Glavin, C.S.B. 1958-1959, Father Zalondek, C.S.B. 1959-1960, Father Benninger, C.S.B. 1960-1963, Father J. McCrae, C.S.B. 1963-1965), Father C.J. Crowley, C.S.B. 1965-1967. Father Crowley will be transferred to Windsor in midsummer of this year and another Priest will be assigned the duties of this Mission.

ST. MICHAEL'S CEMETERY

There is something quite unique about St. Michael's Cemetery. It was the original burying place for those of Catholic faith for all the surrounding districts, even those from Owen Sound, until about 1906.

There are actually two cemeteries referred to as the old and the new, comprising about four acres. The old cemetery is directly south of the church and lies between the church and the new cemetery. The new cemetery was opened about 1881.

Many of the names of the original settlers may be seen on the stately and dignified memorials. Such names as Cahoon, Hood, Horan, Doyle, Traynor, Hughes, Donovan, Kenifick, Godfrey, Duggan and Donahue recall the early families and life of this community.

An outstanding Memorial in this cemetery is the Grotto sacred to Motherhood. It is erected at the north of the cemetery and between the church and burying ground.

The Mother of Sorrows Grotto in St. Michael's Cemetery. A plaque on this beautiful Memorial dedicates it to the Mothers of the Church, as a gift from the Men of the Church in 1941.

Another inscription on the Grotto reads "This statue erected in memory of Michael and Frances Traynor. Donated by David and Helen Traynor.

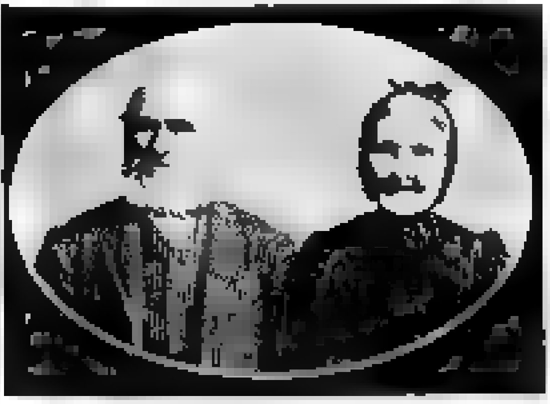
ST PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM

The beginning of regular services in this community dates from the year 1862 when Rev John McDowell held services at Temple Hill, Knox St Vincent and Sydenham The first services were held in the S.S. No 9 school house and Sabbath School in his own house However between 1857 and 1862, Mr Goudy a missionary, had held services in the community and by 1862 there were sixteen names on the roll

On September 18, 1867, a congregation meeting was held in the school house A business committee was formed and a motion passed that a church be built on the south east corner of lot 4, concession 2 Sydenham Township. This frame building was just slightly to the north of the present building the contract given to Jonah Clark to be 32 feet by 40 feet and capable of seating three hundred persons. This church was designated St Paul's Church, Sydenham,' on June 12 1868 A Deacons Court of five men was elected to carry on the business of the church. These men were Messrs. James Gardiner, John Sword, Jonah Clark, John Cathrae and David Reid

No chances were taken in the early services by the careful Scottish Elders. As collection plates were passed around they were fastened securely to the end of long sticks

MR AND MRS ROBERT SWORD



MR AND MRS COLIN BAXTER

MRS. ALLAN FINDLAY nee Jemima Inglis

MR. ALLAN FINDLAY

MRS. JOHN JACK

MR. JOHN JACK

MR. DONALD JACK

MRS. DONALD JACK

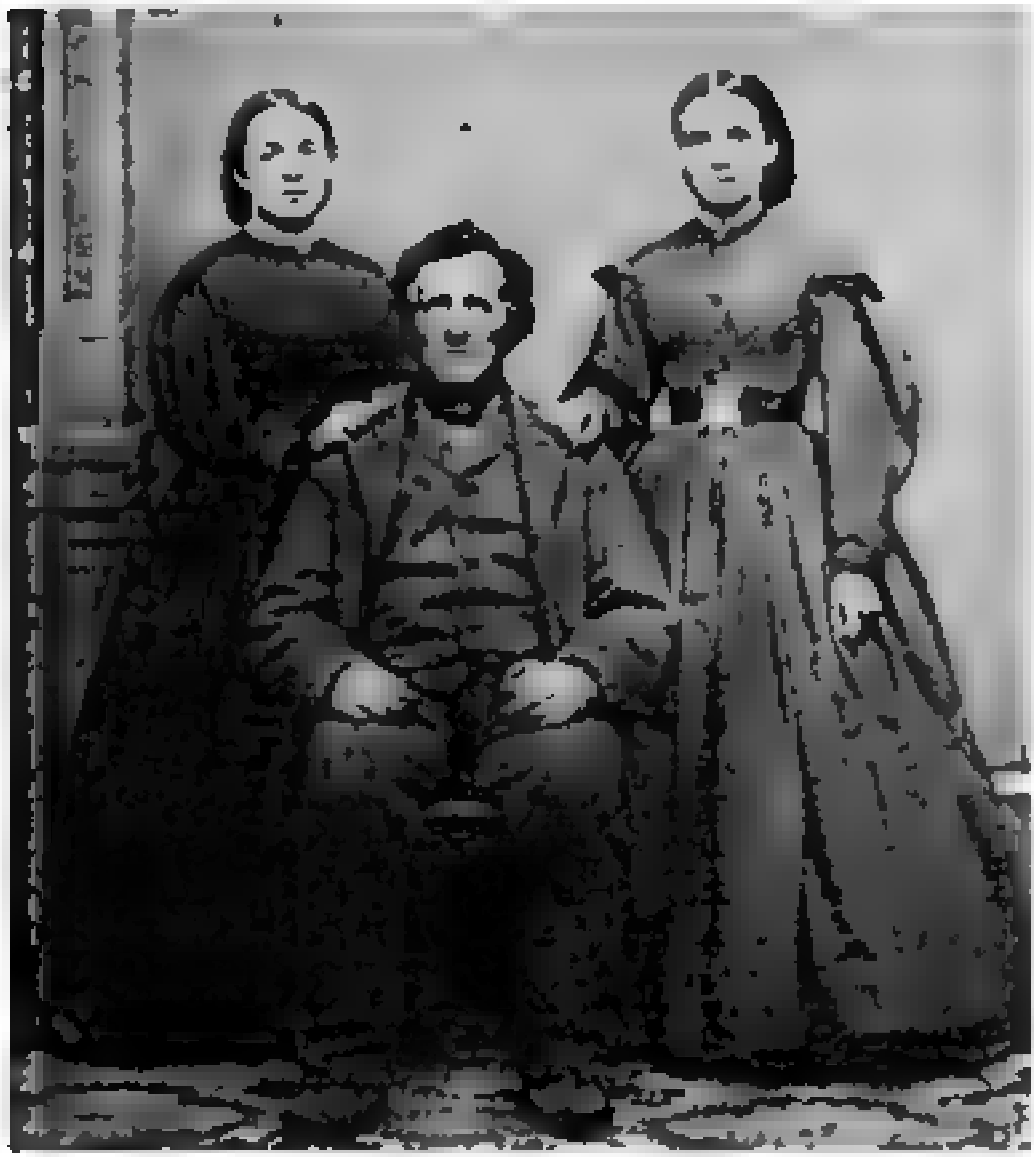
This first building served the congregation well until at the annual meeting of the congregation in 1888 the subject of a new church was introduced and on November 7, 1889, Thanksgiving Day a meeting was held to decide the question "of building a new church next year to cost somewhere about $3,000" and to seat about 320 persons. At a later meeting the building committee was given "liberty to spend $3,500 in providing Church and Sabbath School accommodation." Mr. Gregg, of Toronto, was the architect. The committee put down stakes fixing the location of the church on April 28, 1890.

Among the expense items listed in the annual church report for the year 1893, the following are noted

1890	
Paid Joseph Lowe for brick	$387 50
Paid W A. Gerolamy	2616 50
Sheds, total cost	314.87
W R Gregg, architect	70 00
Furnishing the church	114 15
Windows	90 80
1891-1892	
Paid W P Telford on Mortgage	2350.00
Fencing and grading church grounds	86.15
Cost of church without interest	
Receipts	3589.56
1890 1891 1892	
Collections on opening days	$171 47
Sale of old church	40 00
Special collection for sheds	21 13
Old stove, lamps and gates	11 00
Rev Mr McInnis for grounds	5 00
Entertainments, lectures, special collections	73 87
Subscribed for sidewalk	13.00
Furnishing the vestry	7 20

The new church building was completed and opened later in the year 1890 Robert Ballantyne bought the old building for $40 00 and moved it to his property in Bognor for a barn He used the colored glass window panes for the windows of the sun porch on the north side of his home (later the John Jack property and at the present time owned by Mrs. George Lemon, the former Jessie Jack, and the only survivor of the Jack family in this locality

The congregations of St Paul's, Sydenham and of Knox St Vincent, were under the same Pastoral Charge until a re-arrangement in 1923 placed St Paul's, Sydenham, with Knox Sydenham, and



George Inglis and two daughters, Eliza Ann and Katherine. Mr. Inglis was a member of the first Board of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Sydenham, in [illegible]

Woodford constituting one Pastoral Charge and Knox St. Vincent with Knox Holland and Temple Hill another. In 1925 this church which until then had been Presbyterian joined the newly organized United Church of Canada. A further re-arrangement in 1948 created a six-church Charge consisting of Bognor, Ebenezer, Knox Holland, Walter's Falls, White's and St. Paul's to be known as the Walter's Falls Pastoral Charge.

MR. AND MRS. WM. REID (nee Katherine Inglis)
Mr. Reid was a member of the first Presbyterian church Board in 1867

Changes and improvements have been accomplished through the years. A choir was organized in 1920 under the leadership of Mrs. William T. Moffatt. An alteration was made to the platform later the same year, extending it to the north side wall to make space for the

MR. & MRS. JOHN FINDLAY
Mr. Findlay was a member of the 1867 church Board.

choir. The Ladies' Aid installed a lighting system of gas lamps in 1926. The basement was renovated in 1926, the cellar dug out and the walls of the church were retained. Hydro was installed in 1953 and in 1958 the interior of the building was redecorated. The wire fence was removed in 1954 and the grounds extended to the road. Extensive work of cleaning and levelling the cemetery was begun in

MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]

Front Row (l. to r.): Miss Jennie Duncan, Miss Hazel [illegible], Miss Maggie King, Miss [illegible] Johnson

Back Row (l. to r.): Miss Mattie McLaughlin, Miss Lillie Duncan, Miss Mabel [illegible] Miss Carrie Phelps, Miss Alice Ward

ST. PAUL'S [illegible] CHURCH, SYDENHAM [illegible]

1962 under the leadership of the Board of Stewards and was completed in time for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the congregation on September 30, 1962, making an excellent improvement and a fitting memorial to our ancestors. About three hundred former members and friends filled the church for this occasion, when an impressive part of the service was the unveiling and the dedication of a communion table presented on behalf of the congregation. The table was unveiled by Alex. Reid, chairman of the Board of Stewards. There was also a gift of two offering plates presented by Mrs. Norman Stephens on behalf of herself and her family in memory of the late Norman Stephens. Two dozen hymn books were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Weaver. Mr. Weaver is the oldest member of the congregation, baptized as an infant, attended Sunday School and became a member of the church as a young man. A social time of renewing acquaintances was held when the women of the congregation served refreshments, including a three-tier anniversary cake which had been made by Mrs. David Martin.

THE U.C.W. OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, [illegible], APRIL [illegible]

Front Row (left to right): Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Lawrence Stephens, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Alex Reid, Mrs. Kenneth [illegible]. *Back Row* (left to right): Mrs. Kenneth Weaver, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Weaver, Mrs. George [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Martin, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. David Martin, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Harvey [illegible], Mrs. Donald [illegible].

The elders of the church in the one hundredth anniversary year were Mr. Donald Carmichael, Mr. William G. Martin and Mr. Arthur Martin. Mr. George Moffatt was the church treasurer and the members of the Board of Stewards were David Martin, George Moffatt, Alex Reid, Allan Reid, Lawrence Stephens and James Thom.

THE CHOIR OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1967

Back Row, L. to R.: Lynda Moffatt, Bruce Carmichael, Archie Reid, Bill Irvine, Morrison Reid, Alan Martin, Robert White, Jim Reid.
Front Row, L. to R.: Kathy Carmichael, Donna Carmichael, Ellen Shields, Ruth Martin, Mary White, Judy Martin, Myrna Weaver. Ross Weaver and Linda Wilson were absent when photo was taken.

Earlier, on September 19, 1937, the 70th anniversary of the building of the first church and the 75th anniversary of the formation of the congregation was observed by a morning and an evening service when the church was filled to capacity, even to the Sunday School room, the doors being open for the occasion. An anniversary supper was served in the basement of the church on the Monday evening following.

On July 1, 1963, after much bitter debate and disappointment, the six point Walter's Falls Charge became a two-point Charge with

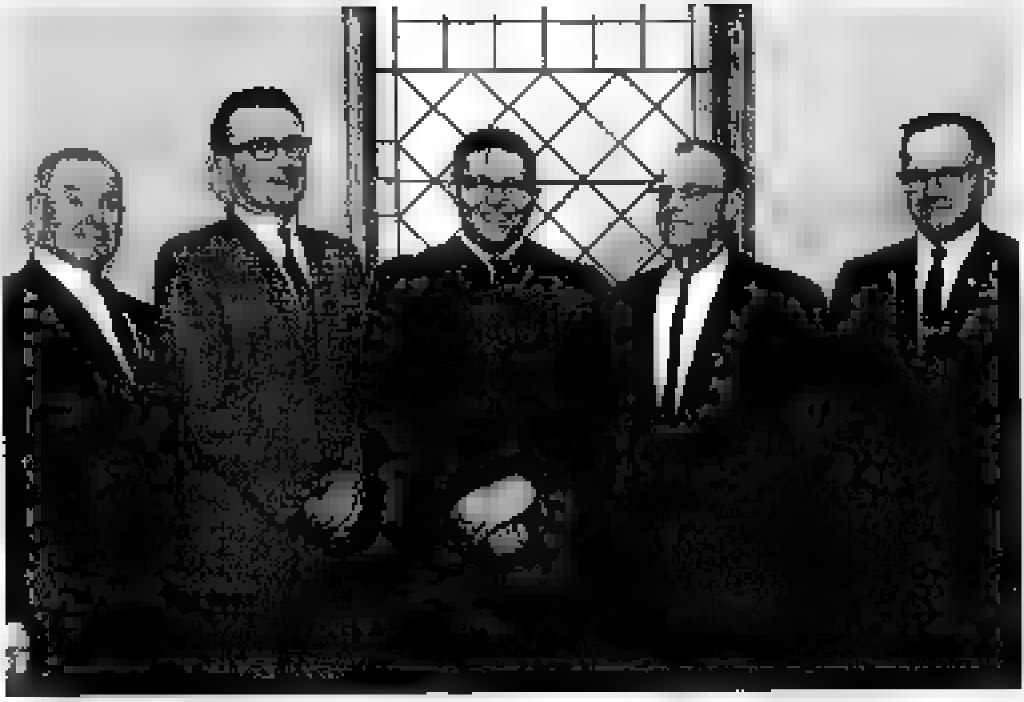
TEACHERS, SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY TRESURER OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM, APRIL 30, 1967

Back Row, L. to R.: Jim Reid, assistant Sec. Treas.; Mrs. Allan Weaver, Mrs. George White, Mrs. Wm. G. Martin, Mrs. George Moffatt, Mrs. Dave Martin, Mrs. Jim Thom, Jim Thom (Superintendent)

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Bert Shields, Mrs. Alan Reid, Mrs. Everett Carmichael, Mrs. Alex Reid

the closing of four churches dear to the hearts of the members, namely Ebenezer, Bognor, Knox Holland and White's. Then a further amalgamation on the Temple Hill Charge brought the now one point Charge, the Temple Hill Church in with Walter's Falls and St. Paul's Sydenham to make a three-point Charge with Rev. Edward Ronayne, the newly inducted minister. This amalgamation move was backed by officials of Grey Presbytery who felt the time had come for major changes to be made in rural churches across Canada, with the shift in rural populations, the rising number of car owners and a shortage of ministers.

The elders of the church, November, 1965, were Mr. James Reid, Mr. Donald Carmichael, Mr. Alex Reid and Mr. Raeburn Weaver. Members of the Board of Stewards were George Moffatt, Alex Reid, Harvey Irvine, William Cathrae Jr., George White and Everett Carmichael.



MEMBERS OF THE SESSION OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1967

L. to R.—Donald Carmichael, Raeburn Weaver, Kenneth Tanner (Lay Minister), George Moffatt, Alex Reid.

Ministers who have served this congregation over the years are Rev. John McDowell, 1862, Rev. A. Brown, 1867-1873, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, 1873-1884, Rev. John McInnis, 1885-1891, Rev. J.S. Davidson, 1891-1903, Rev. F.C. Harper, 1903-1905, Rev. J.H. Lemon, 1906-1911, Rev. Peter Matheson, 1913-1915, Rev. W.A. Robins, 1916-1920, Rev. B.M. Smith, 1920-1923, (Rev. Mr. Smith passed away while serving here), Rev. J.W. Johnson, 1923-1926, Rev. John McDonald, 1926-1929; Rev. J.A. Moir, 1929-1932, Rev. A.M. Pope, 1932-1936, Rev. James McLauchlan, 1936-1940, Rev. G. Graham, 1940-1942, Rev. O.W. Holmes, 1942-1943, Rev. R.T. Burgess, 1943-1948, Mr. D.O. Sutton, 1948-1949; Rev. Peter Sawatzsky, 1949-1952, Rev. S.H. Soper, 1952-1958, Rev. W.C. Maxwell, 1958-1960, Rev. C. Jackson (Duggan), 1960-1962, Rev. Eugene Young, 1962-1963, Rev. Edward Ronayne, 1963-1965 (came here at the beginning of the three-point Charge of Temple

[illegible]

Taken on the Church lawn on Sunday, April 30, 1967

Reading from left to right the names are

[illegible]

[illegible] Weaver

[illegible]

Thom, Donna Reid, Judy Martin, Terry Carmichael

[illegible]

(back) Allan Martin, Kenneth Tanner (minister)

[illegible]

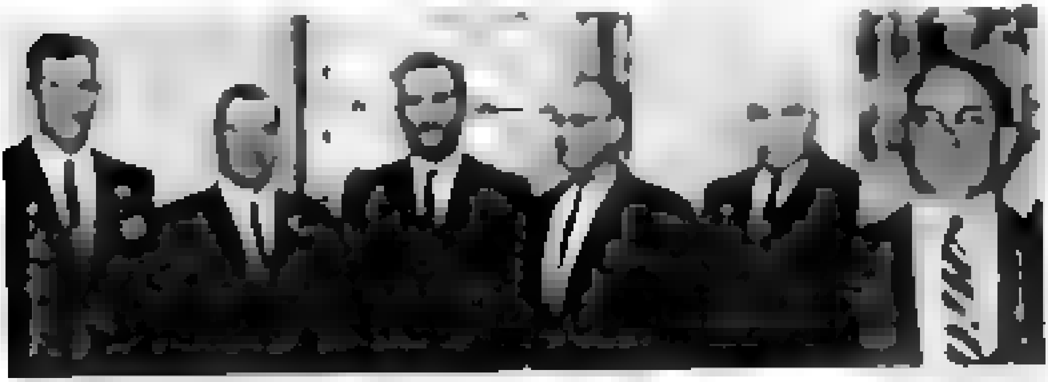
Robert White, David Martin

[illegible]

[illegible] Reid, Lorraine Thom, Lois White

[illegible] Terry Carmichael

[illegible] what little



[illegible]

[illegible] taken

Hill, Walter's Falls and St. Paul's Sydenham. after that amalgamation, Mr. Kenneth Tanner, a lay minister began his services here in July, 1965.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM, CEMETERY

Before the first church building was erected in 1867, a number of burials had been made in what was to be the churchyard. Early services previous to 1867 had been held in the schoolhouse U. S. S. No. 9, Sydenham and St. Vincent, just across the way.

There were five burials in the year 1863, the first being Mrs. Alexander (Isabella) McNiven, in January 1863, aged 32 years, William Thom, June 1863, 55 years, Ann Jane and Martha Bailey, September, 1863, children of Robert and Mary Bailey, and Hugh Caswell in October 1863, 31 years. Mrs. Matthew (Hannah) Moffatt, March 1866, 24 years. D. K. McWhirter, January 1866, 42 years.

There are thirty three monuments bearing 57 names. The latest burial was that of Jean Jack, wife of Rev. J. H. Jarvis in 1944, aged 72 years. This cemetery will have no more burials.

Names on monuments are Elwood Leonard, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Leonard, died May 4, 1869, 3 years. Robert Henry, son of John and Susan Bailey, died September 2, 1868, 3 months, Mary Jane, 8 days, and James William, 4 months, children of John and Esther Woolard. Elizabeth Scales, daughter of William and Mary Jane Scales, died January 23, 1887, 1 year. William John Ward, son of William and Catherine Ward, died 1871, 9 years, also infant son of William and Sarah Ward, Alice, wife of Joseph Martin, died January 1871, 64 years. Grace, wife of Robert Reid. Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary Armstrong, died December 29, 1879, 4 years (erected by her uncle Henry Bailey), Mary Ann Walker, wife of William Armstrong, died February 1875, 26 years. Charlott A., daughter of William and Mary Jane Scales, died November 1886, John Bailey (other names and data on this stone but are illegible), Ann, wife of William Irvine, died January 29, 1873, 68 years, Henry A. Caswell, died 1867, 30 years, his daughter Permilla Jane died 1872, 10 years. William Joseph, son of William and Catherine Laycock, died June 1871, 14 years. John Stark, died August 1883, 56 years, native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Dorinda, daughter of Robert and Dorinda Frizzell, died October 1868, 24 years. Frederick Vanseuvan, died January 1871, 28 years. Jane Hamilton, wife of John Wilson, died 1880, 73 years. Gardner Monument: Isabella McLeod, wife of James Gardner, died April 1912, 90 years. Matthew Gardner, died August 1878, 78 years, his wife Elizabeth Torrence, died June 1868 (natives of Lanarkshire, Scotland) their son, Matthew, died February 1890, 39 years. Cranston Monument: Isabella Jack, wife of John Cranston, died December 1887, 44 years. Thomas Bruce, son of John and Barbara Cranston, died December 1898, 6 months. John Cranston, died 1917, 76 years, buried at Olds, Alberta. John Findlay, died in 1880, 73 years (native of Ayrshire, Scotland). Jack Monument: John Jack, died 1906, 77 years, his wife Susan Cranston, died 1934, 90 years. John C. Jack, died 1897, 26 years, James A. Jack, died 1875, 6 years, children of John and Susan Jack. Rev. J. H. Jarvis, died 1936, 92 years, his wife, Jean Jack, died 1944, 72 years. John Cranston, died 1905, 83 years, his wife, Jane Stark, died 1882, 67 years. Duncan Monument: Peter Duncan, died 1895, 77 years, (native of Berwickshire, Scotland) his wife, Jane McDonald, died 1904, 71 years, (native of Caithness, Scotland) Peter Duncan, their son, died March 1925, 74 years, Jesse Duncan, their daughter, died April 1926, 74 years. Laycock Monument: William Laycock, died 1884, his wife Catherine, died 1889, their children William died 1871, Catherine died 1881. George Inglis, died February 1917, 88 years, his daughter, Elsie Ann Inglis, died 1900, 54 years. William Thom, died June 27, 1863, 55 years, his wife Helen Inglis, died March 3, 1904, 88 years.

SOUTH SYDENHAM BAPTIST CHURCH
LATER STRATHAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH

The South Sydenham Baptist Church was recognized as such on June 21, 1870. The chapel was dedicated on August 19, 1871. This church was built by the pioneers of the community who felt the need for a building where God's word might be fulfilled. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together." Hebrews 10:25.

This little frame church was built on the Sydenham side of the town line between Holland and Sydenham townships on lot 1, con. 4, Sydenham. It was on a hill overlooking the quiet valley known as Queen's Valley, through which flows the Big Head River. This church was built by the men of the congregation, free of cost, with willing and free labour and was a fitting tribute to the pioneers of the day. The building was illuminated by the coal oil lamp of the time and heated by a wood stove. Mr. Thos. Anderson Sr. and Mr. Geo. Murray were the head carpenters.

In reviewing the early history of the church the names of Anderson, McDonald, Morrison, Torrie, McLaughlin, Ceaser, Morgan, Howey and Nigh are found recorded as some of these early families.

There is not too clear a record of pastors who filled the pulpit in the early years but the name of A. Warren, 18[illegible]-1875 is found, also J. C. McDonald, who was preaching on four stations, including South Sydenham. Other pastors were O. Carey, Rev. Rob Ross, Rev. T. C. Robinson, Rev. W. A. Gunton. Somewhere during the years 1893-1894, the South Sydenham Baptists joined with the Woodford charge and we have records of Rev. W. H. Stephens with Rev. Mr. Queen as assistant, Rev. J. M. McQuarrie, Rev. Mr. Stewart and Rev. G. I. Burns ministering to the two congregations.

In 1899 discussions were begun regarding the building of a new church. The little frame church was not large enough to hold the expanding congregation. In 1900 a new brick church was erected one half mile south of the present site on lot 2, con. 8, of Holland Township and in the hamlet of Strathaven. The name of the new church was changed from South [illegible] Baptist to [illegible] Regular Baptist. A [illegible] [illegible] brought much of the [illegible] [illegible] to hold the present [illegible] from [illegible] he [illegible].

[illegible]

The first church was sold to the Foresters of [illegible] for [illegible]. They used it for a hall and named it the Foresters' Hall. This building was moved down the [illegible] and set upon a new foundation on [illegible] Street in [illegible]. Since, this building has been [illegible] demolished and [illegible] away from the site.

The church has been under the management of the Baptist Home Mission Board. For some years they operated [illegible] union with the [illegible] charge. In [illegible] they were withdrawn from this union and were united with the [illegible] charge. Since [illegible] it has been a one point charge and served chiefly by theology students from McMaster University.

STRATHAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH WOMEN'S MISSION CIRCLE [illegible]

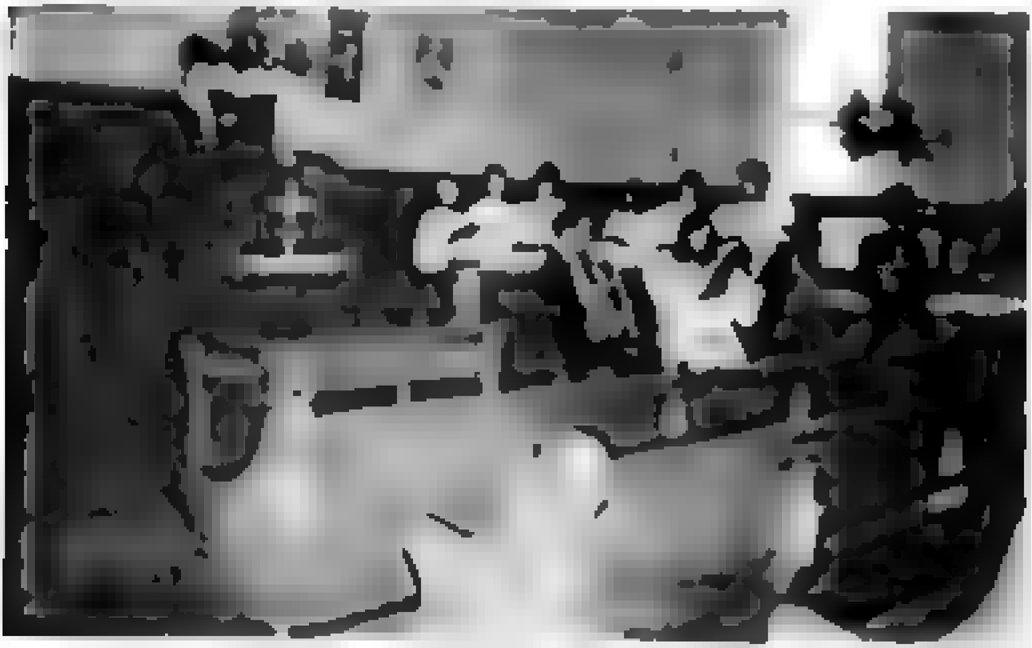
Standing, L. to R.: Mrs. Albert Rice, Mrs. Sandy Morrison, Mrs. Lorne Norton, Mrs. Ed. McKibbon, Miss Mary Rice (visitor), Mrs. Carson McKessock, (visitor)

Seated, L. to R.: Mrs. [illegible] of California (visitor), Mrs. Duncan Morrison, Mrs. John Ramage

Standing, L. to R.: little Muriel Torrie, Norma Torrie, Mrs. Robert McKessock, Ruth Torrie, little Lars McKessock (hidden), Mrs. Garry Torrie (visitor), Mrs. Lawson Anderson, Mrs. Clayton Torrie, Pastor Mr. Ed. Martin

Seated, L. to R.: Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Arnold [illegible], Mrs. Ian Torrie

Following are the men who have occupied the pulpit in the present church since [illegible]: Rev. C. J. Norton, who, from the plans and [illegible] the [illegible] of the new church; Rev. J. J. Kopp, Rev. J. N. K. Norton, Rev. Thos. Markham, Rev. James Curry, Rev. S. A. Marks, Rev. W. M. Jarman, Rev. Wm. Horton, Rev. W. J. Whaley, Rev. H. R. Stephens, Rev. A. E. Silver.



[illegible] CANTATA [illegible]

[illegible] the pulpit read the Christmas lesson from the Bible.

[illegible] Wanda Ramage, Norma Torrie.

[illegible] and double trios were presented in the Christmas Cantata.

Since [illegible] the following students served the local [illegible] Charge: [illegible] A. Sinclair, Grant Butler, John Ward, Albert Mission, Russell Moorhouse (second term), Wm. Curtis, Peter Semaschuk, Chas. Cameron, Ken Nelson, Clarence Roberts, Rev. R. L. Craig, Rev. Fred Haberman, Jimmy McPhee, F. M. Jennings, Don Stratton, [illegible] Draper, Malcolm Mitchell, W. J. [illegible], John [illegible], F. S. Martin, present pastor Rudy Kaufmann.

BIBLE CLASS FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL HELD IN THE GORDON SCHOOL
ON THE TENTH LINE OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AROUND [illegible]

Front Row, L. to R.: Grace Nesbitt, Mrs. Alex McArthur, Irene Campion, Mrs. Mac English.

Second Row, L. to R.: Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Jack Beach, Barbara MacDonald, Margaret Jamieson, Mabel MacKay, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Russell McCannel, Jessie MacDonald.

Third Row, L. to R.: Kate MacDonald, Mrs. Wilbert Fulford, Jessie Allen, Mrs. Lawson Beattie, Mrs. Campbell, Annie Sutherland Gordon, Mrs. Walter Leslie, Margaret Johnstone (Mrs. J. Batty), Lilian Campion.

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

The Woodford Baptist Church is situated on lot 12, con. 1 S.C.R. on Highway No. 26 about midway between Owen Sound and Meaford and started as a Mission under the First Baptist Church, Owen Sound. This congregation saw the need for a church in the Woodford district and some of its members supplied a saddle and oats for a horse which the pastor rode each Sunday to have services in the Woodford homes. One home where this small congregation met many times was the little log house then owned by Peter McCallum and presently owned by Elwood Snider. They held baptismal services there and baptized their candidates in the creek which flows between the house and barn on this farm. Unfortunately the first minute book is lost but according to available records the congregation was organized in 1855 and it appears as though the congregation met in homes for about seventeen years, as the present Woodford Chapel was dedicated on September 29, 1872 and is a brick structure.

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH ON FORMER LOCATION

It appears as though Woodford was a Mission under Owen Sound until 1874 during which time Rev. George Grafftey (1862-64) and A. Warren (1869-72) were two of the pastors who ministered to this congregation. During the years 1865-68 and 1873 the church is listed as vacant, but was probably supplied by students or laymen whenever possible. From 1874-93, Woodford is listed on the same circuit as Daywood Baptist Church. From 1893-1921 it was on the Strathaven circuit, then in 1921 it again is listed with Morley

WOMEN'S MISSION [illegible] BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible] PICTURE TAKEN [illegible] MRS. [illegible] AND MR. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] parsonage [illegible]

Desmond and Leith charge. Bayview Baptist Church, 11th line St. Vincent, was also listed on this circuit for a time but separated from the charge in [illegible]. In 1942 the Government took possession of a large tract of land for an A.F.V. Tank Range, in which Morley Church was located and Morley was forced to close its doors. The small congregation of Woodford and Leith could not support a minister and at this time Leith Church closed, with its members joining Owen Sound First Baptist Church. Arrangements were made with the Owen Sound Church that Woodford would be under their pastoral charge. This temporary arrangement terminated in [illegible] when arrangements were made with the First Baptist Church, Meaford, and Woodford became associated with that church. Desmond Church closed in the early 1950's. There was a Baptist parsonage at both Strathaven and Leith.

In reviewing the history of the church, names recorded often over the years were Woods, Burns, McCutcheon, Carr, Cramm, Leonard, Gillesby, McKay, Eade, Sutton, Lindsay, Boyle, Scarrow, Snider, Elliott, Hutchinson, Long, Stewart, Farrow, Clark, Heath, MacDonald, Artley, Stonehouse, Morrison, Keeling, McAleer, Ross, Waterton, Martin, Edwards, Johnson, Knaggs, Benedict, Spence.

A new organ was purchased for $88.00 in 1908 and a new church shed was built to accommodate the horses in 1909. The 1919 annual report was the first in twelve years to report the minister's salary paid to date and the balance on hand was used to put carpet up both church aisles.

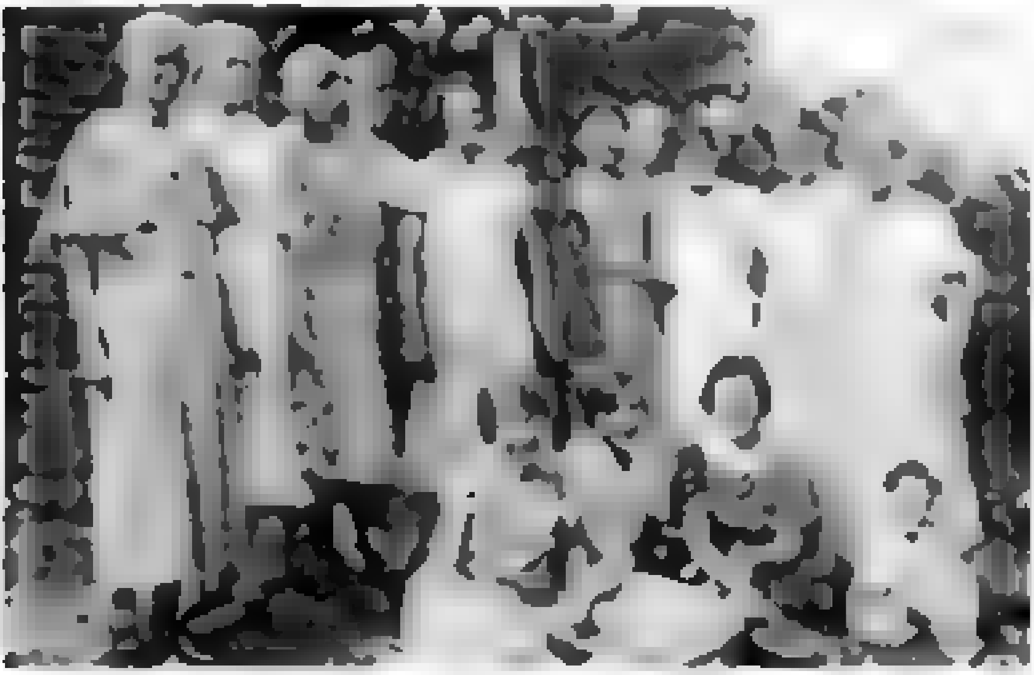
Mr. John Burns, an elderly gentlemen who lived on the North half of lot 16, con. 2, S.C.R. on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. David Stevens now reside, and who passed away May 3, 1923, willed his Estate to the Woodford Baptist Church. The trustees of the church were named executors of the will and had the power to make all arrangements according to the will of the deceased, which in

MISSION CIRCLE MEMBERS MEETING AT THE HOME OF
MRS. ROBERT ELLIOTT IN THE LATE 1920's

From L. to R.: Mrs. James McCutcheon, Mrs. J. R. Wolstencroft (minister's wife), Mrs. John Hutchinson, Mrs. Wm. P. McDonald, Mrs. Owen Carr, Mrs. Robert Carr, Mrs. Robert Elliott, Mrs. Archie McDonald, Miss Kate McDonald.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] purchased the farm from the [illegible] Estate. Upon receipt of the [illegible] going, and according to the [illegible] of the members, the money was invested in bonds and the interest received from the investment is added to the church treasury each year.

In January, [illegible], it was decided by motion to reorganize the Mission Circle. Through the years this group was quite active in their work for the [illegible]. Its largest membership was twenty-four and again in later years being a very small group then [illegible] in [illegible] it disband.



[illegible]

[illegible] ington Snader

[illegible] took the picture

A new baptistry was installed in the platform at the front of the church in June [illegible]. In December [illegible] it was decided to remove the baptistry and [illegible] it being [illegible]. Members

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH MISSION CIRCLE

[illegible] home of Mr. and Mrs. Lusby Stonehouse (about 1958)

[illegible] Johnston and Maybelle

Back Row L. to R.: Mrs. Lorne Snider, Doris Snider, Miss Margaret Robinson, Mrs. Robt. Carr, Mrs. Peter Morrison, Miss Birdie Knight, Roma Waterton held by her [illegible] Stonehouse, George Heath

have been baptized in the baptistry of the First Baptist Churches in Owen Sound and Meaford and on August [illegible], 1958, a very impressive baptismal service was held at the shore at Leith when [illegible] from Woodford Church and one from Leith followed their Lord in baptism.

Through the years the Baptist Young People's Union (B.Y.P.U.) has been both a large and an enthusiastic group. This varied, of course, with the number of young people in the congregation. Many young people can recall the numerous inspirational meetings held during the ministry of Rev. Ralph [illegible] and Rev. J. W.

Edwards. Such things as playing Bible baseball, memorizing the Beatitudes, 23rd Psalm, the Ten Commandments and the Books of both the Old and New Testaments were not only memorized, but the young people were taught to sing them. These things stayed with the minds of the young people all through the years and today they still make use of what they learned then. Many of these young people have gone forth to the Lord's work as leaders, if not in this church in some other church.

Many successful "Garden Parties" were held in the church shed. The men of the church set up a long table at each side and the full length of the long shed. All the ladies of the community assisted in baking and other preparations for the meal as well as helping to serve and assist in various ways the day of the big event, when all a person would wish to eat was set before them at a nominal charge. A canteen was also set up for the convenience of those wishing extras during the evening. Often a soccer game as well as a variety concert or a play was the evening's entertainment. The soccer players got their supper free of charge and always later, as they did not like to play ball after eating heartily. Gas or coal oil stoves and lanterns were used for making tea and lighting the shed.

People came for miles for this bountiful cold meal of ham, potato, vegetable and jellied salads, pies, tarts, and cakes (all you could eat) topped with an evening's entertainment, all for a small charge (but big in those days) of 20c. for children and 35c. for adults. Prices rose a little through the years, but not a great deal as garden parties ceased to exist not only in this church, but many other churches about the time World War II started and food was rationed. The proceeds were used for payment on the minister's salary, shingling the shed roof, redecorating or other major financial expenses.

In 1939 the Daywood Baptist Church was purchased for $225 for the purpose of building a Sunday School room to the south end of the church. "Bees" were held to tear the Daywood church building down and move it to the Woodford church grounds. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Edwards, volunterred to do the carpentering with the help of the men of the congregation. Dr. S. J. Farmer, who was a former minister at First Baptist Church in Owen Sound and especially interested in the progress of the Woodford church had on several occasions expressed the wish that some time a Sunday School room would be built to the south end of the Woodford church auditorium. He told the congregation that if and when this was accomplished that he would pay the last $25.00 of the total cost of the building, which was $179.75. It seemed most appropriate that Dr. Farmer should be the minister chosen to be guest speaker at the opening of the new Sunday School room on December 17, 1939. Since Dr. Farmer was not available for that Sunday Dr. C. H. Schutt was guest speaker at both morning and evening services. The Owen Sound church provided special music for the morning service and the Woodford United Church Choir supplied the music at the evening service. On the Monday evening Dr. Schutt showed lantern slides and gave a lecture on his trip to the Holy Land. Dr. Farmer, although unable to attend the special opening services of the new Sunday School room kept his promise to the congregation and when the time came paid the last $25.00 on the cost of the new building.

Hydro was installed in April, 1942, to replace the gas lamps that hung from a long chain which was fastened at the ceiling. Prior to that coal oil lamps were used, some of which were bracket lamps.

Due to highway construction in 1955 when the congregation was a century old, the church was moved in its entirety from its location with the entrance off Highway 26 and was placed on a new concrete block foundation, forming a basement, with the entrance off the Fourth concession and a little to the south of its former location.

The church shed was sold, torn down and moved away in 1955 also. At this time a new forced air oil heating system was installed to replace the box wood stove with the long string of stove pipes the full length of the church auditorium. While the church was being renovated the service was held in the Woodford Community Centre. Later in the fall, service was held in the new basement while the interior of the auditorium was being decorated.

At the dedication service of the newly renovated building on May 20, [illegible], a new pulpit Bible was dedicated to the memory of the late Mrs. Lorne Souter and other deceased members. The ladies of the church donated a new Communion Table and former members of the church, Mr. and Mrs. George Heath, donated two offering plates and a flower pedestal in memory of their son David, also a former member and who was killed in action in World War II. At this very impressive dedication service, Rev. N. A. [illegible] message to an overflowing congregation was on God's Word to Moses.

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH
After it was moved to the new concrete block foundation

The first wedding on record to be held in the church was that of one of the members, Miss Doris Snider, to Lawrence Knaggs, on June 9, [illegible]. A white Bible, a gift of the congregation, was presented to the bride.

FIRST WEDDING IN WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

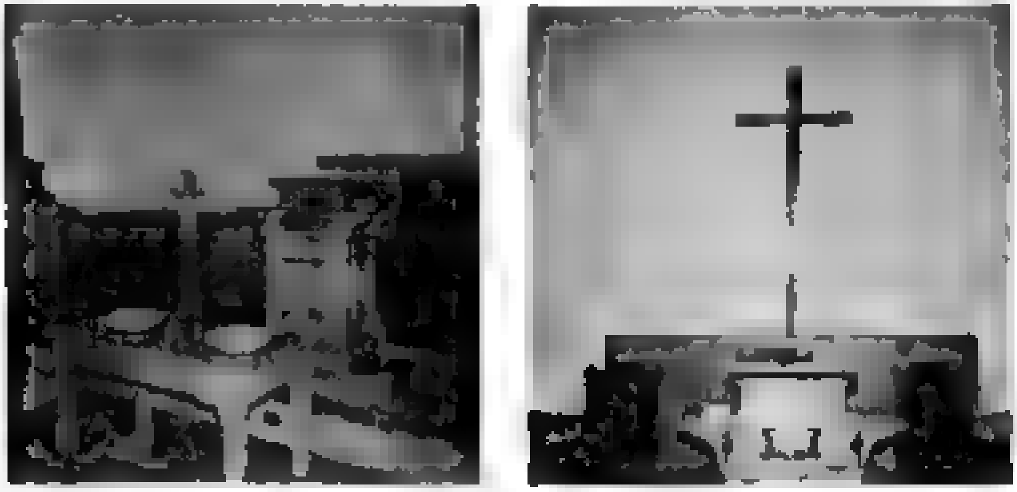
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Knaggs and their attendants: Elmore Snider and William Johnson, ushers; Lyle Snider, best man; Mrs. Cecil Knaggs, matron of honour; Miss Marie Snider, bridesmaid; and Betty Knaggs, flower girl. The bride, the former Doris Snider, is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Snider of Woodford, and the groom, Lawrence Knaggs, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Knaggs Sr. of Sydenham Township.

The inscription on the memorial plaque seen on the pulpit reads "In memory of C. R. Fearnes, killed in action at the capture of Folies, August 9, 1918."

The wording on the offering plates and flower pedestal reads "In Memory of D. E. Heath."

The pulpit Bible and Communion Table can also be seen in the picture.

To keep this fine brick building in good repair and abreast with the times a new roof was put on in 1963, the interior decorated in 1964, and a large cross indirectly lighted was placed at the front of the church auditorium. The lighted cross was designed by one of the young people, Randy Edwards, and was erected and installed by Osborne Elliott, who with his father, Mr. Robert Elliott, who was 95 years old, donated the cross to the church.



MEMORIALS IN WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

Since 1874 when the Woodford Mission was separated from Owen Sound Church and became part of the Daywood charge, the pastors or ministers serving this church have been: Rev. W. S. McDermid (or McDermand), 1874; Rev. W. D. Rees, 1875-77; Rev. George Day, 1878-81; from 1880-85 supply pastors were Rev. A. Austin, Mr. Knight, Wm. Corkery, J. R. Doolittle, R. Garside, Rev. Wm. Barker; Rev. T. C. Robinson, 1886-87; Rev. Alex. Gay, 1888; Rev. S. J. Cunnings, 1889-92; D. Nimmo and Rev. S. Sheldon (supplied 1893); Rev. W. H. Stephens, 1894-96; Rev. J. M. McQuarrie, 1897-99; Rev. Mr. Stewart, 1899-1900; Rev. G. I. Burns, 1900-03; Rev. L. F. Kipp, 1904-06; Rev. J. N. H. Norton, 1906-07; Rev. T. E. Meldrum, 1907-10; Rev. Jas. Currie, 1910-12; Rev. S. A. Marks, 1913-15; Rev. Wm. Bilton, 1915-18; Mr. John Rogers, of the Friends Meeting House, took the service one Sunday and Mrs. Pat McKee, the next (summer of 1918, until October); Rev. Wm. D. Brittain, 1918-21; Rev. W. F. Smalley, 1920-21; Rev. Wm. Younger, 1921-25; Rev. J. R. Wolstencroft, 1925-29; Rev. Oliver R. Maude, 1929-31 (ordained during his ministry here); Rev. Ralph F. Willson, 1931-36; Rev. J. W. Edwards, 1936-42;

Rev. W. Harry Moore, [illegible]; Rev. Ralph Clark, [illegible]; Rev. Stanley A. [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. Harry [illegible], [illegible]; Rev. C. A. Hill, 1960, still serving.

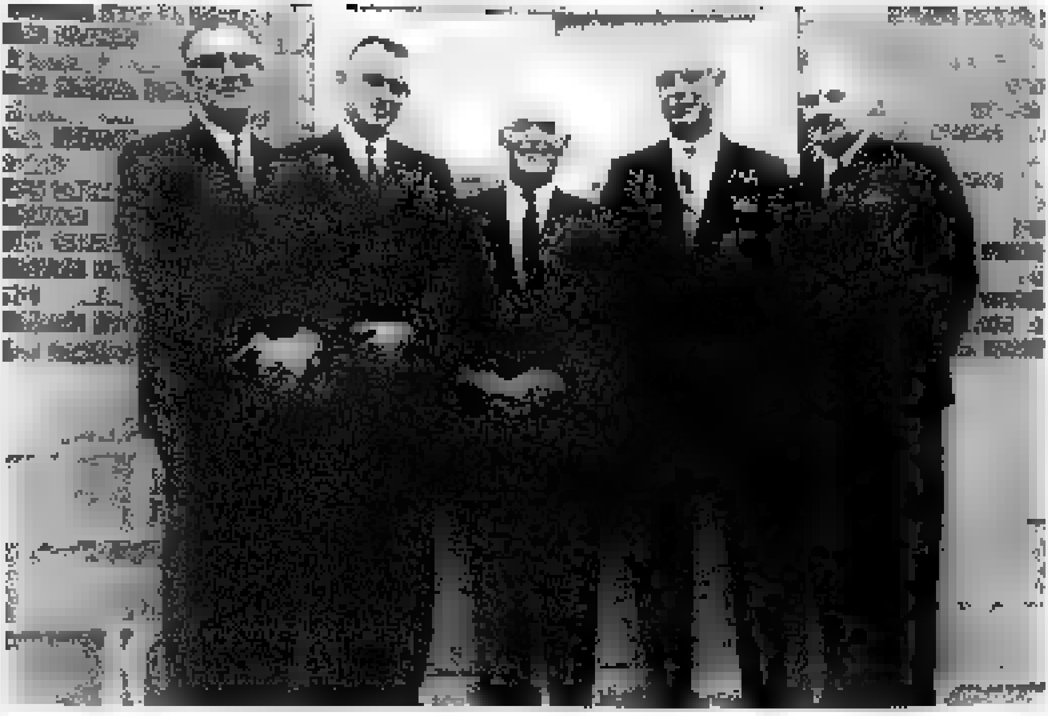
WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION, 1967

[illegible]

[illegible] ley Best, Ian Waterton

[illegible]

[illegible] Clifford Stevens, Glynn Waterton



DEACONS AND MINISTER OF WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH 967

L. to R.—Osborne Elliott, Glyn Waterton, Albert Elliott, Wilbur Stonehouse, Rev. C. A. Hill, B.A., D.D.

WOODFORD METHODIST CHURCH

The first records of the church have been destroyed. The charge was a Mission at first and was supplied from Meaford. The church service and Sunday school had been held in a log school house before the church was built. This school house was built in the corner of the front field on the Thomas Duncan farm on the north half of lot 12, con. 1. The farm now belongs to Gordon and Walter Manning. The minister then was Rev. Phines Wills.

Theodore Seaman sold one quarter of an acre (lot 4, con. 1, S. C. R.) off his farm on which to build the church. The deed of this property was signed in Owen Sound on the 8th day of January 1872. The trustees who signed were James Precklton, William Nixon and James Silverthorn. Other names on the roll at that time were

William Leonard, Thomas Laycock, Theodore Seaman, and Thomas Hart

Work was begun at once and the church was completed in the summer of the same year It was a frame structure with no foundation and was set on blocks. The pews were planks supported by cedar blocks, two feet high The church was called the Wesleyan Methodist.

In 1879 when Rev W B Danard was the minister a parsonage was erected during the summer The bricks were made across the road on the farm now occupied by Wm Kyle The value of the parsonage was $700 In 1890 Woodford was left off the Mission list

The old church building was torn down and a new brick church was built and opened to public worship on January 22, 1905 Rev Mr Barlow being the pastor Rev William Buchanan of Meaford was the speaker for the opening of the church, he also dedicated the building

There were two ministers on the circuit, a married man who lived in the parsonage with his family and a student who lived among the members of the different churches

Rev Phines Wills was the first minister and following him were Rev Isaac Baker, 1875 78, Rev W B. Danard 1878-81, Rev Hamilton Leith, 1881-82, Rev Alex Thibaudeau 1882 85 Rev R P Williams, 1885 87 Rev John Ball, 1887 88, Rev Robt I Hoskin, 1888 91 Rev Thomas Legate, 1891 94 Rev W P Brown 1894 98, Rev R J Stillwell 1898-1901, Rev Alex Richard 1901-03

Rev Isaac Baker lived in Meaford and Walter Falls while he supplied the Woodford Circuit When Rev W B Danard came from Chesley to Woodford in 1878 he lived in Owen Sound as there was no parsonage at Woodford

Student ministers were Mr Cooch Mr Honey Mr Peacock Mr Henderson, Mr Curry Mr Chapman Mr Torrie and Mr Riddell These names are not given in the years they were here as it is not known what married men they assisted

There were Six appointments on the circuit for quite a number of years, they were located north and south of the highway the three north were Shiloh (now Silcote) Sharon, and Bethel on the south side were Woodford, Bayview and Salem.

After the new church was built in 1904 the pastors were Rev. Thomas Geo. Barlow, 1903-07, Rev. Wm. G. Marshal, 1907-11, Rev. Wm. H. Laidlaw 1911-12, Rev. Stanley Trotter, 1912-13, Rev. John Gibson, 1913-14, Rev. Wm. Gaudin, 1914-18, Rev. Peter Tiller, 1918-21, Rev. Thomas Humphries, 1921-22, Rev. Wm. Summerell, 1922-25, Rev. R. K. Lambert, 1925-27.

On April 1st, 1926, a meeting was held for the purpose of consummating church union with the Presbyterian church. Rev. W. J. Gallagher of Meaford was in charge and the result was the organizing of the United Church.

After church union Rev. R. K. Lambert of the Methodist church left the charge and Rev. J. W. Johnston of the Presbyterian church remained as Minister of the Woodford United Church.

WOODFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of the early days of the old Presbyterian church no one seems to have any recollection. It was situated on part of lot 3, con. 1 N.C.R., Sydenham township.

The names of the members of the church on September 27, 1890 are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bray, Miss Jessie Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Silverthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Long, Arthur Long, Miss Mary Long, Mrs. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. John Cavers, Miss Maggie Cavers, Miss Catherine Cavers, John Cavers Jr., Mrs. Ed. Rothwell, Mrs. Thomas Tuck, Mrs. Jacob Wright, Jacob Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carnaham, Miss Susan Wright, Josiah Wright, Miss Catherine Farquharson, Mrs. Matt. Murphy, Robert McKay, Mrs. Hugh Craig (minister's wife), Mrs. Neil Morrison, Mrs. Currie, Samuel Walter

WOODFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Jas. R. Bell, student Missionary, was in charge. The Sec. Treas. was Martin Sutherland elected to office in 1886. In 1886 Woodford, Daywood and Johnstone were united each charge paying one third of the minister's salary, $250 each. Woodford had evening services beginning May 1st and ending September 1st and afternoon service the remainder of the year. In 1895 the organ was bought after much deliberation as to whether the organ or new seats should first be purchased. In 1900 the collections for the year were $19.42. Mr. Geo. Russell was Sec. Treas. for many years. In 1904 Mr. M. W. Laycock was appointed Sec. Treas. and remained in that office till after church union.

The following ministers served the charge: Rev. John A. Black 1908-1911, Rev. John S. Dobbin 1911-15, Rev. George E. Robertson 1915-18, Rev. Hugh Craig 1918-23 and Rev. J. W. Johnston 1923 who was ministering here at the time of church union. On April 1st 1926 a meeting was held for the purpose of consummating union and reorganizing the church. The meeting was in charge of Rev. W. J. Gallagher of Meaford. The Methodist church was chosen as the place of meeting and the Presbyterian church was torn down and the material used in the building of a shed for the United Church.

WOODFORD QUAKER (CHURCH) MEETING HOUSE

The Religious Society of Friends of Sydenham was a group of people who came from the Newmarket and Toronto area. They named (from among their number) four trustees-Levi Rogers, of the township of Whitechurch, James A. Edward, of the township of King, Jacob Doyle, of the township of Tecumseth and Harris Knight, of the township of Sydenham. These four trustees purchased from Benjamin Knight and his wife, Ann, one and a half acres of land on the north east corner of lot 15 and con. 1 to be used for the site of a Meeting House for the support of worship and also for a burial ground, for use of the members of the said Society. The price paid for the parcel of land was $25.00 lawful money of the Province of Canada. The transaction was legally carried out in the year 1866 according to an act of the Provincial Parliament and an act passed in the third reign of Queen Victoria.

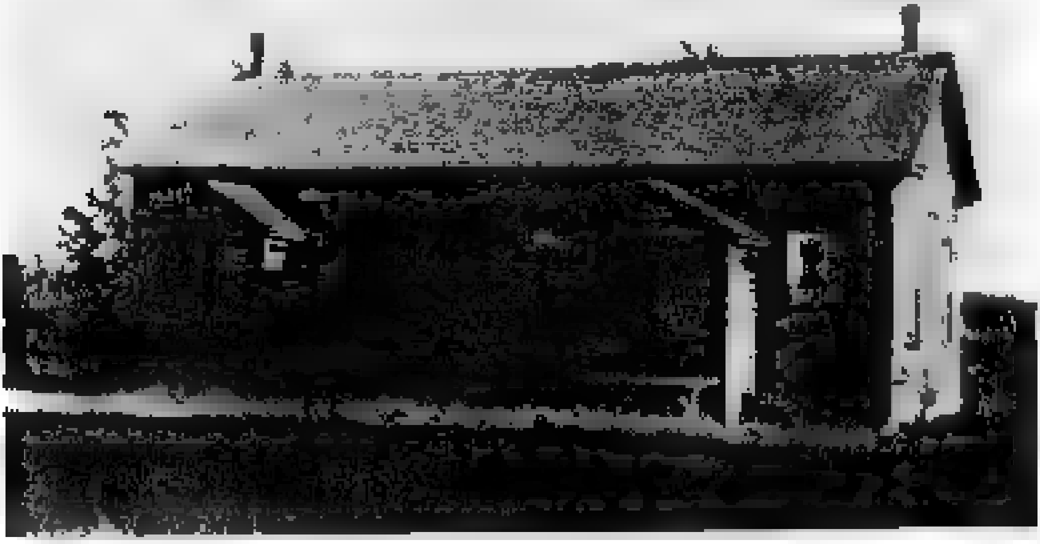
The Benjamin Knight farm has passed to many different families during the one hundred years and today is owned by Elton Woods. It is on the Blind Line about one mile south of the village of Woodford.

Previous to the erection of the Meeting House, the Friends conducted their own services in the various homes and always remained afterward for dinner and a visit.

It has been suggested that the first minister came to give leadership to the little congregation in about the year 1882. Many times the Friends would sit quietly for long periods, praying and meditating until some one in their midst felt impelled to lead in a discourse or a prayer. Mr. John Rogers, a fine old minister of the Meeting House is still remembered and noted for his wise counselling. He married an aunt of Mr. Wesley Knight. Mr. Rogers preached Mrs. E. H. Knight's funeral sermon.

The religious society of The Friends (Quaker) was founded in Great Britain by George Fox. Members always addressed each other by using their first names (never Mr., Mrs. or Miss) as they felt that all human beings are children of God and therefore equal. They refused to join the army and would stand up and tell the judge that they did not approve of taking another human being's life. They did this with such conviction and such an expression of honesty that the judges were said to "Quake." (Whether the judge trembled from fear or anger no one knows.)

The Woodford Meeting place was a well built wooden structure about 40' by 40' with windows on the east and west sides. It had two outside doors to the north, one at the east and one at the west corner with small vestibules over each. It was lined with four inch boards and never painted inside nor the outside. Because of the belief that everything should be plain and sturdy the meeting houses never were built with steeples.



WOODFORD QUAKER CHURCH

The Woodford Meeting House had a partition down the centre, half of which could be lowered to enable people on both sides to hear the speakers. The east side was probably used as a Sunday School. There was an aisle down the centre of the west side of the building and two rows of homemade pews. It had a platform and a homemade pulpit at the front. The women sat on the east side and the men on the west. It is said that Fred Thompson (a Woodford shoemaker) reversed this procedure. He always sat in the back pew of the women's side. They did not have a musical instrument in their building.

Arthur Dorland wrote and published a History of the Society of the Friends in Canada in 1927. He states that he has never been able to find any records of the Sydenham Quaker Friends or the meeting house.

Stanley Knight of Meaford bought and tore down the church in about the year 1933. He is said to have stated that there were no records in the building. David Silverthorn used the shed as storage for implements. It was eventually torn down also.

WOODFORD QUAKER CEMETERY

The Woodford Quaker Cemetery was purchased in 1866 from Benjamin Knight of lot 15, con. 1, Sydenham Township, about one mile south from the village of Woodford. Mr. Elton Woods is the present owner of this farm on which it is located. The Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, had authorized their trustees to purchase the parcel of land containing one and one-half acres for the site of a Meeting House and also for a Burial ground for use of the Members of the said Society.

Previously there had been a burial ground located one mile east of the present cemetery. Probably six graves were moved at the time the present location was procured.

At one time it was a well kept lot, some of the graves had headstones and grave markers and some were bounded by tidy chain fences, but many of the graves are today unmarked.

The following are the names of those whose last resting places are known to have been in the Woodford Cemetery for the Society of Friends.

Thomas Luton, born 1824, died 1916, his wife Rhoda (Birchard) Luton, born 1827 died 1882, their children, son Alfred.

born 1850, died 1878 (27 years), son William, died 1884 (26 years), daughter Susannah, born 1861, died 1950.

George S. Knight, born 1854, died 1919, his wife, Isabella M., born 1860, died 1935, their sons, Harris, born 1893, died 1918, Walter, born 1898, died 1902, their daughter, Clara Lucy, born 1894, died 1895.

Harris Knight, born 1826, died 1889; his wife, Ann, born 1822, died 1899, their children, Amelia, born 1862, died 1862 (1 month), Thomas, born 1864, died 1892, Lucy (Knight) Williams (wife of R. P. Williams) born 1856, died 1897. Martha, wife of Alfred Knight, died 1872, age 56 years (native of Welchire, England), Sarah Eliza (no other name) died 1824, Thomas Cameron, born 1807, died 1868, John Charles, his wife Sarah J., died 1898, age 73, son John E., died 1881, 18 years. Lula Amy, daughter of Wm. and Martha Wright, died 1882, aged 9 years. Thomas Silverthorne, died 1878, aged 76 years, his wife Hester, died 1885, aged 76 years.

WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH

On April 1, 1926, the members of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church held a meeting at the Methodist Church with Rev. W. J. Gallagher from Meaford, in charge. From this meeting the United Church of Woodford was formed. It is situated on lot 4, con. 1, S. C. R., Sydenham Township, the former Wesleyan Methodist Church. The minister of the Methodist Church at that time was Rev. R. K. Lambert and at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. W. Johnston. Rev. R. K. Lambert left and Rev. Mr. Johnston took over as minister until 1930. The Presbyterian Church was torn down after union and the material was used to build the United Church shed.

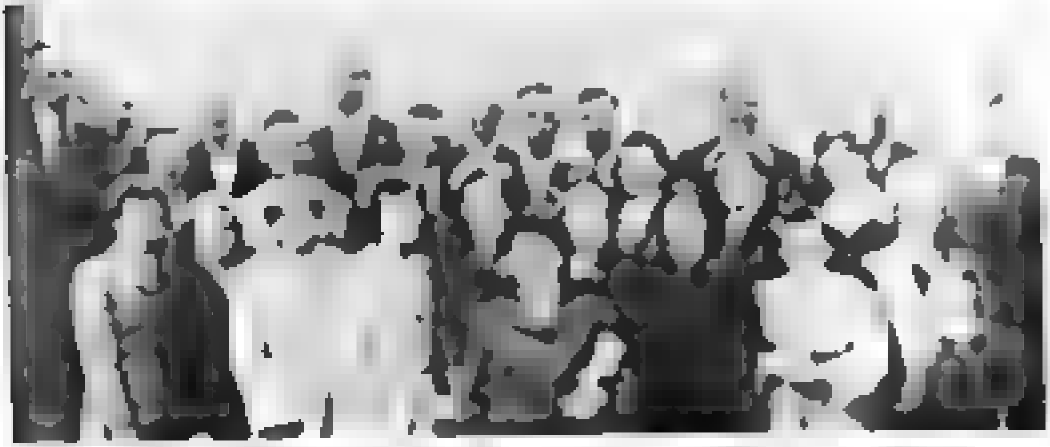
Members of session from the former Presbyterian Church were Messrs. James Shields, Wm. J. McCutcheon and Messrs. Louis Walter and Herbert Weeden from the Methodist Church. Members appointed since church union, Messrs. M. W. Laycock, Charles W.

Laycock, Emerson Long, John McCutcheon and Forrest Woods. Mr. M. W. Laycock was the secretary-treasurer of the Presbyterian Church and he remained on in that position after union. The secretary-treasurers who followed him were Messrs. Forrest Woods, Colin Spence, Emerson Long and John McCutcheon. Mr. Ernest [illegible] has the office at the present time.

After Rev. J. W. Johnston left in [illegible] Rev. T. A. Watson came and stayed until [illegible]. He was followed by Rev. James McLauchlan who remained until [illegible]. Ministers from [illegible] were Rev. W. M. Scott Galbraith [illegible]; Rev. H. G. Morris [illegible]; Rev. Hugh MacTaggart [illegible]; Mr. H. G. Bale. In [illegible] there was no regular minister. Mr. James Parson, a student minister came in [illegible] and stayed one year. In [illegible] Mr. Wm. F. Reid came and remained until [illegible]. Mr. Harold [illegible] [illegible]; Mr. David Perry [illegible] followed by Mr. Arthur Tobey [illegible].

There were four appointments on the circuit for a number of years. [illegible] St. John's, Bethesda and [illegible]. [illegible] ceased at [illegible] St. John's in [illegible] and Bethesda was added some years later. The ministers lived at the manse at [illegible] and held services at different hours of the day at each church. In [illegible] St. John's was closed and most of its members transferred to [illegible].

Through the years the members have worked to make many improvements on the church. A cement floor was put in the basement taking the place of the wooden floor that was left from the old [illegible] church. In [illegible] the church was wired and the power was turned on the [illegible] of that year. In [illegible] a new oil furnace was installed replacing the old wood furnace and two stoves that were in the basement. [illegible] the ceiling was lowered and a new tile ceiling took the place of the old one. At that time the church was again painted. In [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] in the basement making [illegible] for the Sunday School classes.



[illegible]

[illegible] fifty years

[illegible]

Stan Laycock

[illegible]

Harvey Flugg, Cecil Long, Elliott Shields, Robert Laycock

Organizations have been formed in the church through the years such as the Women's Auxiliary and Women's Missionary Society which was united in 1962 to make the United Church Women, a Young People's group, Canadian Girls In Training girls' group, Tuxis for the boys, and Couples Club. The Canadian Girls In Training and the Tuxis are not active at this time.

[illegible] UNITED CHURCH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY about 19[illegible]

Back Row, left to right: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss [illegible], Mrs. [illegible]

Centre Row, left to right: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Flagg, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible]

Front Row, left to right: Margaret [illegible], [illegible] Flagg, Mrs. [illegible] Garbutt, Helen Garbutt, Pearl Flagg

WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ABOUT 19[illegible]

Back Row, l. to r.: Miss Ethel Brydon, Mrs. Herb Shorey, Mrs. M. W. Laycock, Mrs. [illegible] Woods, Mrs. Clarence Flegg, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Cliff Long, Mrs. [illegible] Long, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. William Long, [illegible] Mrs. Irwin Silverthorn, Mrs. Howard Laycock

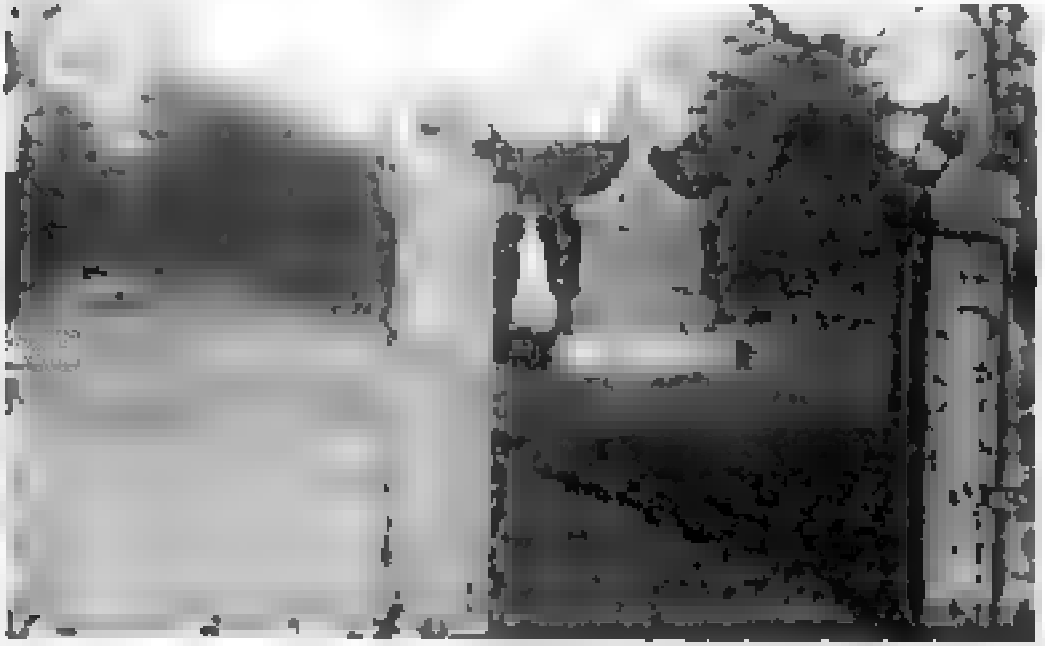
Second Row, l. to r.: Mrs. [illegible] Laycock, Mrs. [illegible] Silverthorn, Miss [illegible], [illegible] Flegg, Miss Jean Baker, Mrs. [illegible] Shorey, Mrs. [illegible] Walter

Sitting on ground, l. to r.: Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] Shorey, Margaret McCutcheon, [illegible] Walter, [illegible], Keith Flegg, [illegible] Flegg, [illegible] Flegg, Mrs. [illegible] Long, [illegible] Shorey, Mrs. [illegible] Shorey and Chucky, Keith Laycock, Garth Laycock

HATTON FAMILY PRIVATE CEMETERY

In 1850 William Hatton came to Owen Sound and bought the north half of lot 22, con. 10, in Sydenham Township. On October 1, 1850, he and John Doyle, whose property was alongside, brought their stock and grain with wagons and walked their cattle from Coldwater, a distance of about one hundred miles. Mrs. Hatton and Mrs. Doyle came in two sailboats with the Indians. Mrs. Hatton had her three boys and all their furniture in the sailboat. She and the children stayed at Government House in Owen Sound for about two weeks until Mr. Hatton had a shanty built on the farm. Later they built a large home where three more boys were born.

Three of the children, James 14, Bernard 6, William 4, died in one week from some sort of cholera in the year 1848. Mr. Duncan Morrison, grandfather of Beaton Morrison, made caskets for the children.



There were no cemeteries as yet around the country or in Owen Sound, so they decided to use a portion of their farm, and it was here the three boys were buried. Later, others outside the family were buried also, but there is no record as to names.

VAULT AT HATTON'S CEMETERY

In 1880 John Hatton, one of the sons, wanted a vault built in the cemetery, and this was built in the side of the hill overlooking the Bothwell Creek. He and his wife and one son were buried in the vault. Also a granddaughter, Mary Hurley, who died at the age of four, was buried there, but unlike her grandparents, Mary was re-

cently moved to the Hurley plot in St. Mary's Cemetery, Owen Sound.

Another son, Robert, was married to Betty Sheehan in 1861 and in 1865 bought the property on Highway 26 and concession 10 and it took on the name of Hatton's Corner. Their home was a hotel for many years and is now known as Hatton Hall. There were ten children in this family. Each died in their own home, eight in their late years, two in early life. None of this family ever married. A very large tombstone bears the names of this family: James, Minnie, Kate, William, Timothy, Denis, Jack and Robert.

This cemetery was a beauty spot in the community for many years, with its fancy cement block wall and beautiful gateway. Hurricane Hazel played havoc with the wall and since then has fallen to wrack and ruin as many old cemeteries through the country, when there are no immediate relatives surviving.

McLEAN'S CEMETERY

situated on the Holland and Sydenham Townline

McLean's Cemetery itself is history. Here are buried many of the hardy, hardworking pioneers who carved farms and homes for themselves and their families out of the virgin forest. The names on the stones and markers of the graves indicate the origin of these families: Highland and Lowland Scottish people, Irish and Anglo-Irish, Dutch, Palatine Germans, Pennsylvania Dutch, United Empire Loyalists and some English people.

This cemetery was originally called Ben McNevan, or McNiven, meaning in Scottish parlance, McNiven on the Hill. This is just what it is. One must climb a hill from any direction to reach the beautiful spot. It is a large cemetery for a rural area, there being more than 400 plot holders. Early community leaders back in 1860's chose this place overlooking the Big Head River Valley. In the early days, especially on Sundays, this was a meeting place for large numbers who came to visit the graves of departed relatives and friends. The name McNevan or McNiven persisted until as late as 1887. McLean's, father, son and grandson, were secretary-treasurers of the cemetery board for nearly 85 years.

The original official was William McLean a native of Lisburn, Ireland, who was followed by his son of the same name and his son, Lloyd McLean. The burying ground came to be known as McLean's Cemetery for that reason, although its official title was the Holland and Sydenham Townline Presbyterian Burying Ground. It was originally intended that this should be the site of a Presbyterian Church now known as St. Paul's, as well as a cemetery. Somehow the plans were changed and this church was built on another site to the north and east in Sydenham township in 1862. Later Knox Holland Presbyterian Church was built five lots to the south in Holland township.

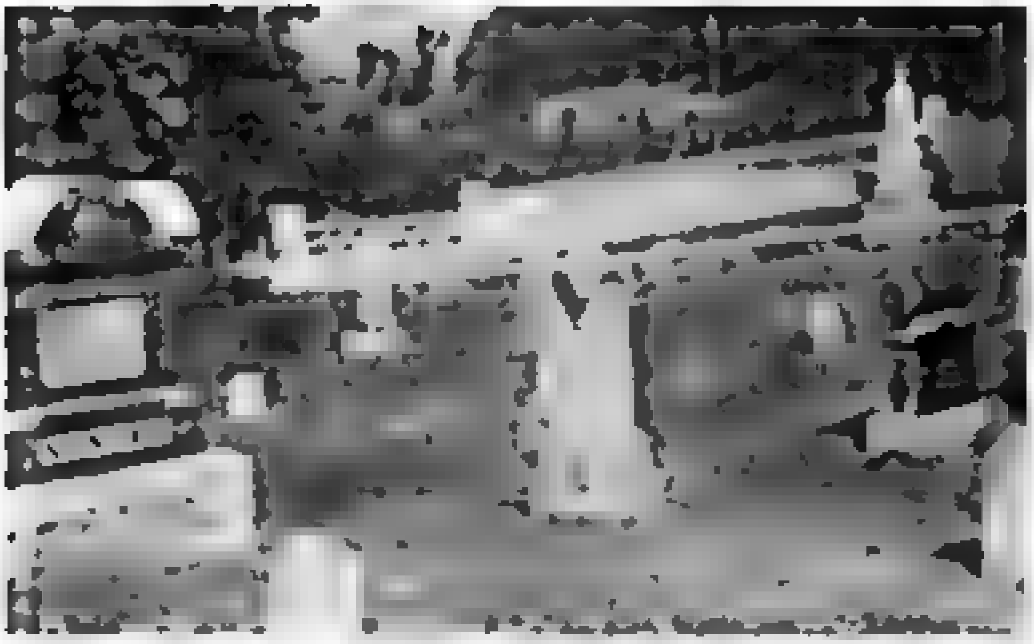
The records of the cemetery are in remarkably good condition intact from the first. The cemetery had its inception at a public meeting held April 6, 1863, at the home of William John McLean on the 10th concession of Holland Township. Alex. McNiven was appointed chairman and John Sutherland was named secretary. This meeting accepted the offer of Mr. McNiven of an acre of land on the southwest corner of lot 1, con. 2, Township of Sydenham, for the purpose of a burying ground, and site for a Presbyterian Church. The price paid was $12 and Mr. McNiven was given his choice of a burying plot in the newly established cemetery. Some others attending the original meeting and not previously mentioned were Thomas Anderson, John Gillies, Alexander Ramage.

It was Mr. Ramage's father, Matthew Ramage, who died on October 7th, that same year of 1863, who was the first person buried in the newly acquired cemetery. The well proportioned stone over his grave and those of his wife and other family members is in the corner of the cemetery and still in remarkably good and legible condition.

Official records of the cemetery provide interesting reading. At the annual meeting in 1875 the treasurer's report shows cash on hand from the previous year of $7.50. At the annual meeting on January 13, 1885, a new picket fence was authorized and tenders called for its construction. William J. McLean was allowed $5.00 for superintending the building of the fence and the burying ground in general. This gratuity was repeated in 1888 in acknowledgment of Mr. McLean's trouble in superintending the burying ground annually.

The meeting of January 7, 1896, authorized the purchase of additional land, one half acre to the north of the original acre, from Martin Cathrae. The construction of a "hitching rail" to which the horses of the mourners could be tied was also authorized at this meeting. The annual meeting of June 4, 1907, which month has been designated for future annual meetings, advanced the price of plots from $2.00 to $4.00. The following year William J. McLean, Jr., was named caretaker in place of his father of the same name. After the meeting in June, 1910, a new wire fence was built and the next year Mr. McLean was instructed to get an estimate of the cost of a building at the cemetery. The building was to provide shelter particularily for women and children, who came to funerals in the winter; interments were made at all times of the year in those days, and those who attended were often chilled to the bone after long drives in open vehicles. By 1927 the building was still an issue, and it was moved that it be placed at the "little gate". The Women's Institutes of the district were to take a hand in the creating of a lodge or building, and through their efforts a fine structure eventually was placed on the grounds.

The 1932 annual meeting found the treasury in debt. This unfortunate condition continued for a number of years. In October, 1941, a canvass for funds was held. The money was used the next year to spray the cemetery to rid it of weeds and other unwanted growth. It was in 1941 that James Reid was appointed to the Board and two years later he became chairman. In 1946, Mac Hamill was appointed secretary-treasurer, a position he still holds and he is

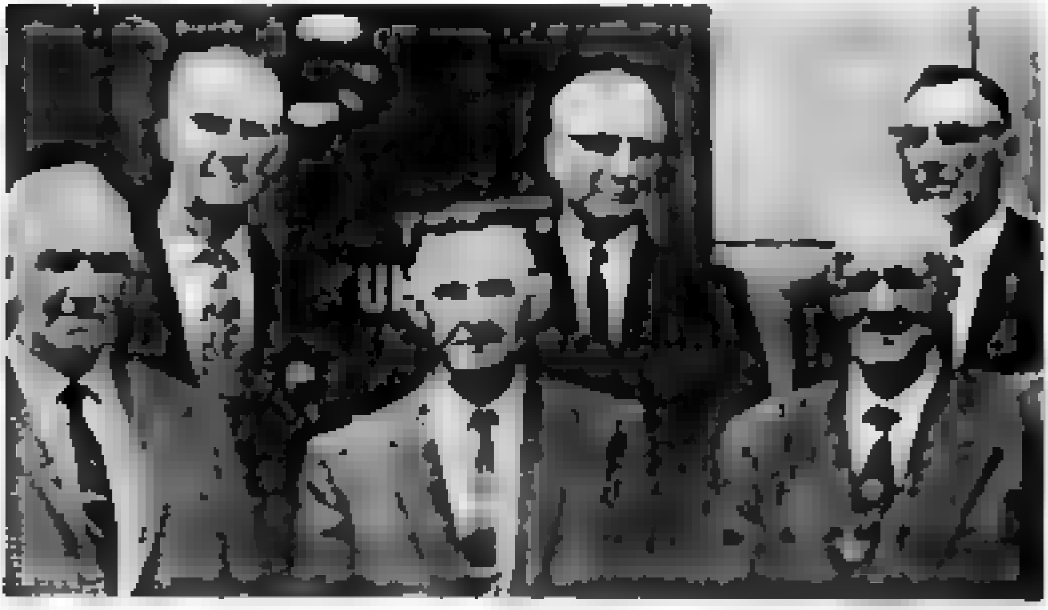


the fourth secretary-treasurer in one hundred years, the other three being three generations of McLeans.

During all these years while the McLeans and others worked diligently at keeping the cemetery as beautiful as possible, weeds did grow up and some earlier planting by plot holders had been allowed to run wild. The big "clean up" which resulted in the present fine property was the result of a meeting on September 28, 1954. A "bee" was held on Wednesday, October 20 that year, to clean up and level the cemetery. On June 16, 1955, a memorial service was held and a week or so later a successful public canvass for funds was held to raise money to put the cemetery in first class shape and keep it that way for all time. By 1958 enough money had been gathered to allow the Board to invest $[illegible] in securities. This account by 1963 was $[illegible] in a trust fund. The value of $30 was placed on a two-bed plot and $[illegible] on a four-bed plot, these figures to include the cost of perpetual care of the plots.

The original trustees of the cemetery were Thomas Ramage, John Gillies, Thomas Sutherland and William John McLean. These men were chosen at a meeting held on November 2, 1863. By 1880 the committee was composed of Hamilton Nigh, Thomas Anderson, William McQuaker and William J. McLean.

The present chairman of the board of trustees, James Reid, is a grandson of pioneer Robert Reid, who took up land on lot 3, con. 2, Sydenham Township. He was a native of Roxburghshire. Stewart Howey is the great grandson of James Howey, of Tipperary, Ireland, who settled on lot 5, con. 8, Holland Township. John Ramage's great grandfather, Matthew Ramage, has been mentioned previously. A native of Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, he died on October 7, 1863, at the age of 64 years. His was the first burial in the cemetery and his coffin was brought to the cemetery on an ox sled from the old homestead, lot 1, con. 8 (west half), Sydenham Township. Allan McLean, a Board member, is a son of Allan McLean, and his grandfather was another of the pioneers of that name. The place on the Board formerly occupied by Angus Gillies, is now taken by Stuart Shortt, a grandson of James Jack, another pioneer, his mother being Margaret Anne Jack. Mac Hamill, the secretary-treasurer, is a grandson of James Hamill, also a pioneer of the district who originally came from Hamill Island, County Armagh, Ireland.



While Matthew Ramage was the first burial in the cemetery there are two monuments bearing inscriptions showing deaths prior to 1863. George Dixon had died previously as had Archibald Gillies. Both were removed from their initial resting places to the then new cemetery.

Names on the stones read like a roster of the pioneers of the whole district. While the forebears rest in peace in McLean's Cemetery, their descendants are still the capable and respected residents of the district. Many of them live on the farms which their grandfathers or great grandfathers established one hundred years or more ago.

The cemetery is a credit to its early founders and to those who during the past thirty years, but particularly the last eight years have brought it to the present excellent state. Solid concrete retaining walls were built where required along the road of concession 2 and in from the simple but very effective entrance gate. The grass is cut and is free of weeds, all the stones are upright and on proper bases and the whole acre and a half gives the impression of neatness and orderliness.

Almost every worthwhile cause has a woman behind it. McLean's Cemetery is no exception. From the first the women of the district have taken a great interest in the community burying ground and have testified to it in the many often small, but thoughtful ways which only women know. But the building of the Lodge at McLean's Cemetery was not a small effort. It was a big task for women, but they did it. Perhaps it was done all the more willingly and with greater zeal because through it all there flowed that deep-rooted sense of gratitude in a strong and prideful past and in the remembrance of those who had made it so.

Through the years great hardship was experienced by those attending burials. Bad weather and roads made travelling difficult and upon arrival at the cemetery there was no shelter for those already cold and uncomfortable. Women of the community had thought about it for a long time. Finally, on October 11, 1921, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Alexander McPherson. Those attending represented four Women's Institutes, Bognor, Strathaven, Massie and Walters Falls. Mrs. William McNab was named president of this group, whose avowed aim was to assist in the improvement of McLean's Cemetery. In 1923 Mrs. Wm. T. Moffatt was appointed secretary, a position she held until 1928. Mrs. Gilbert Morrison was president back in 1923.

By June 1926 the "Women's Institute Cemetery Committee" as it came to be called was ready to make a move toward the Lodge. Those present at the meeting were Mrs. Gilbert Morrison, Miss Violet Carrie, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. William Jack, Mrs. Martin Cathrae and Mrs. Wm. T. Moffatt. Miss Carrie and Mrs. Morrison were named a committee to enquire into the cost of building a lodge in the cemetery. Mrs. J. Reid and Wm. T. Moffatt were appointed to look after the material and to secure someone to construct the building. Enquiry as to used material or a building proved that this would be too costly and it was decided to erect a new building. Permission to erect the building was sought and gladly given from both Sydenham and Holland Townships.

By June 1927, Wm. T. Moffatt reported George Grant, of Meaford, agreed to put up a building 14 x 16 feet, of planed lumber covered with asphalt shingles, a planed fir floor, three windows, a door and a cottage roof. The structure was to be set on cedar blocks, and to have a plank foundation. Contract price was $196, a considerable sum for the women of the community to obligate themselves to pay.

Later a galvanized chimney and seats were provided. A stove was donated by the A. D. Morrison family. Some of the other expenses were paints, $4.00 (which the women applied to the building themselves), blinds $4.73 and cleaning utensils $3.00. Mrs. James Reid bought a storm door.

The building is of great use to those who do the work of keeping the grass cut and the graves tended and is a monument itself to the perseverance and hard work of these women of the Women's Institutes.

The women looked after contributions also and on July 26, 1928, the treasurer reported that everything was paid for and $4.28 was on hand. This money was given to the trustees of the cemetery for eavestroughing. Their work done, the committee disbanded, as representatives of the Women's Institutes, but it was recommended a committee of women be appointed by the community to do what they could to assist the cemetery board.

Many women over the whole district had a hand in the work of building the lodge, either by helping the actual work, or by planning and securing donations.

The women who were appointed by the Women's Institutes and who worked to build the lodge were: Mrs. Gilbert Morrison, president, Mrs. Martin Cathrae, Mrs. James Thomson, Miss Violet Carrie, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. J. Reid and Mrs. A. McPherson.

MENARY'S CEMETERY on lot 7, con. B, pioneered by Mr. James Menary and now owned by Mr. James Lemon is a very old cemetery and no markings remain to indicate where graves had been

OTHER CEMETERIES

Some years ago there was a small cemetery situated on lot 4, N C R in Woodford, on a piece of land just west of Mrs. J Girdler's home, between Highway 26 and the road going through Woodford. Here were the graves of two small children of James Curran. These graves were surrounded by a picket fence beside some cedar trees The trees were cut down and the land levelled off and there are no markings left to tell where the graves had been.

On the town line of Sydenham and St Vincent Townships, just north of the Highway corner and half-way down the grade there is a small burying ground, containing three graves of Mr and Mrs. Timothy Bannon and one of their family This is among a small clump of trees and for years there were headstones and a tombstone These were removed a few years ago by Mr Stanley Knight and the spot covered over with large stones.

CHAPTER 3 TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND COMPANIES RELATING TO SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Ten years prior to the first telephone line from Meaford to Owen Sound, this wonderful invention, which was to open up a new way of life around the world, came into being. It was conceived in the brilliant mind of a young dreamer, Alexander Graham Bell. Although he was born in Scotland and died a citizen of the United States, his life and his life work were closely associated with Canada. He came to this country as a young man, with his parents, and spent many vacation months at their Brantford, Ontario, home even after he had launched on his career in the United States. He later established a summer home in Cape Breton Island and it was there, after many happy and fruitful years, that he died in 1922, and there was buried.

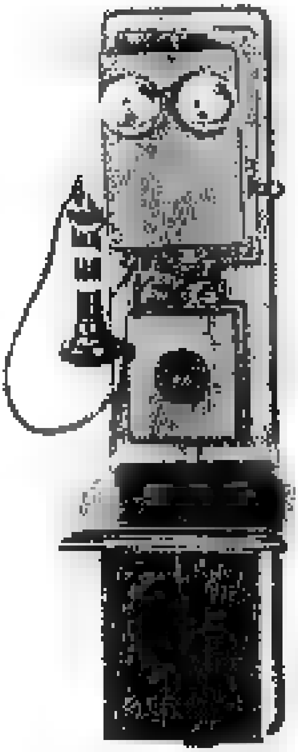
Alexander Graham Bell was deeply interested in the deaf. His mother had lost her hearing when he was a boy of twelve, and his sweetheart, Mabel Hubbard, was unable to hear following an attack of scarlet fever. His desire to serve humanity through work for the deaf, endowed as he was with talent and ability, aided in helping him to invent the telephone. And thus came his great gift to humankind.

On the evening of August 10, 1876, the first long distance telephone message was transmitted. Bell had obtained the use of the Dominion Telegraph Company line between Brantford and Paris, Ontario. A transmitter was installed in the Dominion Company's office in Brantford that night. Holding the iron box receiver in his lap, Bell drove by horse and buggy to Paris, where the receiver was installed in the boot and shoe store of Robert White, which also housed the telegraph agency. Speech and singing were distinctly heard as they traveled the line-strung miles from transmitter to receiver on that long ago Canadian summer night.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was incorporated as such in April 1880 and immediately began erecting lines and opening exchanges and agencies in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

In 1886 the Bell built a line from Meaford to Owen Sound, but it was not until about 1908 that telephones were introduced into Sydenham Township.

Magneto wall telephones were used by the first subscribers of Canada and consisted of three boxes mounted on a backboard. The top box contained the magneto generator which was activated by means of a crank which hung at the right of the top box. The centre box held the mouthpiece and the bottom box the batteries for the "talking current." A receiver hung at the top left of the instrument.



1881
Blake transmitter
The Blake magneto telephone was first installed in Canada in 1881. The set was in general use until about 1900.
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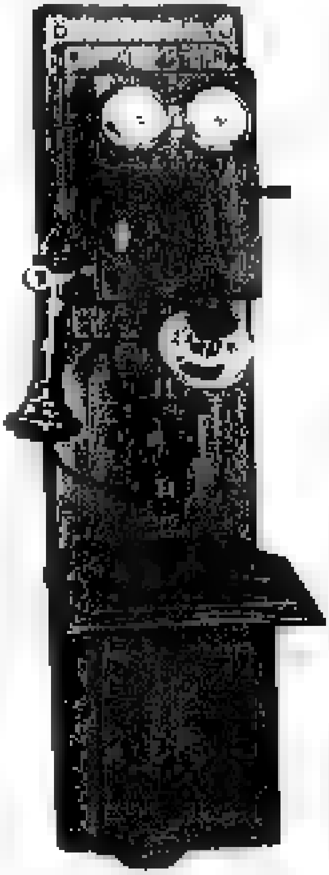

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1891
White solid back
long distance telephone
In both wall and desk versions this instrument was a great improvement over previous telephones. The fore-runner of the "daffodil" style telephone, with minor modifications, was used exclusively in Canada until 1919.

When telephones arrived in Sydenham Township, the early instruments had been improved upon and most sets carried the long spout mouthpiece which was the outstanding feature of the "long distance telephone" so called because it gave better transmission than the earlier Blake set.

BALACLAVA TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Balaclava Telephone Company was organized in 1912 to build a telephone line connected to the Bell Telephone Company at Owen Sound. Thirty four subscribers signed, each paying thirty five dollars toward building a line and paying some extra when the line was finished in the summer of 1912.

The line was built in the summer using local help. There were three circuits 695, 696 and 697. "Bees" were held to erect the poles. The company engaged Wm. Grierson, of St. Vincent to build the line. John MacGillivray and Arthur Johnson helped to string the wire on the poles. John MacGillivray was engaged as lineman to service the lines. He held this position until his death in 19[illegible]7. These lines served the Townline between Sydenham and St. Vincent (North) and the Lakeshore Line west to Arthur McArthur's home.

The first officers were President, James H. Lemon, Secretary Treasurer, John MacGillivray. Directors, George Scott, George Hill and Robert Hill.

The first subscribers on 695 Line were Arthur McArthur, Robert Johnstone, George Cooper, John G. Lemon, George Scott, John Wilson, James Lemon, Arthur Scott, James Fraser, Archie Ramsay. On 696 Line John C. Hill, George Howitt, George Hill, Wm. King, Wm. Kerr, Donald McGregor, James A. Lemon, Dan Stewart, James Vail. On 697 Line Wm. Greenfield, Alex Stewart, Dave McAleer, John MacGillivray, Robert Hill, Charles Benedict, John Leflar, David Robertson, Albert Benedict, Tom Hughes, John Greenhead, Frank Johnson, Arthur McDonald and Isaac Johnson.

The Bell Telephone Company bought out this Company in 1960 and installed the dial system.

BALACLAVA SWITCH BOARD

The store at Balaclava had a Switch installed and connected to their telephone system and this was on the three "party lines" 695, 696, and 697. There were three holes in the switch box with three plug-ins. The store could plug into any one of the three lines to talk without calling through the operator at the Bell Telephone switch board office in Owen Sound. This was quite an advantage as well as a convenience, not only to this store owner but to other places of business in the township.

Members of the Cerwood White family who operated the store (about 1928-45) recall connecting the two and three lines together with the switch box at their store to permit share holders on three lines to talk together and arrange or cancel a football game etc. This was just one of the many favours done by the Whites for the community on this little switch board connected to their telephone system.

One young man of the community in the late 1930's recalls phoning a girl friend at the store from his home on the 697 line through the central operator, of course no one on his own party line would hear him ring the operator as he pushed the button and turned the crank and gave the operator the store telephone number on either 695 or 696 line. The girl upon answering the telephone and realizing it was her friend off the 697 line immediately switched over to his line, thus leaving the listeners on the other line to hear nothing and the two friends would have a private conversation unless someone on his line lifted the receiver to use the telephone.

BOGNOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In the early 1900's, J. M. Thomson, of Bognor, owner of the general store had written to A. I. Smith, the Bell Telephone Company's district superintendent, asking for telephone connection. Mr. Smith replied that the distance would make the line too costly, but suggested that Mr. Thomson try to obtain subscribers to help pay for a party line to Bognor. One subscriber per mile was suggested.

By 1909, Mr. Thomson had succeeded in obtaining customers for telephone service and he with Mr. George Toms, mill owner and Dr. Ed. Day were founders of the Bognor Telephone Company formed that year.

Bognor residents were connected with the Bell Telephone Company's network at Owen Sound and Meaford and residents were able to make long distance calls over Bell facilities.

In 1924, the Bognor Telephone Company was formed consisting of Simon Johnson, John Wilson, George Thomson, William Jack, Robert Moffitt, George Fraser, Jr., George Fraser, Sr., Noble McGirr, John Crannie, Adam Byers, J. M. Thomson, John Ferguson. This Company bought out the earlier system for $184.00 and also the wires and insulators from the Bell Company from lot 10, con. 2 and 3, Sydenham, to the Owen Sound limits for $424.00.

A committee of Robert Moffitt, Simon Johnson, W. M. Jack, Noble McGirr and J. M. Thomson were the directors of this Company and applied for a charter.

Simon Johnson was the first president, Noble McGirr the first vice-president and James M. Thomson the first secretary-treasurer. Robert Moffitt was president in 1925. It was agreed that the directors engage Wm. C. Fraser, of Owen Sound, to look after repairing the line.

In 1930, Noble McGirr was elected president with George Thomson as secretary-treasurer, and in 1937, Allan McPhatter was president.

A price of $17.00 a year for a phone was set by the Wartime Prices and Trades Board of telephones in 1944. David Frizzell was appointed secretary-treasurer in 1945 with George Thomson again taking this office in 1953. The only line number in this Company was 570.

Through the years additions to the line were built and new subscribers added. Meetings were held each year and the line kept in good repair until November 1957, when it was sold to the Bell Telephone Company and a later system installed.

CENTRE ROAD TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Centre Road Telephone Line consisting of lines 578 and 577 was built in 1912. The line 578 started at Hatton's Corner and came through the fields beside Highway 26 to Wm. Long's farm. It served the people along the Highway 26 and some people on the side roads. The line 577 came from Wm. Long's farm east up the Highway to the Stanley Laycock farm, where Michael Schwellinger now resides and back the Blind Line road at the stone school to where Gordon Gunn now lives.

The first President was Albert Gillesby, 1st Vice-President, M. W. Laycock, 2nd Vice-President, Ben McKee, first Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Campbell. These officers carried on until January, 1923, when M. W. Laycock was appointed President. In 1928 a sleet storm broke down telephone lines and the Centre Road Telephone Company joined with Woodford and Silcote Telephone Companies to repair the three Telephone Lines as all the wires were on the same poles.

In January 1923, J. G. (George) Campbell still continued as Secretary-Treasurer. The directors were Joseph Fretter, Wm. Phillips, Vernie Ross and Robert Elliot.

In 1930 J. G. Campbell passed away and Frank Woodward was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. In January 1931, Robert Elliott was appointed President, Ben McKee, 1st Vice-President and Dave Artley as Manager. Directors were Neil Ferguson, Vernie Ross, Fraser Lamont and Wm. Long. In 1936, Ben McKee was appointed President, M. W. (Welburn) Laycock, Manager. Directors were Neil Ferguson, Wm. Long, Albert Elliott and Fraser Lamont. Auditors were Stanley Laycock and Clifford Stevens.

In September 1942, Frank Woodward was killed on the Highway and Robert Laycock was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. Ken Vokes was engaged for the Telephone Lineman.

In January 1947, M. W. Laycock was appointed President, Mac Morrison, 1st Vice-President, Robert Laycock, Secretary-Treasurer. In January 1948, Osborne Elliott was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. These men continued until 1954 and were again re-elected. Directors at this time were Albert Elliott, Robert Laycock

Wm. Long and Clifford Stevens. Manager was Fraser Lamont. Auditors were Carl V. Kellough and Allan Bothwell.

In 1951, Centre Road, Woodford and Silcote Telephone Companies decided to put a cable line to Bothwell's Corner at the cost of $40.00 to each subscriber.

In 1955, when Highway No. 26 was under construction the telephone lines were torn down and the subscribers were without telephone service for some months. It was at this time that the Company sold to the Bell Telephone Company.

FIFTH LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

The first line for the telephone in this community was begun in 1911 and completed in 1912. There were fifteen who joined the first Fifth Line Telephone Club, the members being Robert Gardner, President, James Sutherland, Secretary, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Carmichael, Duncan Morrison, Dougald Carmichael, Gilbert McInnis, Wm. McNab, Hugh McInnis, Malcolm McNab, Donald McQueen, Alex. McNab, Samuel Tuck, David Campbell and the Manse. Joining was voluntary.

The poles were taken out of Robert Vair's swamp on the Sixth Line (lot 3, concession 7, Sydenham Township) and drawn by team and sleigh in the winter. They were bought at a price of fifty cents each. Those who were installing the phones did the work themselves.

Under this set up, the Company was to look after its own poles as far as Hoath's gate; from there to Superior Street, the Company was to pay one third of the upkeep of poles, for the poles on Superior Street, one hundred dollars was to be paid for the use of poles for all time. The phone then went through the Owen Sound Central, and was known as a magneto rural line.

During the earlier years, the Club sponsored community debating teams, spelling matches, public speaking, during the winter months. These were held in the local school.

In 1921, the Club was incorporated as a Company with shareholders. It became known as the Fifth Line Telephone Company

Limited, with a capital of sixteen hundred dollars and shares at ten dollars each. Each shareholder held seven shares. Two more shareholders followed, Henry Carmichael and Duncan Lourie. A lineman was engaged at thirty cents an hour. The Secretary-Treasurer was paid fifteen dollars a year.

The first executive, elected by ballot, consisted of Duncan Morrison, President; Wm. McNab, Vice-President; Samuel Tuck, Secretary; Robert Gardner, G. McInnis, Alex. McNab, J. C. Morrison, Dougald Carmichael, directors. The contractors to install the phones were Wm. Fraser and Wm. Spencer, of Owen Sound.

The first lineman was Mac McNab, who went West in 1920 and Wm. Campbell took over. He was followed by Archie Tuck. After the Company was incorporated, Wm. Fraser acted as lineman for many years. Phones were kept in order for ten cents a subscriber, plus the cost of any materials needed for repair. Other linemen who followed were Archie Tuck (re-appointed) followed by Garth Brown, Lloyd Carmichael and Ken Vokes until the Bell Telephone Company took over.

Robert Gardner became president in 1922, holding that office for fourteen years. Archie Tuck, serving as secretary for twelve years, starting in 1926, held the office for the longest time of any one. The last president of the local company was Elmer Brown and last secretary, Melville Morrison. The telephone line number was 575.

When the Bell Telephone Company bought out the local company in early 1959, the lines were changed to common battery phones, with three or four on the line.

The Dial System came into effect on December 6, 1959.

GLEN EDEN TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

A need was felt for closer communication with the neighbours, so Wesley Jobe canvassed the people in the community to see if they were willing to form a telephone club. It was formed in 1912 and was called Glen Eden Telephone Club. The first meeting was held at

Donald MacLeod's residence. Bob Spence was the first President. George Foster was the first Secretary-Treasurer.

The original subscribers were Adam Henderson, Walter Walsh, Gordon Iredale, John Doyle, William Nelson, Donald MacLeod, Robert G. Spence, Wesley Jobe, James Moore, George E. Foster, John Cunningham, James Buckley, Mrs. Margaret Foulds, Robert Spence, Miss Julia Brown, Rueben More.

The original cost of building and installing the telephone line was approximately $400.00. The line number was 694.

On February 21, 1921, the Glen Eden Telephone Club was incorporated into a company under the Ontario Company's Act. It was then called Glen Eden Telephone Company, Limited. It was agreed and understood that the Company could accept subscribers' contracts and install instruments for individuals or exchange party line service within a radius of one mile east of the Corporate Limits of Owen Sound, north of the Meaford Highway.

In 1930 the Tenth Line of Sydenham was rebuilt at a cost of approximately $100.00.

On September 19, 1959, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada took over the Glen Eden Telephone Company, Limited, for the amount of $350.00. Shortly afterward the dial system was installed.

Presidents have been Bob Spence, 1912-1915, William Nelson, 1916-1926, Norman MacLeod, 1927-1929, George Carr, 1930, Gordon Iredale, 1931-1950, Wilmer Foster, 1950-1959.

Vice-Presidents-Wesley Jobe, 1912, John Cunningham, 1920, R. C. Spence, 1931.

Secretary-Treasurers-George E. Foster, 1912-1918, Charles Doyle, 1919-1921, John J. Walsh, 1921-1924, John H. Buckley, 1924-1926, William Nelson and his daughter Grace, 1927-1943, (Mrs. George) Marion Searle, 1943-1959.

Local Linemen-Adam Henderson, Wesley Jobe, Dan Walsh, Donald McLeod, Wilmer Foster, George Searle.

Local Auditors-R. C. Spence, John Walsh, Charles D. Doyle, James Harkness, Wilmer Foster, William Foulds, George W. Carr, (Mrs. Lorne) Edna Spence (Mrs. Wilmer) Jean Foster (Mrs. George) Ruth Clarke, Miss Agatha Iredale (Mrs. Gelt) Agnes Hofman

HOATH HEAD AND GREY TELEPHONE COMPANY

This district is served by the Hoath Head and Grey Telephone Company. On May 19, 1911, a group of interested men met to organize for the purpose of building a telephone line. They elected the following officers: President, David McKay; Vice-President, John Gordon; Secretary-Treasurer, Neil MacDonald; Directors, John Wardell, John Edmonstone and Walter Locke. The line was built the same year. The price paid for poles was not to exceed 60c. and 25c. was paid for each posthole dug.

Allan Wilkinson was appointed to look after the maintenance of the line at 20c. an hour. By 1917 this was raised to 40c. and by 1920 to 50c. an hour.

The Telephone Company was incorporated July 3rd, 1917. David McKay served as President for 18 years. Allan Wilkinson served as lineman till 1929. Russel Beattie served as president from 1929-1955 and was followed by Hudson Stout, Robert Burns and Howard McLean, who is president in 1967. James Fisher served as secretary-treasurer till 1927, Findlay MacDonald, 1929-1956, Edward Tottenham 1956 to the present time. Ken Vokes is presently the lineman.

This is one of the few telephone companies privately owned.

The two line numbers were 573 and 574.

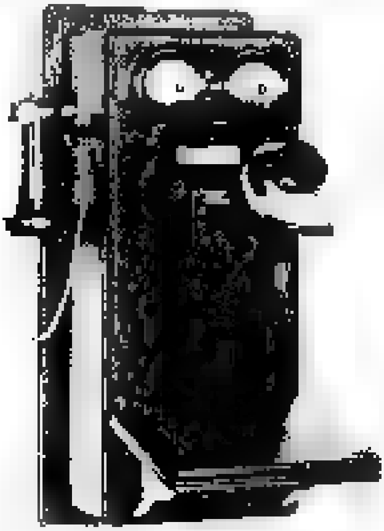
LEITH AND ANNAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

It is believed that Mr. Charles Scott sparked the idea for a telephone system in this area, as he visited the Hunters in Orangeville, where telephones were in use. Dr. Fraser was also a strong supporter of the installation of a telephone system as were Hugh McKay, John Couper, S. P. Buzza and others.

The first directors were Adam Brown, George Buzza, George A. Bothwell, C. P. Day, Dr. J. B. Fraser, T. J. Harkness and Arthur

Cameron. The first telephones were installed in 1908, when this Leith and Annan Telephone Club was formed. Mr. Arthur Cameron was secretary-treasurer for many years. The bill was paid twice yearly. The Company was incorporated in 1926. Mr. John Gibson, brother-in-law of Arthur Cameron, was the repair man for many years. Other linemen were William Fraser, Frank O'Connor, Bob Dunn, Wm. Riddell, Elgin Bye, Arnold Howe, Carl Beacock.

There were many changes through the years. One was that the first system was magneto and it was replaced by the battery type. At first one line carried many subscribers. In 1951 a program of rebuilding the system into a modern rural telephone set-up was begun and was practically complete at time of sale in June 1955.



1910
1317 type wall set
and 20 type pedestal
Between 1895 and 1910 there were several models of wall set and nickel-plated desk set, but in 1910 the standard telephones were the wall set

When asked about this Company many subscribers mentioned the sleet storm of 1928, which caused much damage. Consequently the lines were down for some time.

There were 80 shareholders and 135 subscribers serviced in the Leith, Annan and Garryowen districts. It was not uncommon for men to be responsible for pole erection for some miles in order that they could get the telephone installed. The seven early telephone line numbers were 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 720 and 699, with each subscriber having a signal ring indicating their call among the several on the line.

At a meeting in June 1955, the shareholders (38 shareholders and 18 other shareholders by proxy) unanimously approved the resolution of the directors to offer to sell their charter to the Bell Telephone Company The president of the company at the time of sale was Harris Lemon, and the directors were Frank Benedict, William Medley James Mitchell, C. C Middlebro, and L. C Somers, Secretary-Treasurer For many years William Ormiston had been Secretary-Treasurer

At the present time the subscribers are seeing changes in the Lines. and of course dial telephones have been in use since December, 1959

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

The first telegraph office was opened in the small building at the east end of the Leith grist mill Later this telegraph office was in the Cameron store, at Leith and some of the older residents remember its existence

MAPLE LEAF TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

This is a privately owned company with six shareholders and five telephones in operation today The present officers are President, Roland S McReynolds Secretary Treasurer Mrs. (Ellen, Clarence) Frizzell, Directors, R. McReynolds, Alex Gunn, A. Swartz and Clarence Frizzell

It was in 1912 that the owners of this telephone line, Mr Percy Showell and Mr William Goodwin decided to branch out and form a company and so it was in 1913 that the Maple Leaf Telephone Company was organized with members including Percy Showell, Wm. Goodwin, Angus Cameron. Neil Gunn, Gus King, Wm Malcolm, John Munro. Jim Poast and Wilfred Willsie

The Company was incorporated in 1921 and officers elected at this time were President, Gus King, Vice President, Neil Gunn, Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Showell, Directors, John Munroe, William Frizzell and Angus Cameron. William Dunn and W C Fraser were the Linemen

The telephone line number was 576

In 1948, three miles of new line were built and new manual type telephones were installed The officers in 1948 were President, Roland S. McReynolds, Secreatry-Treasurer, A Gunn Directors, R McReynolds, C Frizzell and A Gunn Lineman was Ken Vokes

It was in 1959 that the dial system was installed This is one of the two privately owned companies in Sydenham Township today

The dial telephones were purchased by the Company and installed by their lineman, Ken Vokes, who still services the line and telephones

SILCOTE TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Silcote Telephone line was erected in 1912, the necessary material being purchased from the Northern Electric Company of Toronto. This being a privately owned line each shareholder owned his wall telephone and helped to install the line which commenced at Owen Sound, where the central exchange was established with a yearly service charge of five dollars.

This line at time of installation consisted of two circuits namely 580 and 579 Six years later a new line was built to accommodate more people to which the number 919 was given. Local men held the position of line repairmen, some of whom were Everett Johnson, Ernest Vanwyck and Joseph Hood

The first president was Duncan Stewart, the first secretary, Thomas Farquharson and the first treasurer, Victor Bye Other presidents during the years were Colin Spence, Linus Traynor Robert Armstrong, Thomas Farquharson and Jesse A Lipsett

In 1956 this telephone company sold to the Bell Telephone Company who remodelled the line and installed push button desk phones

In 1959 the dial system was installed and in 1965 long distance direct dialing became available

ST VINCENT MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In 1911 the St. Vincent Municipal Telephone System appeared in Bell directories for the first time As well as giving service to St Vincent Township and parts of other townships, this Company supplied service to many Sydenham subscribers, who preferred to be on the Meaford exchange It was a convenience to subscribers, especially if they were in business to have both Meaford and Owen Sound telephones.

Many times these people were called upon to deliver messages from one telephone exchange to the other which must have been an inconvenience to them, although the service was given willingly

When the Bell Telephone Company bought out the rural telephone companies these subscribers were not allowed to have more than one exchange.

Under this system the subscribers paid their telephone bill with their taxes while rental users received their bills quarterly

At a special meeting in February 1967, this Company was sold to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the sum of $40-000 00

SYDENHAM UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

In 1915 the Union Telephone Club was formed to provide telephone service to persons in the vicinity of Union and Superior Streets and the Tenth line of Sydenham Township. The Bell Telephone Company provided central service but at that time was not in a position to build lines in this particular area Each member invested seventy dollars in cash and the labour of constructing the lines was voluntary

As the Club continued to provide service it was felt that the members should be protected against liabilities that might occur as the result of accidents, and thus it was decided to become a limited liability company On the 5th of July, 1917 a Provincial Charter was granted to " The Sydenham Union Telephone Company Limited

The first officers of the Company were President, John Dorie, Vice-President, Jas. L. Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer, E. L. Kemp, Directors, D. J. McClarty, A. J. Carmichael, George McKay, W. H. Kemp and Wm. Frizzell.

The first telephones were common battery. In 1957 magneto telephones were installed and in 1959 they were converted to dial. The original telephone line numbers were 571 and 572.

Early records show the rates as $4.50 for six months service. The secretary-treasurer received $5.00 per year and the service repair man was to receive 10c. per phone per month. A portion of the agreement with the service repair man read as follows: "to give all phones an annual inspection and to repair all usual troubles occurring in the telephone system."

This Company provided service until 1965 when it was purchased by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and the Sydenham Union Telephone Company, Limited surrendered its charter.

THE WOODFORD TELEPHONE COMPANY

In 1912 Woodford telephone lines 691 and 692 were built, 691 starting on the townline and then west on the highway to the Baptist Church and south on the Fourth line to Norman Waterton's. 692 was on the Blind line from Woodford to the Derry line. Homer Neelands was the first secretary-treasurer and Sam Doran, the first president. In 1915, David Silverthorn was appointed secretary-treasurer. The shareholders were all given a chance to help with work on the line and wages were 30 cents an hour for a man. At that time the lines were easily put out of order by wind and storms when limbs would fall over the wires or poles would be broken. For directories which listed names and addresses with telephone numbers, in 1915 the price was $3.55 for 28 copies.

Presidents were Sam Doran, Robert McKay, Stanley Carr, Hiram Morris, David Silverthorn, Lusby Stonehouse, Clifford Long and George Best. Secretary-Treasurers included Homer Neelands, David Silverthorn, Emerson Long, Fred Manning and Cecil Long.

Through the years officers were re-elected. Linemen were David Silverthorn, Sam Doran, W. F. Dunn, Wm. Fraser, Clayton Eagles, Carl Beacock and Ken Vokes. The Secretary-Treasurer's salary in 1915 was $5.00 with increases through the years until the salary was raised to $25.00, in 1947.

In July 1927 directors met with St. Vincent Municipal Telephone Company to arrange charges for running their wires on Woodford Company poles from the townline to Woodford, as well as north on the townline.

In the spring of 1928 a sleet storm broke down telephone lines on Highway 26. A joint meeting was held in April, with Woodford, Silcote and Centre Road Companies re repairing lines as all companies' wires were on the same poles. These lines were without use of central operator for some time. Without the services of the operator subscribers could talk only on their own lines.

Woodford Telephone Company was incorporated in 1919. Several times through the years poles and lines had to be moved for construction work on the highway.

After being Secretary-Treasurer for twenty-eight years, Emerson Long passed away in October, 1946. Mr. Fred Manning was then appointed Secretary-Treasurer. After Mr. Manning's death in 1949, Cecil Long was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, with Lusby Stonehouse as President, in January 1950.

In 1951 this Company agreed to co-operate with the Centre Road and Silcote Companies to erect a cable as far as Bothwell's Corner at a cost of $40 per subscriber. This cable was supplied and installed by the Bell Telephone Company and also used by other telephone companies in Sydenham Township. In 1952 Secretary-Treasurer Cecil Long was to purchase batteries and install them for $10.00.

In November, 1954, it was decided that the Woodford Telephone Company would sell their share in the cable to the Bell Telephone Company and accept their service. In 1957 Woodford Telephone Company used their surplus funds to pay central fees, charging

only for long distance service from January to July. In 1959 dial system was installed.

1937
300 type desk set
The 300, with the bell in its base, was a complete change in styling and marked the end of the pedestal set. The metal used to make the housing gave way to plastic after World War II.

A telegraph office was located in Stinson's store at Woodford and many residents of to-day recall its existence and the tick, tick, tick of its operation.

THE RURAL PARTY LINE

Bertha M. C. Shaw

Did you ever waste your precious time getting through on a party line?
To be sure for the local gossips, everything's jake and fine.
A Sabbath day's journey well they take from Jerusalem to Jerico,
You might as well stop to listen and be strictly in the know
About the latest rumours and the tooth the baby's got
And what dear hubby'd better do and what he'd better well not.

A needy neighbour once did say when to our door he came
"I tried to get you on the phone. Who held forth I'll not name,
So in the end I hitched me up old Dobbin to the sleigh
Figured to drive the four miles round would save most half a day."
Another joked, in one day's hours he worked twenty six out of twenty four,
By cracky! The chit-chat phoners could easily beat that score.

What are we paying phone bills for? Why of course to listen in
For listening on a busy line can't be counted a major sin
I remember once a country miss who had a Toronto lad
Wrote him to call her up some day and this he did. By dad
She scarce had lifted receiver when she heard a neighbour's click
And what she said was not Hello, but Put up that receiver quick!"
The poor boy on the Toronto end, puzzled beyond belief,
Hung up at once and left the phone much to the lassie's grief
She called Long Distance promptly By chance she did get through
For why did you hang up on me?" My dear, You told me to.
Now this is the gospel truth I tell for the listener in shameless glee
Repeated the story word for word, both ends and the middle to me
Oh You can't beat a party line 'Tis as good as a vaudeville
Sure No one ever listens Yet oft the beans do spill
If you ask, Where did you get that news? Did you see him to inquire?"
The thoughtless answer, I heard on the phone, throws the fat right in the fire
Yes, a party line may worry one, purely on business bent,
But to learn what the outside world is at is maybe an hour well spent.

IT WAS COLD THEN

Oldtimers in this area used to tell about the bitter cold of the winters When the sun dogs played in a twilight sky there was bound to be a spell of weather not fit for man or beast It has been said the cold was sometimes so intense that a boy could not pat his dog Why? Because the poor animal's tail was frozen so stiff that it would break off if he wagged it

CHAPTER 1 CENTURY FARMS

CENTENNIAL PROJECT OF THE ONTARIO JUNIOR FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Distinctive Sign Marking Century Farms

As their Centennial project, The Ontario Junior Farmers' Association sponsored the supplying of Century Farm signs, at a nominal charge, to farmers whose property had remained with the descendants of the original owners for one hundred years or more. There are over fifty farms in Sydenham Township, whose proud right it is to display the attractive sign shown above at the homestead gateway.

The history of the Century Farms contained in the following section includes: (1) the farms which have remained in the same family name, (2) those that have had direct descendants although the surname has changed, (3) and a few that were Century farms before they were sold to another owner.

THE AITKEN FARM

Situated on the south west half of Lot 30, Concession B, the Aitken farm was taken out of Crown by Walter Aitken on November 13, 1848. The second fifty acres was obtained in 1851. The first log house was built down by the spring. The present stone house was built in either 1867 or 1868 and the present barn was built in the alternate year. The water supply is excellent with the well being a 12 foot stone walled dug well. The hydro was installed in the house in 1936.

Walter Aitken's son, James married Margaret McKeen in 1888 and they occupied the farm during their married life. After the death of Mr. Aitken, his widow carried on with the help of Mr. Tom Day, and since her death, the daughter, Miss Margaret Aitken, is the owner of Greenburn, the name of this picturesque century farm with its gentle slopes, stately elms and quiet simplicity.

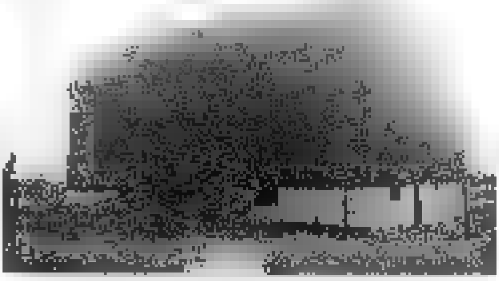
ARTHUR ALEXANDER FARM

During the year 1844, a claim for 200 acres on Lot 23, Concession 4, in the Township of Sydenham was registered with the Montreal Crown Land Office in that city by Lockland Currie. In or around the year 1845 a log house and a shed were built about 200 feet from the road north of the present dwellings in a small grove which still stands.

Upon Mr. Currie's death in 1864, the land was willed to his daughter, Margaret Currie, who in 1866 married Alexander "Sandy" Alexander. About 1868 an eight room log house and a frame barn were erected after which the original house was sold and moved.

After the retirement of Sandy Alexander in 1899, his son James took over the operation of the farm and farmed until his death in 1936, during which time the present cement block house was built by Jack Currie in 1909 and the present barn in 1918, the stone mason being Norton Johnson. After the death of his father the operation of the farm fell to Arthur Alexander who resides there with his wife, the former Muriel Hutchinson, and their two children.

THE LINTON ANDERSON FARM



Thomas Anderson, Sr., came from the Isle of Wight in Ireland and settled here in a log house on the 16th day of April in 1847. This farm is Lot 1, Concession 5, Sydenham Township. The Crown Deed was registered on May 13, 1854. His son, Thomas, Jr., took over this farm in 1877 and in 1930 Thomas Jr.'s son, John, secured the property and in 1945 Linton Anderson and his family became the fourth and fifth generations to live here. Linton married Marie Sutherland of Holland Township and they had three children, Ivan, Laura and Ken.

The hydro was installed in 1949. The present house is of frame construction with insul brick siding, part of the structure was erected by Thomas Anderson, Sr., with a new kitchen and two upstairs bedrooms being added by the present owner, Linton Anderson, in 1956.

ELMER ARMSTRONG FARM

John Armstrong, his wife and two sons came out from Dumfriesshire, Scotland in the year 18[illegible]. They lived on the Lake Shore for one year. In 18[illegible], they got fifty acres from the Crown which was all bush. Here they built a log house and barn on the east side of the road below the creek. In the year 18[illegible] they built a stone house on the west side of the road. A barn was built before the house.

[illegible] Family Home

There were [illegible] acres by then [illegible] at the creek and [illegible] where the house and barn were located. Later more land was acquired and the farm became [illegible] acres. Now the farm consists of S.E. [illegible] and Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible], [illegible] acres and Lot [illegible] Concession [illegible], [illegible] acres.

There were three sons and six daughters in the family. At the time of Mr. Armstrong's death in [illegible], the farm was left to his youngest son, John. He lived on it with his mother and in 18[illegible] married Agnes Brown. They had four sons and four daughters. The owner laid [illegible] of pipe from a spring at the creek to the house to

Raised Before the House Was Erected,
Barn is in Good Condition

have continual running water in a trough outside. In later years it was piped to the barn and the house. This farm has always been in the same family. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong lived there until their youngest son, Elmer, was married to Elizabeth Thompson and they are the present owners. They have three sons.

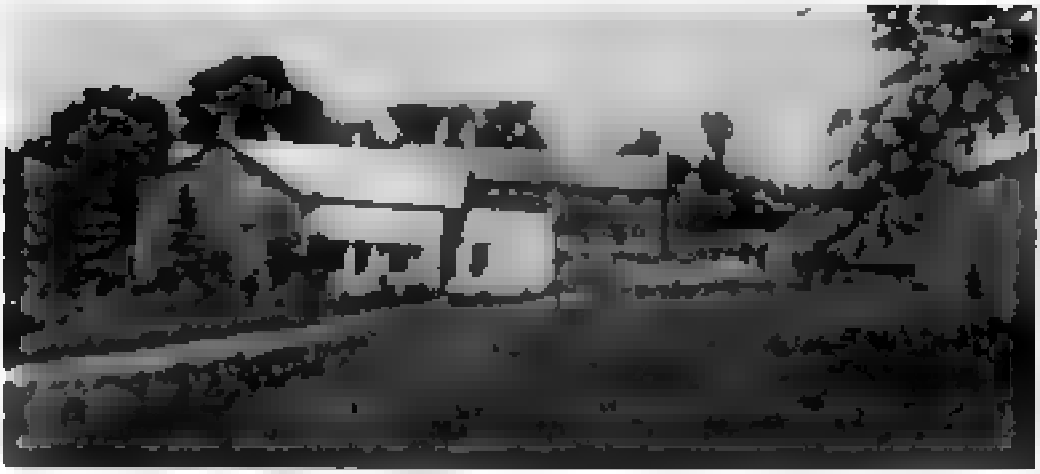
THE VICTOR BASSINGTHWAITE FARM

The farm occupied by Victor Bassingthwaite and his family was secured from the Crown by David Armstrong in 1845. He was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, coming to the Lakeshore Line when in his late twenties and settling on the farm on the north east half of Lot 35, Concession C, Sydenham. David Armstrong was the great grandfather of the present owner of the farm, Victor Bassingthwaite.

Being a carpenter by trade, David Armstrong built his own home, in the new land. As far as can be ascertained the present dwelling is the original house which was built along with the barn. This is one of the few log houses still in use in the present day.

House Erected By Original Owner More Than A Century Ago

THE BLACKSHAW PROPERTY



The Blackshaws came to the Leith area from England, as records show, as far back as 1838. The records are contained in a general account book which the Blackshaw Brothers today possess. This book belonged to a Samuel Blackshaw, who operated an oatmeal mill and general store on the bank of the Harkness River, just North of Leith.

Members of Samuel Blackshaw's family were Sam, James, William, Annie and Sarah. Sam's children were Alfred, Robert and Merissa. Alfred's children, residing in our midst, are Percy, of Owen Sound, Edgar, of Toronto, and Orville, of Florida. Annie married Henry Brown, of St. Vincent. James married Elizabeth Taylor, of St. Vincent; Joe and John were their two sons. Joe married Jean Burr of Wiarton. Their children are James, Wilfred, Margaret and Viola. James' second wife was Mary Oliver, of Sullivan. It is noteworthy that Mary died on November 10, 1963, in her ninety fifth year. Their two sons are Harry of the Century Farm and William, School Principal in the town of Newmarket; the latter married Iva Rye, of Newmarket and is now retired.

James Blackshaw bequeathed to Bill and Harry diaries dating from 1883 to September, 1964.

The present farm, which is known as "Bayview Farm," is located on Lot 18 and South half of 18 and 19. The part above Concession

A consists of fifty acres and the section below bordering the Bay amounts to sixty acres. Farther North along the road is Lot 16 (40 acres) used for grazing purposes at the present. Lot 15 (50 acres) is a subdivision containing a summer resort section known as Sunset Beach, Sunset Beach has attractive cottages whose tenants are all splendid people. Sam Blackshaw in the past lived below Concession A and James lived above the road in terms of the Century Farm. The sixty acre parcel was added to the 50 acres proper in 1896. Orchards were maintained on both sections up until three years ago. Mixed farming has been the order of the day over the years.

The barn consists of two sections. The East half is at least 80 years old. The west end is 72 years in existence. The brick house has the shape of an L. This portion is filled in with a spacious sunroom. There are two bathrooms, one upstairs and the other on the main floor. The home is oil and coal heated. Three horse chestnut trees of considerable height afford much shade and beauty to the old home. Worthy of mention are the two matching blue spruce trees immediately to the South of the house. The lawns are spacious with attractive flowers and shrubs.

The telephone system was acquired in 1912. Hydro has been in existence for approximately twenty years.

Antiques and old implements are evident to a considerable degree adding to the interest of this early home.

May I make it clear that the Miller's Family for the most part, lived for a goodly number of years on either section of the Century Farm, at one time or another.

THE BOTHWELL MANOR FARMS

Bothwell Manor Farm, Lot 19 Concession 10, Sydenham Township, was bought from the Crown in 1846 by Hugh Gun Campbell for the sum of eighty pounds.

John Bothwell, born on March 5, 1828, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to Canada first to St John's, Newfoundland, in 1852, and after a short stay in Toronto, Sharon and Pickering where he was Postmaster until 1859, came first on the Northern Railway to Collingwood and then on foot to Owen Sound. It was here that he set up store as a general merchant. He had practised his trade as a draper in both Glasgow, Scotland and in Toronto. On returning from a second trip to Scotland in 1862 and finding that his store had been burned out and his farm manager had left he decided to move his family on to the farm and make farming his full time occupation.

It was in 1862 that John Bothwell bought from Hugh Gun Campbell Lot 19, Concession 10, for the sum of $4000.00. There was a log house of nine rooms and fifteen acres of cleared land. It is recalled that when the first 100 acres was cleared the land was divided into 12 acre plots with a board fence around each plot. One man had almost a year round job digging post holes at 7¢ per hole.

In 1886 the present large home was built, 36′ by 40′, two stories of the three storied home were of brick 14″ thick, with a nine ft. cellar. George Staples, of Owen Sound, was the architect. George Suter was the original contractor, although it was John Middlebro, who finished the masonry work. McClelland did the plastering and Richards the painting.

The Mansard Roof and Bull's-eye Dormers echo the French Renaissance Second Empire Period, a revival which spread throughout Europe and America in the Romantic period of the 70's and 80's. A spacious veranda was added in 1925. When hydro was installed the buildings were wired but picturesque hanging lamps now contain Mazda bulbs instead of kerosene and provide the proper atmosphere for the wonderfully preserved Victorian furniture.

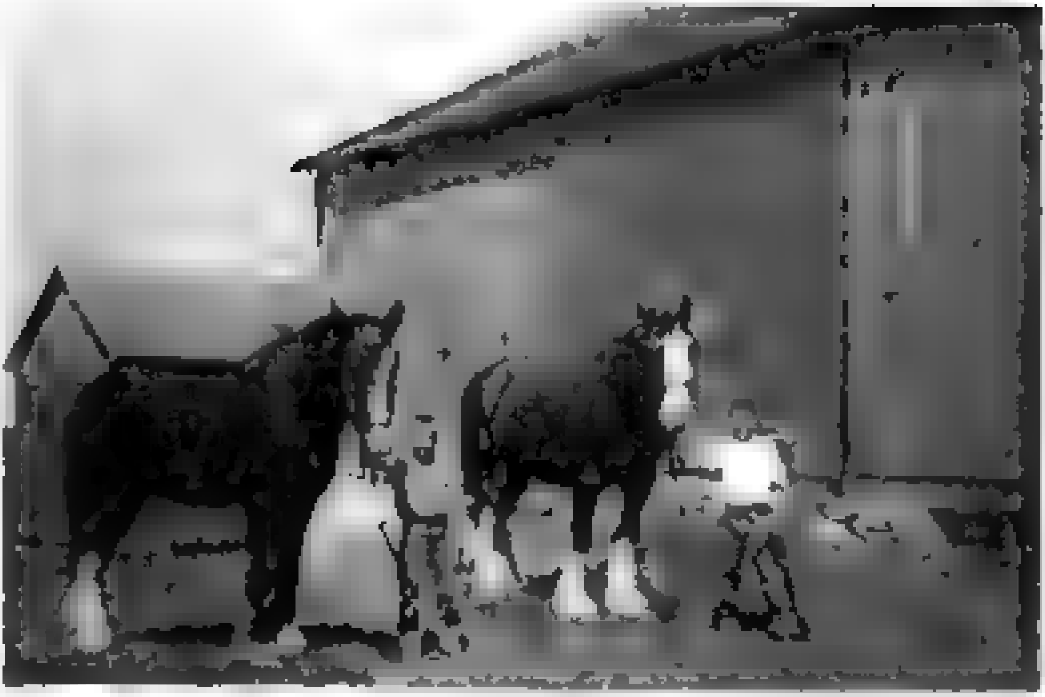
An object of much interest is the chair lift which provides transportation up the stairs on the same principle as the old San Francisco's famed cable cars. The cable is activated by an electric motor which shuts off automatically when the chair contacts a braking switch, top or bottom.

John Bothwell was twice married and he had a family of fifteen, ten sons and five daughters. In 1882 John Bothwell acquired Mander's Corner and its old hotel to square off his holdings. He built a new two storey brick building 40' by 60' with 14" stone foundation on this property at Bothwell's Corner and since that time it has served as hotel, dairy, Sydenham Council Chamber, store and community centre. Wm. Ormiston bought this building in 1920 and it was taken over by the Provincial Department of Highways in 1955 and demolished when the road was widened. S.S. No. [illegible] [illegible] School has been located on this property north of the old barn, and the [illegible] Township Agricultural Society Building, erected in [illegible] was located adjacent to the school property.

After the death of John Bushnell in [illegible], the farm was held in the estate for ten years when it was bought by his son George A. Bushnell who for a time had traveled for the McLaughlin [illegible] Company. George was the only one to make farming his life's work. George married Mary Campbell McKay and they had three sons.

[illegible] and operated around 1912

A four acre lot under the rock on Lot [illegible] 1 N.C.R. as well as the water rights on Lot [illegible] 1 N.C.R. were purchased in [illegible] and spring water was brought by pipe from this range of rocks a mile east to the Bushnell buildings. As the source of supply is [illegible] above the [illegible] top no pumping is required to assure an adequate supply for all household and farm needs. The water supply has never been a



In front of the barn, John and Gordon Bothwell, fourth generation son, proudly display Winnie and May, the last of the farm's Clydesdales.

terrupted even in the driest summer or the coldest winter. Some eight properties receive their water supply from these springs.

In 19[illegible]3, George erected a frame house for the accommodation of farm help, just north of the orchard which produces mainly Northern Spy and McIntosh apples.

The creek which runs through the Bothwell farms is one of the finest rainbow spawning streams and is well known to ardent fishermen throughout Ontario.

Although in earlier years mixed farming was in evidence with poultry, swine, Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, the latter on several occasions being sold overseas. Today a more specialized cattle operation is carried on by the present owner, Gordon M. Bothwell and his family and an additional 250 acres, 150 of which is directly across from the homestead on parts of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 10, complete the holding. The other 100 acres is N. Lot 22, Concession 10.

WILLIAM CATHRAE FARM

Martin Cathrae and his wife, Mary, natives of Scotland, purchased this one hundred acre farm some time in 1860-1863, as shown on the tax rate bills of U.S.S. No. 9, Sydenham and St. Vincent, from William McLean and paid $150.00. They came here from Annan with their family and built a log house on their property.

Their family: Frank, died with yellow fever, William, married Fannie Armstrong, Nellie, married George Cameron, Hugh, died in Saskatchewan, John, married Margaret Cannon.

John Cathrae was born at Annan. As a young man he was enrolled as a Private in Number Three Company, Thirty-First Regiment, at Leith in 1862. The Company met once a week at Dunedin, as Annan was then called, to prepare against the Fenians attacking. As a Veteran of this Company, the Ontario government, in about 1900, presented him with a medal, which is now in the possession of his son, William Cathrae, and a free grant of land in Northern Ontario.

On March 12, 1875, John Cathrae bought the farm from his father. In 1885, he built the present stone house. His two elder sons, Martin and James, drew stone from the farm for the house. The family were: Elizabeth, died at 15 years of age, Martin, married Ethel De Le Ree, James, married Mary Anderson, Mary, married Arthur Torrie, Jessie, married William Gerrie, Margaret, married David Reid, Frank, never married, Jack, married Mary Capling, William, married Lottie Johnston, Nellie, married Elmore Walters.

William Cathrae married Lottie Johnston and took over the homestead where he has lived all his life. They have a family of six children: Blanche, married Lloyd Sutherland; Marie, married Keith Dixon (their children: Roger, Rae, Marlene, Dennis, Marilyn, Randy); William, not married, living at home; Douglas, married Orla McCutcheon; Ted, married Frances Bell (their children, Lynn, Ricky, John); Carol, married Harvey Parkin (their children: Beverley, Carl, John David.)

John and Margaret Cathrae, along with members of their family, in front of their home, built with stone drawn from their farm in 1885. Their daughter Margaret planted the maple tree beside which the family is standing.

There have been four generations of the Cathrae family living on this farm, E ½ Lot 1, Concession 3, Sydenham Township. Mixed farming has been carried on throughout the years.

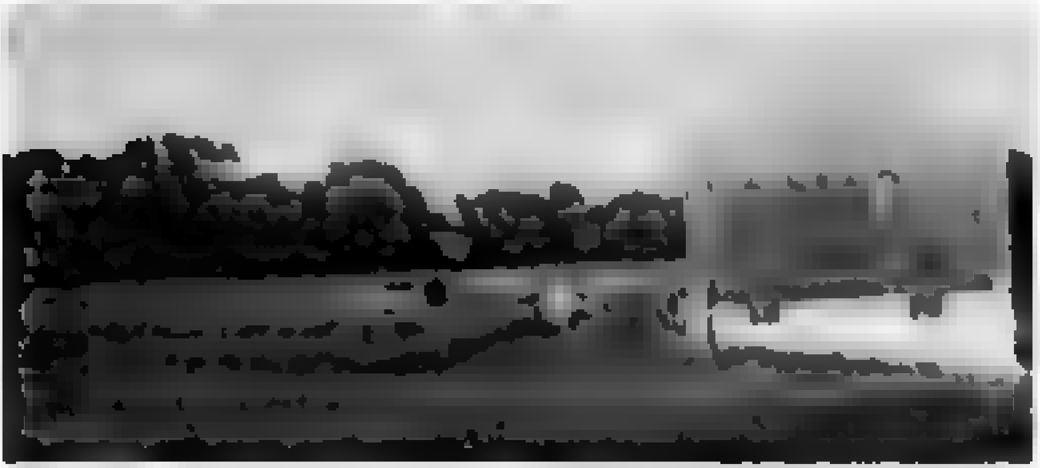
THE ALEX. CARMICHAEL FARM

On October 12, 1860 this farm was purchased from the Crown by Neil Morrison and was comprised of 50 acres, being the N ½ of the S ½ Lot 4, Concession 4, Sydenham Township.

In 1867, on February 26th, Dougald Carmichael bought this acreage from Neil Morrison. On August 23, 1881, the property was registered in John Carmichael's name and on December 15, 1890, sold to Alex. Carmichael. February 9, 1904, the land was taken over by Wm. Alex. Carmichael and the present owner obtained possession on November 22, 1938.

The original house was log and now forms the front part of the house and a garage

It is recalled that John C. Morrison, Jim Morrison and Dan Morrison, the latter two cousins and no relative of the former, and a fourth man shingled the entire barn in one day.



Alex. (Tom) Carmichael who now resides on the farm is married to the former Mildred [illegible] and they have three daughters: Naomi, Mrs. Douglas Van Horne of Don Mills; Gale, Mrs. Norman [illegible] of Walkerton; and Yvonne Carmichael of Toronto.

THE FRED DAY FARM

The Fred Day farm is situated two miles north of Annan in Sydenham Township, on Concession B, Lot 27, and north half of Lot 29, consisting of 100 acres. Lot 27 was bought from the Crown in 1847 by Mr. John Day, who resided on it until his death, when taken over by Alfred Day in 1881 and then by Fred Day in 1912, who lived on it until 1950 when all but the house and lot was sold to Miss Margaret Aitken, who in turn sold to the present owner, Alvin Briggs, in 1959.

A family cemetery plot was set aside by John Day known as "Daywood Cemetery." This is no longer used for burial and was sold with the farm, not specially reserved, to A. Briggs.

The house situated in N.E. Corner of Lot 27 is owned and occupied still by Mr. Fred Day, who reserved the property with one and a half acres of land. The original house was a frame structure, but a new kitchen was built in 1937 and later in 1952 it was covered with insul brick siding and roofed with asphalt shingles. Hydro was installed in 1944 and we have enjoyed telephone service since 1900, this Annan line being one of the earliest completed. A pressure system on a basement cistern supplies water for household purposes.

This farm has a large barn, driving shed and hen house, which presently houses machinery, the barn being enlarged in 1916, when a shed was added. Over the years, a windmill and drilled well system supplied the water, but when an adequate supply failed, a large barn cistern was built in 1938 and a deep water hole dug to keep up the necessary supply.

Mixed farming was carried on always, with usually a flock of sheep of 25 or 30, besides cattle and hogs. A small bush lot containing sugar maples used to supply the wood for heat and maple syrup was made in the old fashioned sugar kettles over an open fire, sufficient for family needs. No wood is used now, but oil space heaters supply heat in the home.

Once, a thrifty orchard surrounded the house, but over the years old trees blew down or stopped producing and were not replaced, so only enough apples for family use are harvested.

THE TOM DAY FARM 1848-1967

Great Grandfather Peter Day came from New Brunswick bringing his wife and family. The Days were originally from England. Peter Day had a family of four sons and three daughters. The sons were George, Robert, Sidney and Thomas. He obtained a patent from the Crown on October 26, 1848 for Lot 26, Concession B, Sydenham.

Grandfather Thomas Day married Flora Cameron but I have no record of the date of their marriage. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, Daniel, Charlie Peter, and Thomas. The daughter died in childhood.

The original house was of log construction. The one we live in now was built in 1860 when my father, Charlie Peter, was four years old. He grew to manhood and married Hannah Buzza in the year 1878. There were three sons and two daughters, Harvey, William and Thomas, Jean and Hannah.

Harvey went west in 1902 and worked on a farm near Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for a year, then went to British Columbia and bought a shingle mill and continued in the lumber business until his retirement. He died in 1940.

William taught school at Balaclava for a year, then went west and taught a few years before buying a general store in Fort McLeod, Alberta. He is still in the store business with his youngest son.

Thomas J. Day, the writer, grew to manhood on the farm and bought it in 1915. He then married Florence Ann McInnis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McInnis, on Feb. 24, 1915, at their home at Briar Hill. The marriage was performed by the Rev. J. B. Fraser, pastor of Daywood, Annan and Leith Presbyterian Churches, of that time. We have carried on in a general farming way, milked cows, churned butter for a few years, then sold cream to the Owen Sound Creamery, kept a flock of sheep, some pigs and horses in their day.

Jean Mildred Day taught school at Garryowen and Strathhaven, then married John Anderson in 1911 and still lives on a farm at Strathaven.

Hannah taught school at Leith and St. John's, St. Vincent, for a few years, then went in training for a nurse in preparation to being a medical missionary. She went to India and was a missionary there for several years, where she married Rev. A. A. Scott. After Mr. Scott's health failed they returned to Canada, where he died. She is now nursing part time in a Toronto Hospital and working with New Canadians, teaching them English and doing social work.

The telephone was installed when Leith and Annan Telephone Club was formed early in the new century. Hydro was installed in 1951 and bathroom in 1961. The present barn was built in 1899 of frame construction with cedar shingles, but is now covered with steel. In length it is 38 feet by 60 feet, with 20' posts.

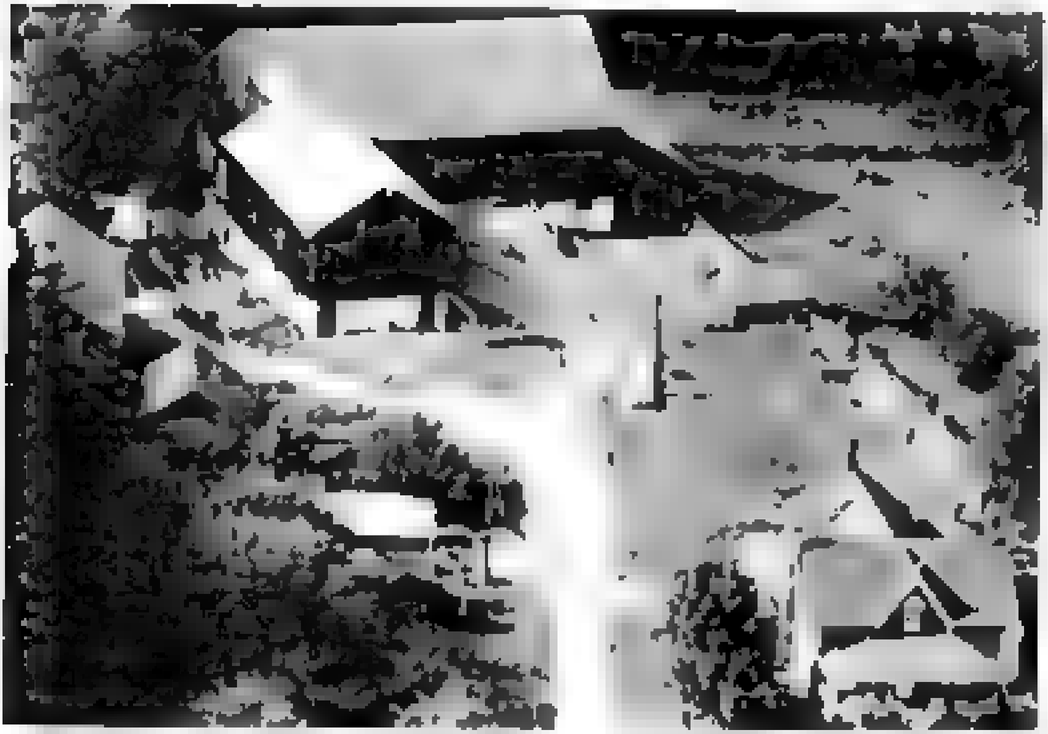
We have a family of three daughters, Dorothy, Ruth and Bernice. Dorothy graduated from O.S.C.V.I. and Stratford Normal School, then taught school for a number of years at Sunny Valley. She married Jack Jordison, of Chatsworth, where they started the Chatsworth Community Dairy, which they sold to Aubrey Barber in 1959. Mr. Jordison is deceased.

Ruth, after graduating from O.S.C.V.I., went in training in the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound, then joined T.C.A.

Company and was an Air Hostess for 15 years. She married Richard Wright June 27, 1963, and is now living in Miami, Florida.

Bernice, after graduating from Northern Business College, Owen Sound, joined the C. M. Elvidge Co. Stockbrokers in Owen Sound and is still their bookkeeper.

THE DURIE FARM



In the year 1849, from their rented farm in Torbay, Fifeshire, Scotland, David Durie and his wife, Jane Smith, started for Glasgow on the first lap of their voyage to a new and strange life in a new, wild country and after a long slow trip arrived in Canada. On the fourteenth of September, they bought their first land in the new world. It consisted of 84 acres situated near the town of Sydenham in Sydenham Township, Waterloo County, Wellington District, in the province of Canada. According to description on the Indenture of

Sale this farm was purchased from John and Margaret Mooney for the sum of 125 pounds and 5 shillings.

Mr and Mrs Mooney later bought a farm near Rocky Saugeen. Their daughter became Nellie McClung , the well known writer, to whom a Cairn was erected near Chatsworth. Ontario, by the Grey County Women's Institute

All business connected with the purchase of this farm was conducted through the registry office at Guelph and that made several trips on foot necessary One trip involved the purchase of two sheep from the Mooneys Sheep were very essential in those days. Many settlers were known to have walked for miles to purchase wool from which they wove their broadcloth to make their homespun clothing When the land was cleared the wheat was carried on their backs to be ground into flour at Inglis Falls, where a water power mill was built

The present house was built in 1866 and the contract price was $865.00 for everything except the stone, brick sand and lime The David Durie family consisted of three girls and one boy all born in this country The daughters each in turn married Jean became Mrs. H Kemp Elizabeth. Mrs. R Thomson Anne, Mr John Thomson David's wife Jane Smith died in 1858 He then married Mrs. Margaret Mitchell wife of the late John Chisholm Mitchell in 1859 David died in 1900 and his second wife in 1898 David Durie's son. John Durie, and his wife Catherine Mackay operated this farm until 1941, when he passed on at 87 years of age His wife died in 1935

One boy John was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism and was confined to bed for over a year This left him quite lame and necessitated the use of a cane all his life

During these years. twenty seven acres were purchased on the fronting of Union Street in about 1904 All land from the 10th line Sydenham West. was taken out of the town of Owen Sound and annexed to Sydenham and a new section formed A school was also built. telephone and hydro were installed the former about 1912 and hydro in 1935

Three children were born: Margaret (Mrs. Alex McKerroll), Jessie (Mrs. A. Rae) and David. David and his wife, the former Jessie Locke, and daughter, Kathryn, a student at Waterloo University, assisted by Wm. Foulds are still on the farm.

THE ALBERT ELLIOT FARM

The Century Farm of Albert Elliott on Lot 16, Con. 1, N.C.R. comprises 100 acres. East half of Lot 16 was procured from the Crown by Daniel Lamont in May, 1842 and on January 20, 1854 Daniel Lamont and his wife sold the same property to Robert Elliott (Albert's grandfather). On January 2, 1862 West half of Lot 16 was taken from the Crown by the same Robert Elliott.

On the back North West corner of this farm a sawmill was built and was operated by William Davis. Power to run this mill was supplied by the falls near by.

Also, in the house at the mill the first church service or prayer meetings were held sponsored by a Bible Society. A few lilac bushes remain to mark the location of this early home. Later, on the North West corner of this property, near the present highway, a Methodist Church was erected. Dr. Danard, uncle of the late Dr. Danard of Owen Sound, was the minister. In 1877 this building was remodelled into a school. It was the school Albert Elliott's parents attended.

The first buildings on this farm, a house and barn, were built of logs. At this time practically all the land was bush. Albert's father remembers hearing the wolves as they ran along the trail where the sideroad is today. He also told of wild cats which stole their hens from beneath old log stables. They used oxen to do the hard work. He recalled churning their own butter and storing it in butter tubs. These tubs of butter were sold in Owen Sound at the Lloyds and Scully Farms. A large ladle was pushed to the bottom of the tub of butter to test it. Butter had to be the same colour, texture, etc. throughout or they were made to take a reduction in price. These tubs were kept in a milk house built of stone, as the homes had no basements. The cream was gathered at the different farms in a large tank.

They made their candles in square molds. There was a large slough in the front field where they washed the wool. Dad Elliott mentioned as a young child almost meeting a sad fate when he fell into the slough but was rescued by a heroic sister. No paint was used on the home. Soft soap made from their own homemade lye from ashes was used to keep the house clean.

Albert's grandfather built a lime kiln somewhere near the side road and got enough lime to build a new roughcast house to replace the log one. Sometime afterward he built a small frame barn where the barn stands today. This was built in the usual manner by a Bee and with all the bounty of that day supplied for the man. However everyone shouldered his responsibility and no one was intoxicated.

In 1897 Albert's father, Robert Elliott, built a frame house near the roughcast one and on November 9th of the same year brought his bride, Agnes Hutchinson, to live there.

Some years later he widened the barn under the supervision of the framer, William Alexander. Robert Elliott and family lived there until 1918 when they purchased the farm where he resided until his death, retaining ownership of the homestead.

In 1932 Albert Elliott bought the homestead from his father and moved the frame house to its present location. Their kitchen was built chiefly from the lumber taken from the roughcast house.

On August 27, 1932, Albert married the former Victoria Hindle, the local school teacher, and they bought a few head of cattle, a team of horses, some implements, and started farming. As this farm had not been occupied for a number of years many improvements were necessary. Some of these included stoning and gravelling the lane, roofing and siding, cementing stables, building a garage and draining some of the land. Water was piped from a spring to the house and in 1949 they installed the hydro. A year later a bathroom was put in and a silo was built.

In October, 1948, they purchased from Mr. and Mrs. James Sibbald their 100 acre farm located at Lot 16, Concession 2, N.C.R. This property was taken from the Crown by Archie McLaren in 1846. In 1847 McLarens sold the farm to Lewis Boodie. From 1847 to 1904 this property was in the Boodie name. There were two sets of buildings, one at the front of the place, the other situated more toward the back.

In 1904, John Campbell purchased this property and in 1914 Campbell sold to George Scarrow. In 1920 Scarrows sold to William J. Long. In 1926 Longs sold to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Couper. In 1931 Mr. Couper sold to Roy Armstrong. In 1939 Mr. and Mrs. Roy Armstrong moved away and Agnes Sibbald became the owner. The next owner was James Sibbald and in 1948 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Elliott bought the farm and still have it in their possession in 1966. They have one daughter, Marie, also a school teacher, and she is now Mrs. Hardie, of Toronto.

FETTES FARM

Our ancestors were Michael and Margaret Cullen Fettes. Michael Fettes came from Alnwick, England, and his wife, from Scotland. Their family were James, Michael, Mary (Mrs. John Sutherland), Jane, (Mrs. David Robertson) and Kate (Mrs. James H. Lemon.)

View of the James Fettes Farm from the Air

Our parents were James and Sarah McKnight Fettes. Their family included Robert, Orilla, Mary, Mrs. Milford Johnson, Sincote, Margaret, Bessie, James and Reginald on the old homestead.

Grandfather had decided to go to St. Vincent, but was advised to settle on the good land of Sydenham, where the first fifty acres were free. The next fifty acres were bought from James Decker for 75£ in 1852.

The first house was built near the barn, of log construction, with two rooms, in 1847. The first barn was built on the same site as the present one, and was 70 x 2'. As far as we know they had a team of oxen. The water was supplied from a spring near the house.

The present house was built on the fifty acres bought from Mr. Decker, by a Mr. Telford of Annan. Electricity was installed in 1930, the telephone (Balaclava Telephone Co.) in 1918, the bathroom in 1950. The present barn was built in 1898 of frame structure, size 70'x72'.

It's mixed farming, special crop being wheat.

In 1861 one hundred acres were bought from Thomas Johnstone. An addition to the house was built in 1950. The first barn was burned in 1898, cause unknown. A small orchard was planted in 1853, more planted in 1880. A homemade wooden threshing machine was used for many years. There was no reforestation.

Taxes on the property for the year 1903 were $33.66, for 1925 $ 55.50, 1950 $218.71 and for 1966 $308.44.

The situation of the farm is Lots 9 and 10, Concession C, Sydenham Township. The name of the farm is "Cedar Braes."

THE FRASER FARM

Thomas and Isabella Cameron Fraser

Thomas Fraser was born in Rochester, New York State, in 1837, and when a boy came with his parents, who were Irish born, to the Township of Brock in Ontario. In 1862 he and his brother, Robert, came to Balaclava in Sydenham Township, where they settled. They bought Lot 7, Concession A, Sydenham Township in 1862.

Thomas (1837-1913) married Isabella Cameron (1848-1913) daughter of Charles and Jane Cameron, of Scottish descent. Children born to them were: Jennie (1863-1911) who married Charles Lemon and lived at Annan; Mary (1866-1921) who married Charles Husband and lived at Kemble; Margaret (1871-1937) who married Archibald MacDonald and lived at Garryowen; James A. (1868-1955) who married Eliza Jane Reid (1869-1955) daughter of George and Flora McNeil Reid of Leith; and Robert C. (1874-1949) who lived in Saskatchewan.

James A. rented this farm from his father, when he was married in 1898, and his parents retired to live at Annan, and then in 1905 he bought the farm.

Children of James A. and his wife (Eliza Jane Reid): George C., who married Janet (Jean) Johnstone, daughter of George and Eliza King Johnstone of Johnstone, and great granddaughter of John Telfer, the first Government Land Agent of Sydenham, later known as Owen Sound; Jennie (Jean) who married Thomas A. Ramage of Massie and now living in Owen Sound; and Izetta also living in Owen Sound.

George C. bought this farm from his father in 1923 and his parents retired to lived in Owen Sound.

Children of George C. and his wife: Dorothy, who married Ron Durham and lives in Hamilton, they have two children, Joy and Randy; Muriel, who died in 1944 at the age of eighteen; Beverley living with his parents on this farm; and William, living in Sarnia.

Robert C. and George C. both served overseas in the armed forces in the 1914-1918 war.

All the children mentioned attended Johnstone Presbyterian, later United Church, and Public School Section No. 8, in Sydenham Township.

This farm of 142 acres is situated on Concession A and runs to the Georgian Bay. The first house was log, and the present house was built of stone about 1876. The present barn built in 1899 was badly damaged in the big wind storm of Good Friday in 1913. An addition was built in 1916 making a 62'x96' T shaped building. An implement shed was built in 1910.

The well first had a wooden pump. A windmill was installed in 1910, which filled a large tank in the barn and this also supplied running water in the house. Then a pressure system was installed with the coming of electricity in 1949, and a bathroom in the house in 1959. In 1910 the telephone was installed from the Balaclava Telephone Company. The taxes increased by four times the amount from 1900 to the 1920's, and twelve times the amount from 1900 to 1966. Mixed farming is carried on with outstanding yields of wheat and oats.

In 1951 ninety acres of Lot 8 were purchased from Arthur Scott and this now makes the present acreage 232.

J. ARNOLD FRIZZELL FARM

Picture taken in 1880 shows the brick home of J. Arnold Frizzell at "Riverbank Farm". John Frizzell, the original owner of the farm, with his wife and their three children (left to right, Eliza, William John and Dorinda) and a farm worker (holding the team) are shown.

John Frizzell, the fifth son of Mrs. Dorinda West Frizzell, settled on this one hundred acre tract of land in 1853. His eldest brother, Robert, had in 1850 registered the claim in John's name at the Crown Lands Office in Durham. He built a log house and a log barn on his property in 1853. The Crown Lands Deed was issued to him on May 23, 1874, for which he paid $1.50 cash per acre.

In 1883 John married Rebecca Newman. Their family was Dorinda, William John and Eliza.

Mr. Frizzell built the present frame barn in the early 1870's and put the stone foundation under it in 1880. He built the present fine brick house in 1884. His first livestock was a yoke of oxen and a cow.

William John Frizzell received the Crown Deed of his father's 100 acres and was married to Clara Latimer at Eugenia, in 1920

William John Frizzell, with his horses in front of the barn in 1911 His sisters, Dorinda and Eliza. are in the buggy with their driving horse, Minnie

The orchard consisting of a few apple trees was planted in the early days, but the severe frosts of the winter of 1933-34 when the thermometer dipped to as low as 50 and 60 degrees below zero, killed all these trees.

The water supply consists of a good spring stream and a dug well The telephone was installed in our house in about 1951 by the Bell Telephone System, hydro electric power in 1949

John Arnold Frizzell son of William and Clara Frizzell, the third generation, married Margaret Turner, of Chesley, on October 10, 1959 They now reside on this farm.

DAVID FRIZZELL FARM

It was in the late 40's when the Frizzells came from Sligo, Ireland, to the area not far from the present hamlet of Bognor Six Frizzells on homesteads within less than two square miles gave rise to the name, "Frizzell Settlement "

The David Frizzell homestead, consisting of 100 acres on the south half of Lot 11, Concession 3, Sydenham Township, was taken from the Crown Lands Office in Durham by Robert Frizzell, Sr., the oldest of seven brothers, in the late [illegible], when he first came to Canada.

Friendly Acres, the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. David Frizzell, as it appeared prior to the time when the trees of the apple orchard were killed by 50 degree below zero frosts of the winter of 1933-34. The orchard had been planted in pioneer days by the first owner, David Frizzell, Sr.

David Frizzell, Sr., early pioneer and first resident of the property, married Jane Crawford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. Of this union six sons and two daughters were born: Robert, Thomas, William, David, John, James, Frances (Mrs. George McKinley), and Martha (Mrs. Frank O'Brien.)

The second son, Thomas, who married Beatrice Rorke, and whose daughters were Kathleen (Mrs. F. S. Rivers) and Catherine (Mrs. S. W. Brownlee), occupied the farm from [illegible] to 1912, at which time they moved to their village home in Bognor.

The oldest son and heir to the homestead, Robert, who married Ethel Henning in [illegible], returned to the farm in 1912 along with their one son, David, and their three daughters, Anna, who died in that year, Frances and Alice (Mrs. A. V. Langton).

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frizzell occupied the farm until their son's marriage to Wilma Boggs in 1955 and they retired to Bognor.

David Fleming Frizzell and his wife, Wilma, took over the homestead in 1955 and are still the owners in 1967.

WILLIAM GILLIES FARM

Brick House Built in 1926 by Angus Gillies

In the year 1847, Archibald Gillies, his wife, Ann, and their eight children, namely, Isabella, Annie, Mary, Janet, Archie, John, Duncan, and Peter, left their native land, Argyllshire, Isle of Islay, Scotland. It took them nine weeks to cross the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. They settled temporarily near Fergus. Mr. Gillies journeyed north to the Bognor area to locate a home for himself and his family. He arrived at the top of what is now known as Cathrae's hill at Lot

1, on the 2nd and 3rd Concession road of Sydenham Township. As it was near nightfall, he crawled into the hollow trunk of a big tree which the wind had blown over and there he spent his first night in the Bognor area. Through a small opening in the forest he could see a vast area of primeval forest. Thus it was that he staked a claim of 400 acres below the hill, one hundred acres for each son. This land became known as Lots 2 and 3, Concession 3, Sydenham Township. Mr. Gillies and his family settled on the S ½ Lot 3, now known as the Gillies homestead.

On a knoll near a creek at the front of the farm, Mr. Gillies built a log shanty. A barn was also built. Misfortune and sadness overtook this pioneer family. Predatory bears destroyed the early plantings of wheat, which had been sown in between the green stumps. Early frosts also sometimes took a heavy toll of the wheat crop.

In 1854, Archibald Gillies passed away at the age of 65 years and was buried in a mould near the front of the farm as there were no cemeteries in this section at that time. When McLean's Cemetery on the Town Line of Sydenham and Holland Townships was opened later, the remains were reinterred there, he being the second person buried in that cemetery. On his tombstone is this inscription:—

Remember me as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, so you shall be
Prepare for death and follow me

His wife, Ann, passed away in 1875. Gaelic was the language spoken by this Highland Scottish family.

Archie settled on S ½ Lot 2, John on N ½ Lot 2, Duncan on the homestead S ½ Lot 3, which he bought from the Crown on April 10, 1867, for $200.00, and Peter on N ½ Lot 3.

In the late 1860's Duncan Gillies married Mary McArthur and they had six children, namely: Archie, Angus, Annie, Peter, Margaret and Mary. Of this family, Mary, Mrs. James Shute, Owen Sound, still survives. Tragedy struck in 1885, when Peter, 8 years of age, was fatally kicked by a horse. Pictured above is the log house which Duncan built for his wife and family. It is still in good repair and is now used for a garage.

In 1902 the barn was enlarged and a stone foundation built under it. A large orchard was also planted. At first oxen were used to do the farm work as well as for travel, but were later replaced by horses. There was plenty of water with a creek running through the front of the farm, and another one through the back of the property. The creek at the back still flows the year round and supplies water for the cattle, but the one at the front dries up during the summer. These spring creeks at one time teemed with fish. Spring fed wells were dug to supply the house and the stable with water.

In about 1910 Duncan and his wife, Mary, retired to the village of Bognor. Duncan passed away in 1922 at the age of 84 years and his wife in 1932 at 87 years. Angus, the second eldest son, took over the farm, Archie, the oldest son, bought the 100 acres to the north owned by his Uncle Peter. Angus married Margaret Armstrong and they had three children, Ethel, Lyla and William. Angus built the present brick house in 1926, also a garage and a hen house. Angus engaged in mixed farming and with the assistance of his wife raised a great amount of fowl, turkeys, geese and chickens, for which many prizes were won at the annual Christmas Poultry Fair at Meaford, while it was operated. The telephone was installed in 1919 by the St. Vincent Municipal Telephone System but was sold to the Bell Telephone Company in 1967 and the line was put underground.

William Gillies, only son of Angus and Margaret, took over the farm in 1947 when his parents moved to Bognor. In 1946, William Gillies married Elizabeth McDonald and they have three children, John, Mary Elizabeth and David. Several changes have been made. In 1947, 50 acres was purchased from the estate of Archie J. Gillies, this being N ½ Lot 2. Hydro was installed in 1948, and a water pressure system supplying the house and the barn in 1951. On the death of Archie D. Gillies, his farm, N ½ Lot 3, was taken over by William, thus making 250 acres of the original land claimed in 1847 by Archibald Gillies, William's great grandfather. In 1964, a farm pond was constructed and this water piped to the barn as the well was not strong enough in the dry season.

Angus Gillies passed away in 1964 at the age of 92 years, but his wife, Margaret, still resides in Bognor.

Tractors and mechanized machinery and equipment are used today, and mixed farming is still carried on.

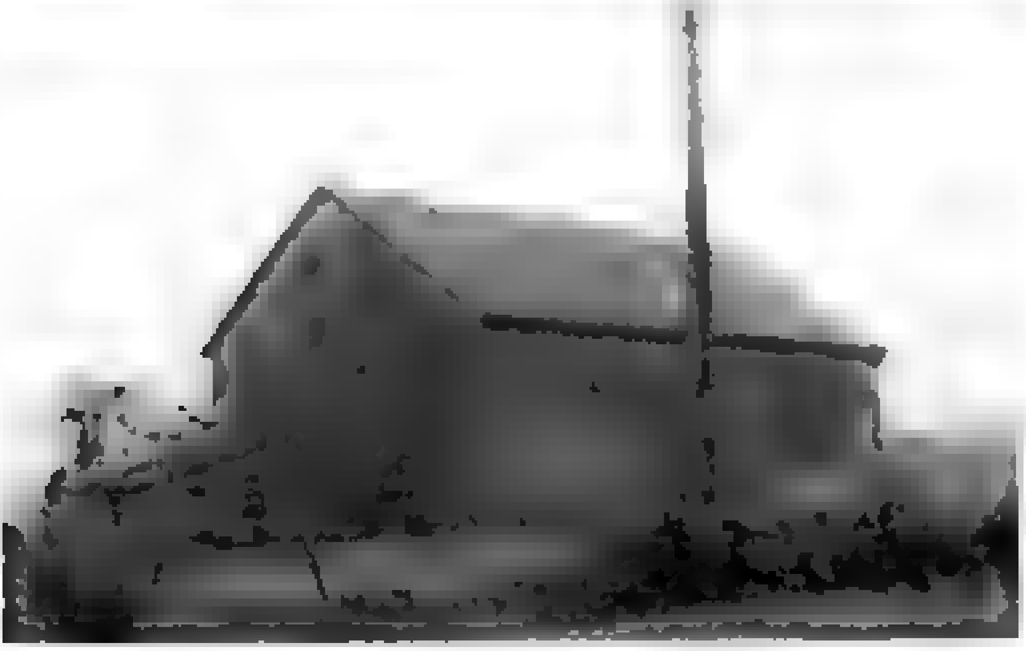
William Gillies' children are the fifth generation of the Gillies family living on this farm.

THE LOUIS GODFREY FARM

This property, N ½ Lot 26, Concession 5, was bought from the Crown in 1846 by Michael Godfrey and his wife, who had been born in Ireland. They farmed here until they sold the property to their son, James Godfrey and his wife, Catherine Coleman, who had a family of four sons and four daughters, Michael, Edward, William and Louis, Margaret, Mary, Fletta and Sarah. Margaret, Fletta and Sarah became Sisters of St. Joseph's Community.

About 1891 the farm was bought by Edward Godfrey and his wife, Sarah Carr, who were responsible for building the brick house in which their son, Louis, and his wife, Jacqueline Walsh, still reside.

THE LOUIS GODFREY FARM



Edward Godfrey had a family of six girls and three boys: Angela (Mrs. Thomas Carter), Loretta (Mrs. Pat Armstrong) and Arthur who died in July 196[illegible], all of Owen Sound; Marguerite (Mrs. Peter

E. Aidcroft) of Toronto, Sadie (Mrs. Edward Stewart) of Sarnia, and Louis, on the homestead. Bernadette (Mrs. Harold Eames) Toronto; Ethelreda (Mrs. James Liggett) Toronto, and James are deceased.

When Edward Godfrey died in 1952 Louis Godfrey, his son, took over the operation of the farm. Louis and Jacqueline Godfrey have seven children, Elizabeth and Marie, of Toronto, Paul, Lou, Terry, Jo-Anne and Philip are at home.

The Godfrey barn was built in 1874. Water was first pumped by hand and in 1920 a windmill replaced this method bringing water to both house and barn. In 1966 a pressure system replaced the windmill.

MAURICE HAMILTON FARM

Thomas Hamilton from Mayo, Ireland, was born February 20, 1827 and died December 10, 1871. His wife, Sara Boles died January 20, 1866. They had five children, three boys, Thomas, William and Daniel, two girls, Cassie and May. William married Anna Maria Buckley and they had three children, Olive, Cassie and Maurice.

Home of present owner, Maurice Hamilton, who was born and raised on this farm. Front part of house was built in 1862.

About 1847 Thomas Hamilton with six other families came from Ireland to Canada, and he was granted Crown Land which contained 100 acres. He built a log cabin as quickly as possible. A few years later he built a frame barn 30 feet by 40 feet. Much of his time was spent clearing the land but fortunately there was sale for logs in Owen Sound at that time, so there he took them, driving his oxen. He made his fences of rails. There was a good supply of water on the farm. The first well in the neighbourhood was dug there and it supplied several families with water for some time. The old pump is still there. Since then two other wells have been drilled.

The old log house was burned about fifteen years after it was built. The present house of red brick was built about forty rods south of the spot where it stood. This house was enlarged in 1912 and remodelled in 1948. The telephone was installed in 1912, electricity in 1948 and bathroom in 1950.

The present barn, 50 by 64 feet, was built in 1901. The original barn was torn down and much of the timber from it was used in the new one. Other buildings on the farm are a large driving shed, a pump house and a garage.

Present barn built in 1901

In the early years they did mixed farming, chief crops being wheat, oats and corn for silage. The land produced good average crops every year. In later years Maurice has concentrated his efforts on raising cattle and pigs.

At one time there was an apple orchard of three acres, but most of the trees were killed during the severe winters of the 1930's.

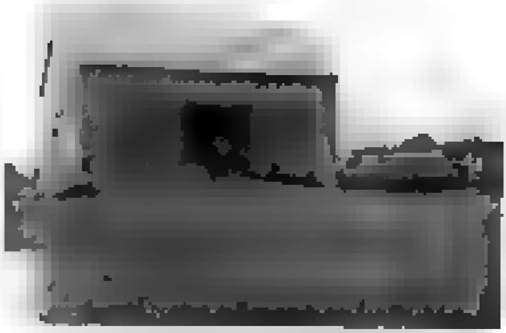
Home of Keith Hamilton, built on the same farm as his father's,
facing No. 10 Highway, built in October 1962.
Keith is married and has one daughter, Cynthia.

In 1967 the farm contains the original 100 acres plus 50 acres bought by William. In the early years the taxes were $33, in 1966 they were $342. This farm is the south half of Lot 4, Concession 12, Sydenham Township.

The C.P.R. from Toronto to Owen Sound cuts through the farm and the gas line came through it in 1966.

THE WILLIAM AND CECIL KEELING FARM

The West half of Lot 26, Concession 1, South Centre Road, consisting of fifty acres was taken from the Crown by Joseph Keeling in 1848. In 1858, Joseph Keeling sold this property to William Keeling.



The East half of Lot 26, Concession 1, S.C.R., was taken from the Crown in 1849 by Richard Kays, who sold it to Robert and Matthew Knaggs in 1873. The Knaggs sold it to Mr. and Mrs. William Long in 1879.

In 1884 William Keeling purchased the fifty acre lot from the Longs to add to his fifty acre holding, thus making a one hundred acre holding known as Lot 26, Concession 1, S.C.R.

William Keeling married Elizabeth Parker in 1870 at Fergus, Ontario. They had a family of eight, namely: May (Mrs. Robert McKee) of Sydenham Township; Joseph, Owen Sound; James, Grand Valley; Sarah (Mrs. Charles Fretter), Sydenham; Abbie (Mrs. Albert Thompson), Owen Sound; John and William, both of Sydenham; Mary Jane (Mrs. Charles Connel) of Owen Sound.

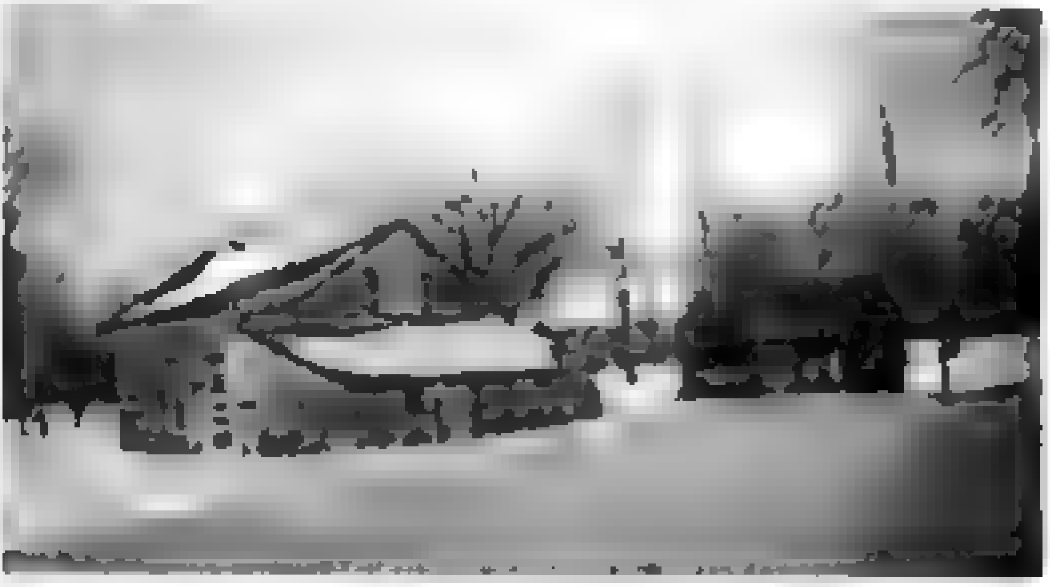
In 1915, after the death of his father, the one hundred acres of land was left to his son, William Arthur Keeling, who still owns this hundred acre holding. William A. married the former Rose Whalen in 1918. They have two sons, Cecil, at home and Alvin, Owen Sound, and one daughter, Jean (Mrs. Glenn Cunningham) of Kitchener. The elder son, Cecil, who remains on this Century Farm with his parents, married Leota Stott in 1945. They have one daughter, Ruth Ann, of Kitchener, and one son, Lyle, at home.

The present frame house was built around 1880 and the barn was built in 1900. The telephone was installed in 1920 and the hydro in 1949. The excellent spring water is pumped into the buildings with a pressure pump. The water is lifted to a supply tank at the buildings by a hydraulic ram, which was set at the spring below the rock in 1927. Prior to this a drilled water well with a pump and windmill supplied the water on this farm.

THE IRWIN KING FARM

It was Irwin King's great grandfather, William Elder, who took this 200 acre farm at Lot 15, Concession 8, Sydenham Township, from the Crown.

Wm. Elder married Margaret McKay and they had two daughters, Annie, who with her husband, Augustus King, settled on the homestead, and Margaret, who married Wm. Thomas, a Sydenham Township farmer. Mrs. Wm. Elder died at the age of 30 in 1863 when Margaret was born and Annie was only two.



George, Margaret (Mrs. Nelson Artley), John, Barbara, and Alex, were the members of the Augustus King family. Margaret and Barbara are deceased. Alex. carried on the farming operations on the home farm. He and his wife, Isabelle Young had a family of three sons and one daughter. Gordon and Ross were both born in the same log house in which their father and grandmother had been born. It win and Marion were younger and were born after the new home had been built by their father in 1936.

This large brick house was built from brick obtained by dismantling the old McKerroll home at Lot 24. Concession 10, Sydenham Township. Hydro had been installed one year earlier

Irwin, Alex 's son, is now living on the farm. He is married to the former Kathleen Livingstone and Lynda and Cheryl are their daughters. who are the fourth generation to be living here

THE WESLEY KNIGHT FARM

The Knight family came from Wales. They settled around Newmarket first then came later to Sydenham Township, Grey County in the year 1845 There were several brothers in the family They settled on 50 acres, the East half of Lot 6. North Centre Road and had a log cabin there A year later, in 1846, Harris Knight secured

50 acres from the Crown, West half of Lot 6, South Centre Road. His brother, Alfred Knight, obtained Lot 1, S.C.R., where Elliott Shields now lives. His son, George, moved to Meaford and he and his sons started a woodworking shop that later developed into the Knight Manufacturing Company of Meaford. Harris Knight's other brothers went to the United States. Harris Knight lived on the West half of Lot 6, S.C.R. His son, George Samuel, took over the farm in 1888 and had a family of four sons and three daughters. A son and daughter died in early life. Harris Jr., another son, died in 1918 and a son, Harold, died in 1936. The youngest son, Wesley H., took over the farm in 1936 when his mother died. He and his eldest son, Eugene Harris, are working the farm at the time of writing. The younger son Elgin also farms in Sydenham Township.

Harris Knight and his wife, Ann Luton, were married on July 15, 1838, in the Friends' Meeting House (Quakers) on Yonge Street (Highway 11) at Newmarket, Ontario. This Friends' Meeting House is in good repair and they still hold meetings there. Mr. Wesley Knight attended a meeting and the unveiling of the Historical Plaque there in 1957. The Knight Family reunion was held at this location on June 18, 1967.

The first house on Lot 6, West half S.C.R. was made of plank and was just west of the stone house. In 1864 a stone house was built of field stone. The main house is 32'x24' with kitchen and woodshed built at one side. All the original woodwork is in the house. The plaster on the walls is very good yet. The floors were of wide pine boards, one floor was replaced for maple flooring in 1948.

The Woodford Telephone Company installed the telephone in 1912.

Wesley Knight had the buildings wired for hydro in 1946 and it was turned on in July of the same year. The bath room was installed in 1964.

The barn is of frame structure and was built some time in 1880's. It is 50'x70', with basement to house livestock. The cement block silo was built in 1948.

Since Wesley Knight took over the farm in 1936, Shorthorn cattle are kept, somewhere around fifty head at the time of writing. There was always mixed farming done. The orchard of about 5 acres was a mixed variety of apples and other fruit. It was started in the 1880's and as it had served its time was cut down and the land is now used as pasture.

The East half of Lot 6, N.C.R., was sold to Emmerson Long in 1923. Wesley Knight has still the homestead, Lot 6, S.C.R. of fifty acres and has bought other land and now has 250 acres. There were several dry wells around the buildings, but in 1940 a well of 98 feet depth was drilled. There has since been plenty of water at all times for house, barn and livestock. Wesley and Wilma Knight (Long)

THE FRASER LAMONT FARM

Roger Lamont, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819 came to Owen Sound in 1843 and in company with his brother Daniel, worked at the cooperage business for a few months. In 1844 he took up the land of Lot 22, Concession 1, N.C.R., in Sydenham Township, consisting of 100 acres and made it the splendid homestead it now is, residing there until his death in 1904. He was an unostenta

[illegible] an esteemed man of the highest integrity and a conscientious member of the Annan Presbyterian Church. From the first issue over half a century ago, Mr. Lamont was a continuous subscriber to the Times. He married Mary Ramage and they had five sons, Matthew and [illegible] dying young, Thomas, Daniel and Roger, and four daughters, Jessie, Jean, Margaret and Mary. Mrs. Lamont died in [illegible].

The first log house was where the barn and was later moved to the present location as a hen house. The next was frame and is now being used as a house on the next farm, Lot [illegible]. The pump and ice house was built in 18[illegible] to keep the milk sweet so the cream could be skimmed, as there were no separators. Some of the barn foundation is the original one but the barn as it is now was built in [illegible], the mow being added in [illegible]. The present house was built in [illegible], the kitchen being added about 1909.

The second Roger Lamont took possession in [illegible] and in [illegible] married Mary Turner. Their eldest son, Roger, was killed in the First World War. There were two daughters, Margaret (Mrs. James

Mitchell, Leith, and Mary (Mrs. Elgin Ireton, Clarksburg) and three other sons, Turner, Russel and Fraser, the youngest, who married Florence Long and took possession of the farm in 1935.

Fraser and Florence Lamont have three children, Marjorie, a graduate with a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Victoria University, Toronto, was a high school teacher and married Thomas Maitland Devine. They reside in Port Arthur and have one son, Michael Lamont Devine and one daughter Carol Marjorie Devine. Merle, a registered nurse, graduated with aB.S.c. Degree in Public Health Nursing from Queens University, Kingston. Merle married Gene Federchuk and they are presently (1967) touring the British Isles and European countries on their honeymoon. Roger, a graduate of the Diploma Course in Agriculture (from the University of Guelph has joined the Peace Corps of the Canadian University Service Overseas (C.U.S.O.). This Lamont family have pursued their professions in other countries, Marjorie in Japan and Europe, Merle in Western Canada and California and Roger in Japan and Sarawak Borneo.

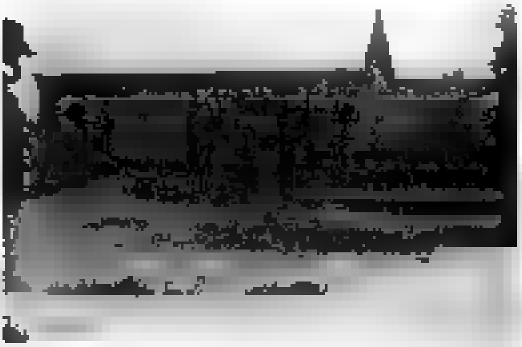
Hydro was installed on the farm in 1942, and in 1950 the furnace was changed from wood to oil. Due to the failure of the water well in the pump house, a well was drilled near the barn in 1950, this well did not provide enough water so another one was drilled in the yard in 1958. The long lane has been built up to make winter motoring easier.

FRANK LIPSETT FARM

The Century farm at Silcote is owned by Frank R. W. Lipsett and is comprised of 99½ acres, Lot 30, Concession 3, Sydenham Township and purchased by his great grandfather, Francis Lipsett, in 1863, who in 1881 sold it to his eldest son, Robert, who in turn sold it to his eldest son, Jesse A. Lipsett, in 1906.

In 1940 Jesse's only son purchased this land from his father and with his wife, the former Muriel MacRae, son Ronald and daughter

Carol, both University students, still live in this fine stone dwelling which his great grandfather erected



The original two story house had three rooms, possibly kitchen, washroom and pantry with three bedrooms upstairs, but as the small family grew in the late 1800's, Robert Lipsett built an addition to the original part providing ample room for all.

The frame barn, forty by sixty feet which once supported a windmill for convenience is now steel roofed and minus the windmill which was removed around 1925 for safety sake Both buildings have lately been remodelled and modernized and the original holding has been greatly increased in acreage

THE WILLIAM LONG FARM

The property owned by the Long family is known as Lot 17, Concession 1, N.C.R. and the east half of Lot 18, Concession 1, N.C.R. Lot 17 consisting of one hundred acres was taken from the Crown on October 30, 1848, by Lewis Boudi and the east half of Lot 18 was taken from the Crown on June 6, 1849 by Lewis Boudi Jr

On February 12 1856 Lewis Boudi and his wife sold the one hundred and fifty acres to John and Sarah A. Long The family of the late John and Sarah Long were raised seven sons and one daughter: Thomas, Henry, Edward, Samuel, James and William; another son, George, died quite young. Their one daughter, Anne, married John Warnlow.

In the year [illegible], this farm was all taken over by James Long. On January [illegible], James Long was married to Mary Ann McKee. They had three children: Robert John, William James and Betsy (Mrs. John Ferguson.)

Mr. and Mrs. James Long lived in a log house until the present house was built in [illegible]. In [illegible] the barn was built which was later burned. The present barn was built in [illegible].

In the year [illegible], James Long was [illegible] in the trustees of School Section No. [illegible] and was [illegible] for forty years. He [illegible] the stone school house.

In 1924, after James Long's death, the ownership of this holding was transferred to William Long. In [illegible] William was married to Mary Evelyne (Mayme) Ferguson and they had five sons: James of Kitchener, Robert of Owen Sound, Gordon, at home, Melborne who was killed in a car accident in October [illegible], Ross of Guelph, and three daughters, Marjorie (Mrs. Jim [illegible]) of St. Agatha, Betty (Mrs. Gordon [illegible]) of Woodford and Gwendolyn (Mrs. Kenneth Newman), of Owen Sound.

During the time that William Long operated this farm, a double cement garage was built, a woodshed was built and covered with insul brick siding, hardwood floors were laid in the house, hydro was installed in [illegible] and water was piped to the barn.

Since William Long's death in [illegible], Gordon Long and his wife (Brenda [illegible]) have moved to the century farm and along with Mrs. William Long reside here. Gordon and Brenda have two young sons, Barry and Tony.

THE NEIL MacDONALD FARM

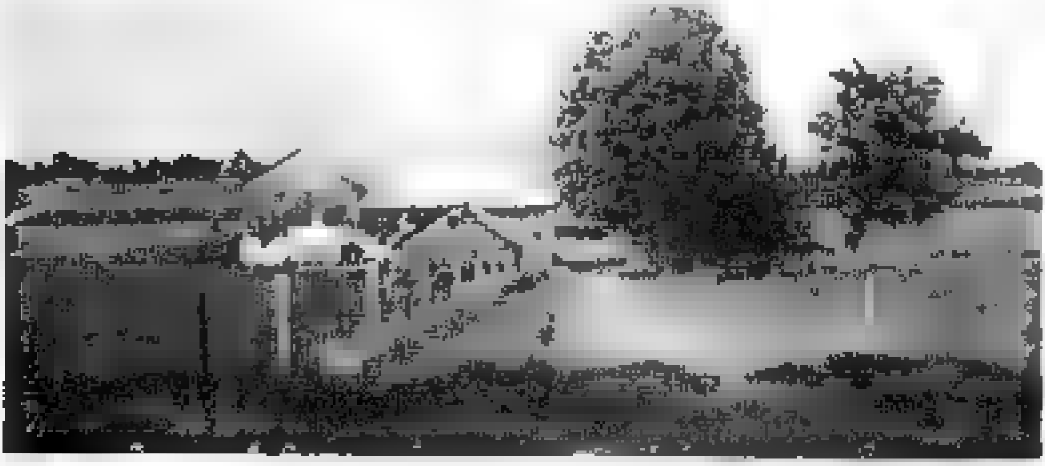
On March 3, 1848, John MacDonald bought from Dougal McTavish, for the sum of fifty pounds, 100 acres, the W ½ Lot 11, Concession 8, Sydenham Township, County of Waterloo and the Wellington District, Province of Canada. John MacDonald married Anne Cameron and they had four children: John, Neil, Kate, who married Edward McQuarrie and settled in Minnedosa, and Miss Flora Anne.

In 1885 Neil MacDonald took over his father's farm and on December 3, 1885 he added to his holdings by the purchase from James Simson of W ½ of Lot 10, Concession 8. In 1922, when Findlay, Neil's son, married Jean Kemp, he took over this 100 acres, W ½ of Lot 10, and built a large brick house and a frame barn.

Neil married Mary McKay and they had a family of five sons and three daughters: John C., who became a judge in Edmonton, Hugh, a doctor in Oshawa, Ontario, Annie (Mrs. Alan Wilkinson) of Owen Sound, Alex G., Kattie, who died in her youth, Edward, who served in Post Office work for 49 years, 38 years as Postmaster in Owen Sound, and Miss Mary C., R.N., of Toronto, and Findlay who farmed in Sydenham Township.

Later Alex MacDonald, son of Neil, operated the farm. He was married to Hazel Beirnes Strank and after his death in 1949 the farm was bought by his nephew, Neil MacDonald, son of Findlay.

(who died in 1956) and a great grandson of the man who had bought this farm in 1848. Neil, who is a graduate of the degree course at Guelph University, married Dorothy Woods and they have four children: Ian, Karen, Patricia and Heather.



The original home on Lot 1 was burned in 1917 during the war years and only the brick walls remained. It was rebuilt and a Delco plant purchased, indoor plumbing and hot and cold running water was also installed at this time. This Delco system was used until hydro was installed in 1938.

The farm operation now includes 700 acres, 300 of which is used as pasture.

THE JACK MacGREGOR FARM

What is known as the MacGregor Farm, North ½ Lot 7, 12th Concession of Sydenham Township was first settled in 1842, by Malcolm MacGregor, who came from Loch Tay and Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, and was in his 24th year. The first fifty acres of land, was secured from the Crown free, in compliance with certain requirements and the other fifty acres was paid for at $2.50 per acre. The combined one hundred acres were put together in the Crown deed.

In [illegible] a big barn and sheds were built at the railroad track [illegible] of the gate on the west side of the track. [illegible] a few [illegible] at the end of the railroad fence, but now there is a hop vine climbing the wire fence.

When the [illegible] the [illegible] was entered it went through one end of the shanty. [illegible] was given long enough ahead so that the brick house was built in [illegible]. All cooking was done on the fireplace hearth. A [illegible] was [illegible] in the building of the brick house, and when there was need [illegible] were [illegible] in at the [illegible] of the shanty at night.

[illegible] Madtrage was married [illegible] of [illegible] house was on the farm owned by [illegible]. All the Madtrage family [illegible] of the youngest daughter, Mary, were born in the shanty.

The original owner was a [illegible] and not a [illegible] in farming [illegible]. And so it was that [illegible] farming was [illegible] when the [illegible] Robert was able to take over The eldest son, Malcolm, left for the United States in 1887 Robert MacGregor the second son and second owner, obtained possession in 1913 holding it until his death in 1956, when he left it to his son, Jack, the present owner

A large brick house was built the year before Robert MacGregor was married and it was to this home he brought his bride, Jennie Herron, of Derby Township They had a family of one daughter Christena and two sons Mac, who lives near Jackson and Jack, of Owen Sound Mrs MacGregor passed away in 1953 and is remembered as a wonderful neighbour, a valued member of Rockford Women's Institute and St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound

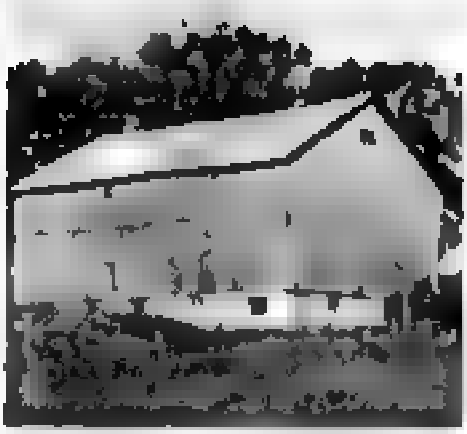
Many a tragedy touched the lives of the pioneers in the untracked holdings. Such was the case in the MacGregor family An aunt of Malcolm MacGregor set off to walk to Owen Sound in the early morning long ago It was misty and there was fog which probably became worse, coming in off the Bay as she neared the town. It is thought she lost her footing and fell over the limestone rocks, and was never heard of afterward

Malcolm MacGregor kept a Memorandum Book during the years 1850-60-70. Here is a recipe for a cold taken from it One pint honey, one pint white wine vinegar, one ounce elecampane, one ounce ground ginger boiled down Another household remedy for most any sickness was black currants. If the fruit was not available in the sufferer's home, neighbours and friends saw to it that a supply was provided from their own store

THE MacGREGOR FARM

by William MacGregor,

My great grandfather Peter MacGregor, came to Canada from the Island of Mull Scotland in 1842 He with his family, Donald John, Peter and Euphemia lived in a log house about fifty yards east of our present home. As the boys became of age, they obtained more



land. John and Euphemia, who had never married, got Lot 18, Concession B, Sydenham, known later as the "Denton" farm. John, who was the father of P. C. MacGregor, moved to the opposite side of Concession B. My grandfather, also Peter MacGregor, remained on W ½ Lot 16, Concession B, Sydenham, which was the original holding of 50 acres. We have in our possession the original Crown deed dated 1848, written on sheepskin parchment and bearing the seal of Queen Victoria.

The Campbells came from Scotland about the same time as the MacGregors, and settled on Lot 13, Concession B, Sydenham, which is just west of the Ed. Morrison sideroad.

In 1859 my grandfather married Mary Campbell, and they lived in a log house a little way north of our house. Here, they raised a family of seven boys and two girls, and kept the old family names: Dougald, Archie, William, Peter, John, Alex, Donald, Jessie and Euphemia.

The Campbells also had a large family of four boys and three girls, so decided to move where they could get more land in one block, and finally settled near Kemble in Keppel Township. When they moved my grandmother got Lot 13, their first holding, and this was the first addition to the MacGregor's Lot 16.

The Livingstone family settled on Lot 17, Concession B, just west of the MacGregor Lot. When they moved, Peter MacGregor bought their Lot and so added another 100 acres to his holding.

My father Dougald, being the eldest, thought he should move first so he got a job with a cousin, another Dougald MacGregor, as fireman on the railroad. In those days they did not fire the locomotives with oil or coal but with four foot cordwood which was quite often green. It was a great problem to keep up steam on those old locomotives between the Soo and Fort William. However, his mother did not want him to continue on the railroad and finally persuaded him to return home.

Shortly afterward, Archie, Peter and John decided to go west and finally reached the State of Washington. They liked the climate and the land so decided to stay, obtaining jobs herding sheep and finally getting into the sheep business themselves. They settled about 20 miles southwest of Spokane in the Palouse River district. Their descendants still have large holdings in the same place where their fathers settled.

Another brother, Alex, became a druggist in Chicago, after teaching school at Briar Hill, and finally joined his brothers in Washington. Jessie became a nurse and Euphemia a teacher and taught at Bothwell's Corner School from 1894 to 1898. While there, she boarded at the Bothwell home. Jessie and Euphemia finally moved to Spokane where they continued in their professions. Euphemia taught in the same school for 33 years. Jessie married Frank Skene, who before going West, owned the Lots 14, 15 and E½ of 16, which were next to the MacGregor Lots.

Donald, after teaching school for six years at Morley and Briar Hill, entered University in Toronto. His life story appears later in this farm history.

William died while still a young man. Dougald, my father, remained on the home farm. He married Elizabeth Morrison. I was the first born followed by two girls, Jean and Elizabeth. Both girls went to University and became High School teachers. My father continued to farm here until 1908 when he with his family moved west to the little town of Hooper on the ranch where his brothers lived. During his absence the farm was rented.

In 1916 I returned to London, and lived there with my uncle, Rev. Donald C. MacGregor, and attended school there for one year. In 1917 I enlisted in the Army and before my departure overseas, my parents returned to London, finally coming back to the old farm.

After the War I decided to return to the farm with my parents, and in 1923 I married Jessie Johnston. We had three daughters, Betty, Margaret and Jessie Willa, who died in infancy.

In 1938 we purchased the W½ of Lot 13 from John Lemon. This Lot was first settled by the MacKinnon family, who were cousins of my father. The addition of this Lot increased the farm to 250 acres, which I inherited after my father's death.

After being forced to retire from the ministry due to ill health, my uncle, the Rev. Donald C. MacGregor, bought the Gibson farm on Concession A, directly north of the home farm. This consisted of 200 acres, 50 acres of which are on the Lake front, and contained an old stone house and barn. He completely remodelled the house and with his wife, Marian Keith, lived there until his death.

In the 1930's, he also purchased the Skene farm from Mr. Temple Day. It consisted of Lots 14, 15 and E½ of 16, being 108 acres.

After his death in 1946, 150 acres of the Gibson farm and the Skene farm became mine by inheritance and were added to the former holdings bringing the total acreage to 508 as it now stands.

The present house was built of stone in 1896. It is a full two-story home with attic and full basement. The top part of the roof is flat and was covered with steel when it was built. This steel part of the roof is still on, and in good condition after 70 years. We installed the telephone in 1921 and a bathroom in 1928. Then ten years later the hydro was added.

The present barn on the original 50 acres was built about 1890 and in 1903 a second barn was built on Lot 17, known as the Livingstone farm.

There are seven good springs on the farm, and from three of these we get our water supply to the three barns and house. It runs into all the buildings by gravity, and so the only pump necessary is to

pump soft water through the house and from a cistern in the basement.

During all the years, mixed farming has been practised on this farm and at the present time, we keep Holstein cattle and a commercial flock of sheep.

There are about 25 acres of hardwood bush, which was cut about 20 years ago, and today a new stand of timber is well established with maple, beech and elm. As this bushland has never been pastured for 40 years, a large number of the young trees are 15 to 20 feet in height, and because of the thick stand, they are very straight.

So, over the last 125 years and through almost four generations, the farm has grown from the original 50 acres to the present 508. We, in Canada today, must never forget the hardships which our forefathers had to bear in order to lay the solid foundations of the life which we have inherited.

THE JOHN ALEXANDER MacLEAN FARM

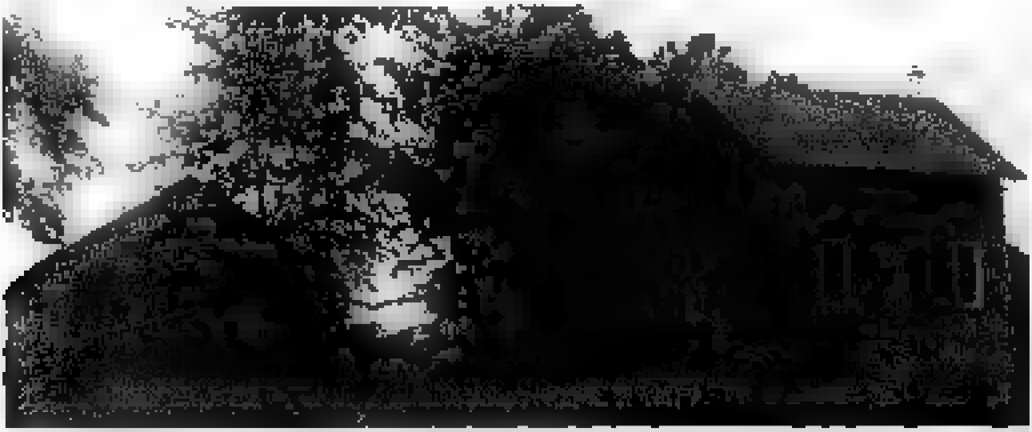
Mr. and Mrs. John MacLean (Mary MacArthur) came to Canada from Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1863 and after staying with Mrs. MacLean's brothers, who were well established near Guelph, Ontario, came in 1864 or 1865 to E ½ of Lot 3, Concession 6, Sydenham Township.

Mr. MacLean worked off his farm for some seven years during the summer, returning to chop the forest away in the winter. The first crop of wheat was grown in 1867.

Seven boys and one girl were born to John and Mary MacLean: James, John, Peter, Dougald, Alex., Donald, Allan and Jessie. Peter and Donald became Presbyterian ministers. The other brothers acquired some 300 acres close by and this became known as the MacLean settlement. John Alexander now resides on this farm with his sister.

THE JAMES MAYNARD FARM

As far as is known, the James Maynard farm was first owned by James Dickson in 1864, he living there until his death in 1896. His son, James A. Dickson, came into possession then. He married Nellie Armstrong in 1893. They had two children and lived there until 1900 when they moved to a farm at Annan. The Dickson farm then went back to Mr. Dickson's sister, Mrs. James Maynard and her husband. At the time of Mr. Maynard's death in 1902, it went to James Dickson Maynard.



The first house was a log house in an orchard at the bottom of the hill. The present house was built by James Maynard in 1918, when he and his sister were living there.

In September, 1925, James Maynard married Margaret Armstrong, thus uniting two very old families of that area. Mr. Maynard passed away several years ago but his wife and one daughter still live on the farm.

THE ARCHIE McARTHUR FARM

Alexander McArthur, born in Islay, Scotland, a violinist who played before King George IV, came to Canada with his wife and their family of four sons and five daughters to live near Toronto. Alexander, their eighteen year old son, fought in the Mackenzie Rebellion when they marched down Yonge Street in 1836.

In 1849 the family were granted land from the Crown, Lots 17 and 18, Concession C, in the township of Sydenham. Here they settled and built the first log house about the centre and in the forest on the N. W. fifty acres of Lot 17 and early dug a well. Forests were cleared and it was decided that the four sons, John, Donald, Alexander and Peter, would have fifty acres each. The daughters became Mrs. Wm. Philips, of Woodford, Mrs. Campbell, of Walters Falls, Mrs. Trotter, of Owen Sound, Mrs. Mitchell, of Ancaster, and Mrs. McLean, of U.S.A.

Later, three sons left for distant parts and Alexander McArthur was the only member of the family to continue farming. He married Janet Gillies, of Bognor, and their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, namely, Captain Archibald McArthur, who drowned in the Great Lakes Storm, Donald, Arthur and Trooper John McArthur, Catherine, Annie, Janet and Mary. All of this family are now deceased.

Arthur was the only member of the family to remain on the farm. He married Isabella McKerrol, Bothwell, and they had three children, Mayme, Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Toronto, and twin sons, Archibald Alexander, present owner of the farm, and John Bothwell, of Windsor, who died in 1965. Mrs. McArthur died in August 1967 in her 96th year.

Mrs. Arthur McArthur, the former Isabella McKerroll Bothwell, daughter of John Bothwell and Mary McKerroll Bothwell, born in Sydenham Township, October 9, 1871

Mr. McArthur died in 1948 at the age of 85. During his life, he saw a great change in the mode of travel, he rode behind the oxen, the horses, cars, and flew in a plane.

Archie A. McArthur married Mae Foster, of R.R. No. 1, Owen Sound, in 1930. They have two daughters, both Home Economic teachers, Isobel, Mrs. L. Watson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Laura, Mrs. Arthur Shannon, of Espanola, Ontario, and one son, Donald, who is the fifth generation on the farm.

A second log house was built on the site of the present brick house, of which the kitchen still remains. The present house was built

in 1911 the bathroom installed at that time, a sun porch and side veranda were added in 1948

The barn frame was built in 1889 size 40' x 60' with straw shed 38' x 40' the horse stable was built in 1909, size 26' x 46 , as many as 9 horses were kept

In the early days on the 200 acres six wells were dug. Now with pressure systems hot and cold water are on tap. An orchard was planted in 1887 by Arthur McArthur and sisters. The telephone was installed in 1912 and the hydro in 1937.

A house, barn, milkhouse and hen house, a garage below the house and one at the road comprise the buildings on this farm. The name "The Elms," was chosen because of the beautiful row of elms spaced and left standing along the front of the farm. Lot 17, Concession C.

Cherished historical relics are Great Grandmother's Spinning Wheel, large Wooden Cradle, Dog Churn (upon which all the grandchildren down through the years have ridden), Grain Cradle, Oxen Yokes, and other articles.

McCUTCHEON FARMS

In 1848, Lots 22 and 23 Sydenham Township, which were comprised of 400 acres of bush were taken out by the Earlys, of Brampton, from the Crown. This land was homesteaded by a son-in-law, Robert McCutcheon, Ann Early and he having been married April 14, 1847. Robert trekked in to the bush that year and built a log cabin on a site west of the present house on Russ McCutcheon's farm. It was reported he walked from Brampton carrying on his back 90 pounds of nails for construction of his buildings. When he moved his wife and family (their eldest son, James, was a toddler then) in on March 11, 1850, there was not a neighbour for five miles to the east. In the move two cows were driven up from Brampton by the way of the Garafraxa Road.

As work progressed on the clearing of the land a log barn was built north of the log house. Robert apparently took a keen interest in community affairs, being an early reeve of the township and serving in some capacity concerned with council for 21 years. He was unable to hold the whole 400 acres so he kept the part he deemed best and sold the portion now owned by Bill Spence and seventy acres south of it bordering on the second line and the sideroad The land he kept was the west halves of lot 22 and 23 This was divided into two string hundreds running north and south with frontage on the side road

In the 1870's, buildings were built on both farms, the last one being the house on Russ's farm in 1879 Both houses were of rough cast construction and large bank barns were built Bill Alexander framed the barn on Russ's farm for $90

The easterly farm was taken by a son, Jim, who had married Marion Long Their family of seven sons and two daughters were raised here with son, Henry staying on the home farm Alvin McCutcheon purchased this in 1955

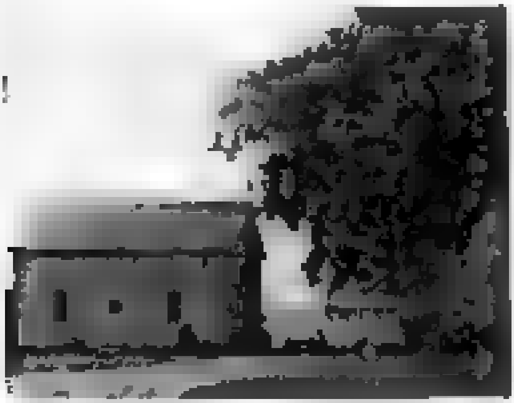
The other farm, the one on which the log buildings had been built was sold by Robert to his son, William John, in 1895 William settled in with his bride Annie Elder, who had been the local school teacher at Garryowen Their marriage was blessed with three children, John, Pearl, and Russell, who died when a young man.

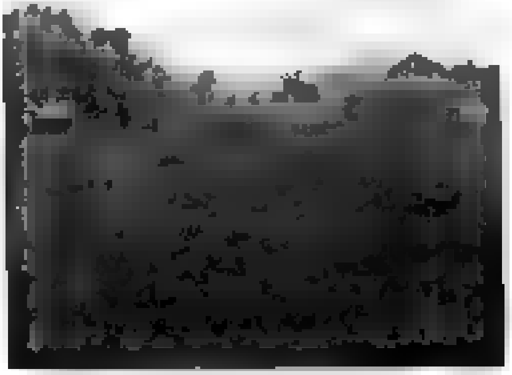
Robert had purchased the 100 acres directly across the road (Lot 9, N C R) and a house was built on it to which he and his wife retired They were accompanied by an unmarried daughter Rachael Here, in 1907 Robert and Ann celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary The following year both his wife and daughter died and Robert returned to the house across the road to live out the last four years of his life, crippled and blind, in care of his son and daughter-in-law

The new house on Lot 9 was not used again and fell into disrepair The back kitchen from it was moved to the house across the road in the early 1900's. The house on Lot 9 was demolished and buried in 1965

In 19.1, water was piped from a spring in the rock on Lot 9 by gravity into William's house This is still in use, and is believed to be the first gravity system in the immediate area Previous to this water had come from a dug well east of the house Since the first log cabin had been built on the bank of a spring creek it is felt that this had been the first water supply Into the early 1900's a cold house for cream, etc was maintained across the road at the spring now used as water supply

William died in late 1927 and John McCutcheon bought the farm owned by his father Here he brought his bride Grace Duncan, in April 1928 They had three children, Russell Alvin and Margaret Mrs John McCutcheon died in 1967 John introduced quite a few changes, notably the building of a garage in 1935, putting in hydro in 1947 replacing the roughcast with grey insulbrick siding in 1947 and building a concrete silo in 1950





On September 11 1954 fire of unknown cause destroyed the barn, driving shed and machinery That fall the present plank truss, steel sided barn was raised Russell purchased this farm from his father in 1959 both families having lived there since Russell's marriage to Helen Ormsby in 1957 They have worked at modernizing the house with the installation of a forced air furnace in 1959 to replace two wood stoves, kitchen cupboards, built in 1960 and a bathroom was installed in 1961, and closets and storage space installed throughout

In order to use more land a small creek was rerouted along a fence from its meandering through a back field, similarly the little spring creek near the buildings has been straightened

Through the years the way of farming this land has changed considerable not only from man power to horse power to tractor and machinery but in livestock too, John's registered Shorthorns have

been replaced by Russell's Holsteins for milk and western Hereford calves for a beef operation.

Russell's brother Alvin, who had married Maribelle Shields, purchased Henry's farm next door. They have completely renovated their house, built in about 1875, including putting in hydro, making the woodshed into a kitchen area, adding a sun porch and putting white asbestos siding on the house. Both families have added lawns from house to road and bulldozed out the old orchards that graced each back yard.

Robert and Ann McCutcheon eloped in 1847, they were each about 25 years old. Ann's people were apparently quite prominent and were not enthusiastic about her marrying the hired man. Two grandchildren were raised by Robert and Ann with the help of the unmarried daughter Rachael. They were Robert Bray and Jim Murray. Both their mothers, the former Mary Ann and Eliza Jane McCutcheon, had died as a result of childbirth, which in our day is an almost unbelievable happening.

The McCutcheons attended the Woodford Baptist Church with Robert having the chore of taking up the offering. Once Bob Bray, as a mischievous young lad, placed a carefully cut coin sized piece of tin on the offering plate only to have his fun foiled by his grandfather quickly pocketing the bogus coin and carrying on as if nothing were out of place.

This family always tried to keep up with the times in farming ideas. In about 1908-1910, William planted the first alfalfa in the immediate area on the top of the hill west of his house. It was Grimms alfalfa seed purchased from Adam Brown (now Master Feeds) at a cost of $50 a bushel, really expensive in those days.

ANGUS McKAY FARM

This farm comprises 100 acres of the north quarter of Lot 8 plus the south quarter of Lot 9, Concession 11.

The north quarter of Lot 8 was a government grant in 1842 to Angus McKay who had nine children — Alexander, James, Barbara, Mary, David, Katherine, George, Janet and John.

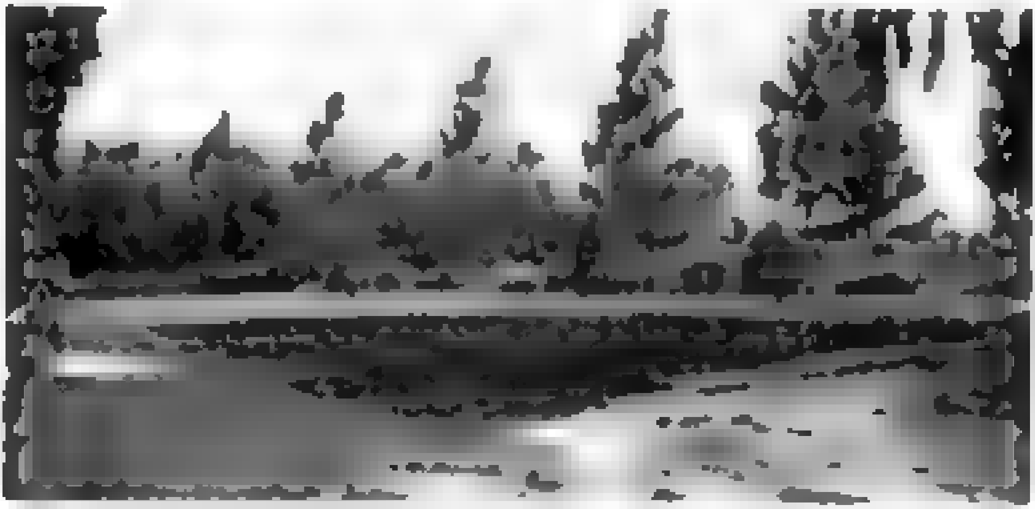
The south quarter of Lot 9 was bought by Angus McKay from Wm. McKay in 1852.

Angus McKay farmed here until his death in 1879, when the farm was then operated by David McKay until 1943 and is now operated by David's son Angus McKay, since that time.

THE McKEEN CEASER FARM

BIRKEN BOWER — Lovely Old Home, Front Portion of Which Was Built in [illegible] and the Rear in 18[illegible]

The beautiful stretch of roadway, three miles in length, reaching from the village of Leith southward is not only rich in its fertile farm lands, but at the same time has a wealth of history. On the left side of the road about a mile from Leith at a bend in the trail is "Birken Bower," named after the McKeen home in Scotland.



Beauty Surrounds "Birken Bower"

James McKeen bought this farm in 1848 and settled on it in 1853 His son, John McKeen then owned it, followed by his son, James McKeen, a grandson of the original owner Mrs. Harold Ceaser, a great granddaughter of the first owner and her husband now live here, making it the fifth generation to occupy the farm Lot 37, Concession A, Sydenham Township

THE McKEEN FARM

William Lang McKeen was born in Dumfries, Scotland and came to Canada in 1830, eventually settling in Toronto, where he and his father had a shoe store on Yonge Street Later, on coming to Owen Sound, in partnership with his brother-in-law he had a general store on the corner of 8th Street and 2nd Avenue East

On January 20, 1863, he purchased from Robinson and Boulton Lot 36, B.F., Concession A, Sydenham Township half a mile from the village of Leith This land was designated B.F Broken Front, owing to the waters of the Bay extending into the land forming what is known as Paynter's Bay The deed to this property was registered on January 18, 1864

Mr McKeen had a five-room frame house built and he and his family moved to Sunnyside the name given to the farm in 1870 This house was destroyed by fire in 1880 and the same year an eight-room brick house was built This solid brick building 26 x 36 feet with the interior trimming made by hand was erected at the cost of $900.00 but a wood burning furnace being installed raised the price to $1000.00 The price of this building would no doubt have been higher but the timber was supplied by the trees on the farm The furnace was the first in Sydenham Township. In later years this wood burning furnace which took a cordwood stick was replaced by one burning coal At the present time the house is heated by an oil burning furnace

Built in 1880 of timber grown on Farm

Through the years barns were built and many years ago water was installed in the house and barn, supplied by a wind mill pumping the water from the spring creek which crosses the farm. There is also a spring well at the house which can be filled from the windmill if the water supply should get low. In 1900 a 20' x 24' addition was added to the house.

Some time after Mr. McKeen acquired the farm, the shore road was opened. Before this the only road to Owen Sound was Concession A to Lang's Corner. This newly opened road cut off some of the land extending to the Bay. This shore property was later sold as lots for cottages.

John Henderson McKeen was left the farm on the death of his father. He purchased the adjoining farm, Lot 37. Some years later he sold this land retaining nine acres which made the creek the boundary for a part of the farm. He also sold a number of feet off the back of Lot 36.

Frank Hutchison McKeen is now the owner of Sunnyside. His family are the fourth generation to reside there.

THE NORMAN McKESSOCK FARM

John Alexander McKessock emigrated to Canada from Scotland with his parents in the 1850's as a child and settled with them on the S½ of Lot 1, Concession 7, Sydenham Township. In the year 1864, being an ambitious, strong willed young Scotsman, he decided it was time to venture out on his own. He took from the Crown the 100 acres directly north of his home, being N½ Lot 1, Concession [illegible] where he cleared enough land to erect a log house which had four rooms and a log stable. This he did with the help of his brothers.

The spring of 1866 saw John with a young wife, Elizabeth Dobie, dark haired and with flashing brown eyes, a true Scot lass. They reared a family of five sons and three daughters: John Alexander, William, Robert James, George Dobie, Andrew Somerville, Isabel (Mrs. Alexander Halliday), Mary (Mrs. Thomas Dunn), Helen (Mrs. Jack Dunlop).

A frame barn was built in the year 1885 to replace the log stable. As the family was growing in number another six rooms were added to their home. This was of frame construction.

Their sons would tell the story of how on Sunday morning they travelled by team and democrat or light sleigh in winter to the Presbyterian Church, in Chatsworth. Their father kept the horses at a walk, to which the boys complained rather loudly, one Sunday. They were promptly told to get out and walk the remainder of the way, some five miles. As George said, "We learned to keep our mouths shut after that."

Mr. McKessock died in 1899 and the eldest son, John A., became owner of the farm. He married Margaret Morrison and they had a family of two sons and two daughters: John Alexander, Norman Dobie, Isabel (Mrs. W. J. Laird), Jessie (Mrs. W. T. Henry). They had a five room brick house built by a Mr. Ballantyne with William Martin, of Bognor, being the brick layer, in the year 1902. This house was also built attached to the previous frame and log building and they are all in use today. The cement stabling was put in to replace the plank stabling, in 1938.

At the death of John A. McKessock in 1949, his younger son, Norman Dobie, became the owner of the family farm. He married Mary Howey and they have two sons and three daughters: Paul Norman, John Clayton, Karen (Mrs. K. W. Murray), Ruth-Ann Dawn, and Margaret Jane.

Hydro was installed in the farm buildings in 1949 and the following year the water was piped into the farm buildings. In 1953, they had insul brick siding put on the frame construction part of the house.

THE WILLIAM J. MILLER FARM

On December 3, 1853, a deed was issued in Quebec City in the name of John Miller for a 200-acre parcel of land, Lot 9, Concession 2, Sydenham Township. The purchase price was 100 pounds.

John Miller was born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1822. When 20 years of age he sailed from Londonderry for Canada. He settled near Georgetown, Ontario, at first. In 1850 he walked to the village of Sydenham, now Owen Sound, where he purchased several building lots and chopped the timber off, ready to

born. One of his old friends, Robert McCutcheon, had taken up land and was living on what is now the Fourth Concession of Sydenham. In company with Mr. McCutcheon he walked to the south of Sydenham to spy out a homestead which was chosen on Lot 9, Concession 2. The Gardiner family were already on the Bond Lane. John Miller then walked to Durham to have his claim registered. On the return trip he was accompanied by Archibald and Gilbert McInnis who had claims on the 5th Concession. Soon after John returned to Georgetown, where he remained for some time.

Eliza Jane McMullen was born at Brackna, Kings County, Ireland in August 1834. At the age of sixteen she came to Canada and settled in Halton County near Georgetown. On the 17th of March 1853 she and John Miller were married in Norval by Rev. Mr. Marsh.

Three years later they took the train to Toronto, then to Collingwood on the Northern Railroad and from there they travelled by boat, the Canadian, to Owen Sound. There they engaged a man with a team of horses to take their belongings, consisting of 1750 pounds of freight, to their destination. The price paid was $4.00. Manders Rock on the Centre Road, Sydenham, was the first obstacle when Robert Elliott was paid fifty cents for a tow up the hill with a yoke of oxen.

The next difficulty was encountered on the rock at the 5th Concession. The load was divided and Mrs. Miller and family went on as far as Freckleton's on the 2nd Concession, near Woodford. The driver returned for the balance of the load and found John, who had remained on guard, with a lighted fire to keep the wolves away. They arrived at Freckleton's about midnight.

The following morning the journey was resumed. When crossing the Beaver meadow at Woodford, it was found necessary to leave the stove behind. John Frizzell brought it that evening with a jumper and oxen and was paid two dollars by the driver. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and two children, Martha Jane and John, aged two years and three months, respectively, arrived that day, October 4, 1856, at their new home in the primeval forest, Lot 9, Concession 2, Sydenham.

The first night was spent under the hospitable roof of the Frizzell family, who were settled across the road on Lot 9, Concession 3. The following month was spent in a log cabin, where Morrison Thomson's house stands. Neither windows nor doors had been put in place and the openings were barricaded with boxes and a pork barrel. The wolves, attracted by the pork came one night. The barrel was removed and the wolves did not bother any more.

A little log shanty was built on the site occupied by W. J. Miller's barn, where the family spent the winter. A lean-to was built at the end of the shanty and roofed with evergreens, served as a shelter for the two cows that were driven from Georgetown by George McMullen. The journey by way of Guelph and Durham required two weeks.

A spacious two storey log house was built in 1859 and was followed by the brick house in 1876.

John and Eliza Jane Miller had a family of nine children: Martha Jane, born at Georgetown, married John McKinley, of Bognor; John Jr., also born at Georgetown, married Hannah Caroline Newman, of the Fifth Line of Sydenham Township, just south of what is now Highway 26 (daughter of Theophilus and Catherine Newman); Robert, married Margaret McArthur, farmed on the east one hundred acres (they had a family of thirteen children, four living to adult age); Angus Alexander Miller, farmer, deceased; John Rown Miller, teacher, civil engineer, customs officer, retired in Barrie; Duncan Everett Miller, farmer, deceased, George Gersham Miller, bank clerk, deceased). Fanny, married Peter McArthur, James Henry died in early manhood, Richard, died when eight years of age, Eliza, a teacher, married Fred Gorley of Manitowaning, Margaret, a teacher died at age 21 at Berkley, George, married Eliza Frizzell (they lived for many years in Vancouver, B C , where George was an expert saddle maker Both died in Vancouver) With the exception of the two older children, all were born on the homestead

Prior to his marriage, John, Jr , took over the farm and built a frame house This house and barn were burned years later in a disastrous fire which originated when a spark from a neighbouring barn caught fire during threshing and ignited the Miller buildings.

John and Hannah Caroline Miller had one son and four daughters William John, married Margaret A McInnis and their children were John Vincent Margaret Ada (Mrs. Thomas Dixon Duff), Kathleen Harriet (Mrs. Thomas E R Fitzsimmons, deceased) (the three Miller children were all married in 1950, John Vincent marrying Choral Mildred Smith, and they have two daughters, Eleanor Ann and Marilyn) Eliza Jane, owner of the Wool Shop, Meaford, Catherine, who assists her sister, Margaret May, a teacher and free lance writer who at the age of twelve was awarded the Dr Middlebro medal for attaining the highest standing at the Entrance Examinations in Owen Sound, (deceased), Sarah Florence, married Oliver Ludlow, and had two sons and a daughter, Kenneth and Doris Margaret, and John Murray killed overseas in August, 1944, while serving with the R.C.A.F

Today the farm is still in the Miller family being operated by William John, and his son, John Vincent Miller, grandson and great grandson of the original settler

GEORGE MOFFATT FARM

Robert Moffatt was the youngest of a family of the five children of James Moffatt and Ann Campbell, who all came to Canada from Ireland on a steamboat in 1847 The trip took six weeks on the wa-

age. Mrs. Moffatt became ill on the boat and when they landed at Toronto she wished to go to her sister's home, [illegible] at Bond Head. She was taken there on a feather bed placed on a wagon and died there two weeks later. A month after, her husband died of a broken heart. They were buried at Bond Head.

The children of James and Ann Moffatt were William, who went to Australia; John, went to [illegible] and had a store, later moving to the Bognor settlement; James, went to the United States; Sarah, came to the Bognor area and married [illegible] Hugh [illegible]; [illegible] William [illegible]; Robert [illegible] married Mary Ann Fizzell.

Robert was [illegible] when he came to Canada. After the death of his parents, he lived with his Uncle Campbell and Aunt [illegible] and their twelve children at Bond Head. At the age of [illegible] he came to Sydenham Mills (Bognor) in [illegible] to Mr. James [illegible], who was a cousin and owner of the saw mill at Sydenham Mills. From here Robert picked out his [illegible] acres, North [illegible] Lot [illegible], Concession 2, Sydenham Township, for which he paid $1.00 from the Crown. He built a log shanty and later a good log house. In [illegible] he built a

frame barn and the present stone house. They prospered and had a family of seven children.

The children of Robert Moffatt and his wife, Mary Ann Frizzell were: Annie, married William McKibbon, Eliza, married (1) William Scott, (2) Neil McEachern, Dorinda, married George Gardner, James, married Jennie Hamburg, William Thomas, married Margaret Eliza Hart, Hannah, never married, Robert West, married Margaret

William Thomas Moffatt took over the home farm N ½ Lot 3, Concession 2, in 1900. He married Margaret Eliza Hart in the same year. They had four children: Robert Hart, 1902, William Harold, 1904, Annie Margaret, 1906, George Alban, 1908.

George Alban Moffatt took over the home farm in 1938. He married Dorothy Alice Paterson. They had four daughters and raised a fifth girl: Shirley Dorothy, married Earl Hough and they adopted three children, Timothy, Donna and Danny, Wanda Ann, married Alex McLachlin, their children, Jennifer Lynn and Scott Alexander, Ruby Sharon, Margaret Marcella, married Jerry Lippiatt, Lynda Mary (adopted.)

Four generations of the Moffatt family have lived on this farm.

Mixed farming has been carried on throughout the years.

ALEX. MORRISON FARM

Neil Morrison, 1832-June 13, 1900, a native of Argyllshire, Scotland, married Christina Morrison, 1838-July 7, 1924, of Oro Station, Orillia, also a native of Scotland, on November 28, 1858, at which time they came to N ½ Lot 5, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, to make their home on their one hundred acres which they cleared and where they carried on mixed farming. The farm was taken out from the Crown on April 1, 1874.

Mr. Morrison erected a one and one-half story log house, 22' x 28'6" and later in 1881 built the present fine brick house and the frame barn, the foundation for the latter being built by George Myers, in 1899.

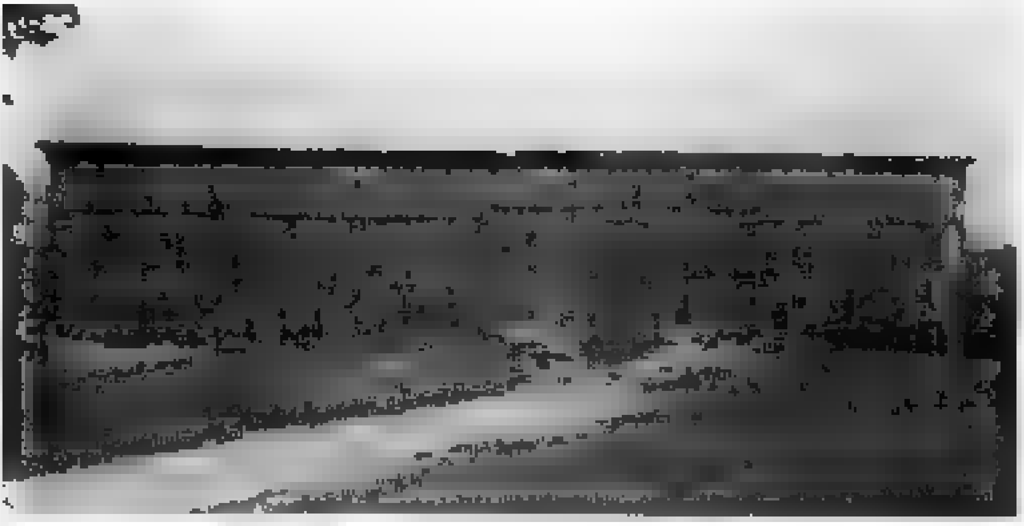
First Home Erected By Neil Morrison When He Brought His Bride To Their Forest Farm Lot In 1858

Mr and Mrs. Neil Morrison were the parents of eleven children, namely Donald, April 11 1860-February, 1931, married Sarah McArthur on April 9, 1884, James, August 31, 1862-June 1924, married Annie Gillies; Alexander, January 15, 1865-September 20, 1904, married Jennie Williamson, Annie, born April 16, 1867, married James R Reid on March 27, 1889, Duncan, April 4, 1869-January 15 1886. Jessie April 12, 1871-July 20, 1936, married Robert Thomas Moffatt; Neil, October 10, 1873-August 28, 1945, married Margaret McPherson on June 25, 1901, William, born January 15, 1876, married Maggie Gillies on April 26, 1905, Christina Margaret, born November 5, 1877, married Joe W Long in 1898, Mary born January 15, 1880, married E. W Foster on July 25, 1900, John Gilbert, July 26, 1883 December 31, 1908

Son Neil Morrison and his wife Margaret McPherson, 1876-1927, took over the farm in 1900. Their family Margie, married Elwood Cook, Neil H , married Islay Gillies, Alex , married Verna

Farm Home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison,
Built in 1881 By Grandfather Neil Morrison

Marshall. The present owner, Alex. Morrison, born on October 1, 1905, took over the farm from his father on May 15, 1930. He married Verna Marshall, born May 19, 1916, at North Keppel, on June 19, 1954.



Above is pictured the frame barn built by Neil Morrison in 1881. George Myers built the stone foundation under it in 1899. The original log house has been repaired and now serves as a driving shed to house the family car and the farm tractor.

THE BEATON MORRISON FARM

Duncan Morrison and his wife Euphemia were born on the Isle of Islay, Scotland. They came to Canada and settled in Sydenham Township. Through this marriage they had a family of six: Neil, Jessie, Catherine, Annie, Phemia and Duncan. His first wife died and he married Janet McInnis of the Lake Shore Line and they had the following family: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Bella, James and Donald.

Donald married Jane Wilkinson, whose parents came from Scotland and they settled on the home farm.

On January 27, 1855, Duncan Morrison purchased 155 acres from John Wood. The first house was built in 1855 and was a frame and log structure. This house was burned in 1914 and the brick house now on the farm was built in 1915 by Neil Morrison, John Currie and a Mr. Malcolm. Electricity was installed in 1950, telephone in 1910, the bathroom in 1951. The first barn was built in

[illegible]

Brick Dwelling Built in 1915

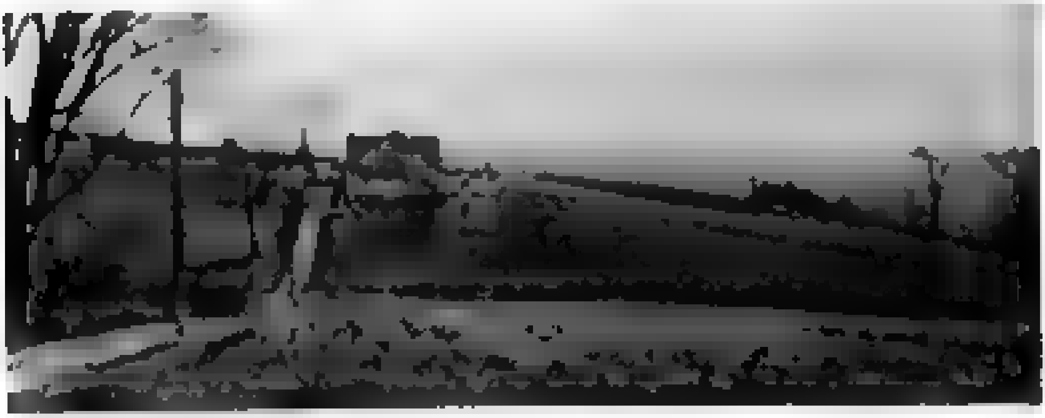
Mixed farming has been [illegible]

[illegible] and is being developed

[illegible] years until in 1966 they were $34.00

[illegible]

THE EDWARD MORRISON FARM



Malcolm Morrison, originally from Scotland, came first to Pennsylvania, U.S.A. and then to Canada settling on Lot 4, Concession 4, Sydenham Township. He married Mary Campbell from the Tenth Line of Sydenham and they lived in a log house and cleared the land. Four children were born to them, John C., Malcolm, Christina and Annie. When Mrs. Morrison was left a widow with the four young children, she moved back to a fifty acre lot on the Tenth line of Sydenham, to be closer to her own people.

John C. recalled moving back to the original land at Lot 4, Concession 4, when he was still quite young, after the father's death. The two boys obtained the Crown deed for the land in 1887 and John C. took the N.E. ½ and Malcolm the N.W. ½ of Lot 4, Concession 4. John built a frame house and barn. Malcolm built a brick house and frame barn and lived here with his two maiden sisters, until he died in his twenties. He never married. John was a framer and carpenter and built many barns and houses in the district. He helped others to make square timbers from rock elm and these were shipped to the Old Country to be used for boat building.

John C. married Jessie Carmichael in 1896 and they had five children, Mary (Mrs. Neil Morrison), Mac, Flora (Mrs. Noble McGirr,) Eddy and Albert.

After Malcolm and Annie died John and his family moved on to the N.W. ½ farm. This was in 1909. In 1925 a shed was built to

the barn. On November 16,1930, John C. Morrison died and the boys carried on the farming operations.

Albert married Freda Young on June 28, 1934, and Mac married Gladys McKee on June 24, 1939 Mrs. J C Morrison died on September 18, 1956.

In 1945, Eddy took over the farm and installed the hydro and water in both the house and the barn. Mrs. Neil (Mary) Morrison now resides with her brother on the homestead

THE JAMES MORRISON FARM

In the year 1847, Gilbert Morrison, living in the Highlands of Scotland, heard of a wonderful land across the sea, where there were great opportunities for those who would come to make their home in this vast land — Canada Some of his kinfolk had already come to Canada and settled in South Sydenham in the vicinity of Bognor and Strathaven Neil Morrison was the older son and readily found much to do in clearing the land and in building the log dwellings and stables for the early settlers.

Catherine Morrison whose home in Scotland was in Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, was persuaded by her brothers, already in Canada and also settled in South Sydenham, to come to share their life in this wonderful land. After a very perilous and stormy journey in a sailing vessel she and her sister landed in Toronto, then called Little York Accompanied by several relatives they walked all the way from Toronto to Strathaven.

These two young people both Morrisons, but from different parts of Scotland fell in love and were married September 27, 1849 They did not immediately take up land, for Neil was an expert man with an axe and was greatly in demand for building and clearing land He also helped to build the first dock in Owen Sound.

In 1863, they came with their two sons, Duncan and Peter, to North Sydenham, to receive from the Crown, one hundred acres dessignated as Lot 7, Concession 2, Sydenham Township. The deed for the same, written so beautifully by one Thomas Johnson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, states that Neil Morrison paid $75.00 for this land.

Neil Morrison chose this land because of the magnificent timber and was happy to set about building a house. This place measured eighteen by twenty-four feet and contained a general housekeeping room and two bedrooms. The upstairs, finished later, contained three rooms. Most of the furniture was homemade except beds. I remember the beds, with rope lacing instead of springs, topped by ticks and feather beds, and when properly made, were quite imposing. The floors were scrubbed with brushes and soft soap made from hardwood ashes. The walls were whitewashed and candles were made from tallow poured into candle moulds and the six candle mould is still in the family. Wooden spoons for stirring, potato mashers, rolling pins, etc. were all products of Neil's skilful whittling.

The log stable was about the same size as the house and housed the two oxen, Buck and Bright, a cow and a few hens, but in a few years sheep and cattle were added.

When we look at the modern machinery today, one can hardly envisage a man with a cradle cutting grain and binding it into sheaves by hand and threshing with wooden flails for the first few years.

In the early days springs of clear water seemed to be everywhere on the farm. One rising near the present road supplied water for the house and ran down to supply water for the stock. In later years, two wells were dug and water flowed from one to the other and a wellhouse was built over them. By this time, a large herd of cows was milked, and cream cans were kept in the lower well, but in Grandmother's day, the milk was kept in the cellar in pans and the cream was removed with a long handled skimmer and made into butter.

In later years, because of this spring, Grandmother Catherine planted a row of poplar trees along the road. They grew rapidly and we of the next generation called it "Poplar Spring Farm." A lilac bush which Grandmother had carried all the way from Leith was covered with beautiful bloom this spring after being in one place nearly one hundred years.

Duncan Morrison, Neil's son, married Elizabeth Marshall, who lived across the road, in 1882. To them were born four sons and five daughters. In 1884 Neil and Catherine purchased the adjoining fifty acres from John Robinson. Duncan remained on the home farm.

Neil Morrison was in his element in the making of maple syrup and sugar and in the early days made his own spiles from wood and also wooden sap containers, to be replaced later by hundreds of tin sap buckets and metal spiles. He carried all the sap to the boiling pots himself and never seemed to tire. The folk around called him "Big Neil," big by name and big by nature. I remember a fair held in Woodford (the home village) where Grandmother received first prize for her maple syrup and sugar.

On this fifty acres purchased from John Robinson, there is a beautiful spring coming out of the solid rock and flowing across the road to assume quite large proportions on the farm owned by Alvin McCutcheon. The crops on this farm have been mixed and some years back wonderful crops of peas were grown, but had to be discontinued on account of the pea weevil.

In 1904, Duncan Morrison purchased from William Carnahan, an adjoining forty-four acres for $500.00 so now the farm contains one hundred and ninety-four acres.

One feature of this farm was their fine cream-coloured horses. Some one said, "You can tell the Morrison farm by the spotted dog and cream horses."

Like his father Neil, Duncan loved the bush and at a very early age was able to use a broad axe and make ready the square timbers used in erecting the frame barns. Most of the barns in the surrounding district were "raised" and finished by him and it was a great day in the neighbourhood when the farmers from far and near gathered to lift the huge timbers and put them in their place. They had to the inch and as Duncan called "Yo Heave" they strained every muscle and up they went. We talk today about our young people being so well coordinated by physical training, but for sheer strength and rim ble limbs, these men really excelled and the rafter race on top of the skeleton barn was a breath taking spectacle, but there were no accidents.

In 1890, the barn now standing on this farm was built with splendid stone stables for stock and in 1907 an addition was made, which enlarged the barn to ninety by sixty feet and it is in splendid condition.

In 1901 the house now occupied by Duncan's youngest son, James, was built. It is of dressed white limestone and measures forty-seven by fifty-two feet, containing six bedrooms, large rooms at the head of the stairs, a kitchen, dining room, living room, pantry and wash room.

In 1912, the Bell Telephone extended a line to supply this part of Sydenham. It was rural line, but now is the regular Bell Telephone system.

In 1925 the taxes for this farm were $95.60.

In 1927 James married Vivian Greenfield. This marriage was blessed by three children, Murray who married June McChesney, Caroline (Mrs. George Rush, St. Catarines), and Vivian (Mrs. Glen Parkinson, Shilo, Manitoba). But it was saddened by the death of Mrs. Morrison in 1935.

In 1937, James married again, his wife being Louise Kirkwood and they still occupy the farm today. In this marriage they have three sons and one daughter: Wayne, Douglas, Ross and Lorraine (Mrs. John McCurdy) of Paisley, Ontario.

In 1946, electricity was installed in the house and the barn, and in 1949 the water system was overhauled and water was brought from the spring into the house and bathroom facilities also adding greatly to the comfort of the house.

In religion the Morrisons were staunch Presbyterians, but Duncan was a strong advocate for church union and supported the movement which brought about the United Church

Most Morrisons were Liberal in politics, but a much esteemed and wonderful neighbour, Robert McCutcheon, converted them to the Conservative party and for three generations, they have supported and voted Conservative

Looking back over the years, they were good years, maybe "With just enough shadow to temper the glare of the sun" I like to remember the spirit of true friendship, all good neighbours, each ready to extend a helping hand and when Neil died, three Catholic and three Protestant Neighbours carried him to his last resting place in Annan Cemetery

These pioneers gave to us a great heritage [illegible] work and good social relations. These have made life on the Morrison farm a happy and memorable century — James Morrison.

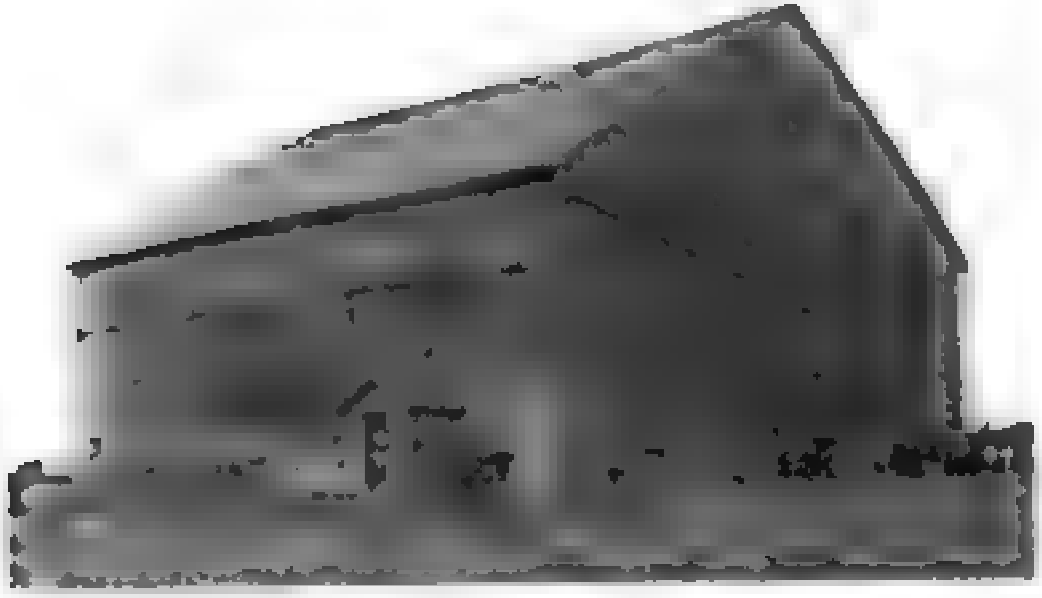
THE MAC MORRISON FARM

The farm now owned by Mr and Mrs. Mac Morrison at Lot 21, Concession 1, N.C.R., comprising one hundred acres was taken out from the Crown by Mrs. Morrison's grandfather, Daniel Lamont in 1847 Mr Lamont, who cleared this land, was a native of Scotland, he married Mary Thompson and they had eight daughters and one son.

In 1896, this parcel of land was taken over by Benjamin McKee who married Mr and Mrs Lamont's daughter, Annie, who was born and reared on the farm Mrs. Lamont lived with her daughter and son-in-law, until she died suddenly in 1908, when she was in her eighties. Mr and Mrs. Ben McKee had three sons and three daughers, Percy, Owen Sound; Stanley, [illegible]; Charles; [illegible] (Mrs. Max Morrison), [illegible]; Bertha (Mrs. George Carr); [illegible] (Mrs. Stanley [illegible]) both of Owen Sound and Earl who died at an early age.

In October, [illegible], the original log house was burned. Mrs. McKee and [illegible] were at the barn milking the cows and Stanley, who was in the field plowing, saw the house was on fire and ran in for his father, who was ill and in bed. Mr. McKee just barely managed to escape the fire and lost his hair and ears were burned as he struggled to safety. The house and all its contents were lost in the conflagration, which started in the back kitchen. The McKees built a new house the same fall and with the help of neighbours were able to move into the new home on December [illegible]. In the meantime they lived with the Wm. McKee family on Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible] N.C.R.

In [illegible] the farm was taken over by [illegible] McKee and her husband, Max Morrison. They have no children. Since then the ho



dro water system and a three piece bath have been installed and a new driving shed built.

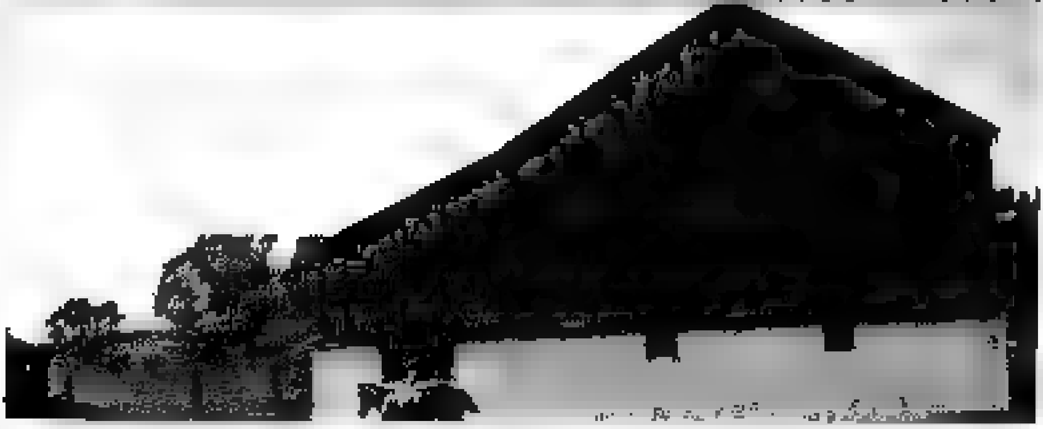
Mrs. Morrison is of the third generation to live on "Springburn Farm" since it was secured from the Crown in [illegible].

THE ROY MORRISON FARM

Alexander Morrison, the present owner's grandfather, was the first to live on this farm. He married Catherine Anderson and their children were: Gilbert, Duncan, Maggie, Mary, Jessie, Kate, Annie.

It was Gilbert Morrison who carried on with the work on the family farm and he married Elizabeth Ross. Their family was composed of Edith (Mrs. James Loucks) deceased, Alexander, Nancy, Roy, Mabel (Mrs. McAvoy), Jessie (Mrs. Robert Purvis), Maisie (Mrs. Harvey Garrett), and Leonard deceased.

Roy Morrison took over the homestead from his father around 1935. He married Blanche Rennie and they had one son and two daughters: Ken, who married Jessie Beattie, Janice (Mrs. Harold Wood), and Shirley.



Roy's brother, Sandy, who lives across the road from the homestead, married Vilia McNally

The telephone was installed in 1912 and a Delco plant was used from 1920 until the hydro was installed in 1949

THE O'REILLY FARM

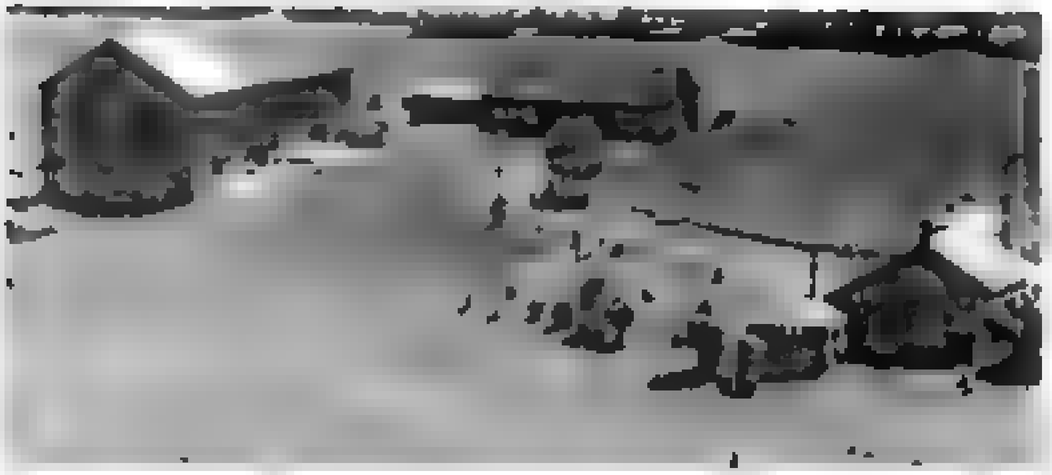
Brick from the late Dr Wm McDonald's Home At Annan was Used in the Building of This Farm House

John O'Reilly was born near Dawson City, British Columbia and had been a miner. He came to this area to farm because it was a Gaelic Settlement. He took up land on Lot 29, Concession 3, Sydenham Township, in 1860. John O'Reilly married Catherine Traynor on February 5, 1861 and they later moved to Lot 23, Concession C and raised a family of seventeen, there being two sets of twins.

One son, Simon, took over the farm and married Catherine Mulholand in June, 1921. They had three sons. Alfonso married Bernice McArthur of Owen Sound where he is in business. John and Clement farm this land now. Clement married Leone McArthur of Annan.

Above is shown the residence of the late Dr. Wm. McDonald of Annan. The picture was taken about 1898. Brick from this spacious building was used in the building of the present nice brick home on the O'Reilly farm.

THE WALTER REID FARM
(by Walter S. Reid)



My ancestors who first settled in Canada were Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McArthur. They came from Island of Islay in Scotland and arrived in Canada on May 26, [illegible]. Their family was composed of five sons and three daughters, namely, John, Neil, Charlie, Dougald, Archie, Isobel, Margaret and Rachael.

The farm consists of 100 acres. The terms of purchase were made up of settlement duties at $10.00 an acre. The first house was a shanty built in [illegible]. It was situated about fifty feet from where the present house now stands and was built of logs.

The first barn was built about 1851 or 1852, size 36 x 50, as indicated from the structure still standing. The first livestock consisted of one cow. My grandfather walked her from Durham. The first water system was a spring and well.

The parentage family were George Reid and his wife, Rachael McArthur Reid. They had two sons, Dougald M. Reid and Walter S. Reid. Walter S. Reid resides on the homestead, Lot 26, Concession C. Dougald M. Reid now resides on Lot [illegible], Concession C.

Type of farming is general or mixed farming.

Additions to the buildings were made at various times. An 18 bent was added to the barn in [illegible]. The driving shed was built in [illegible], a water tank shed built in [illegible], hen house in [illegible].

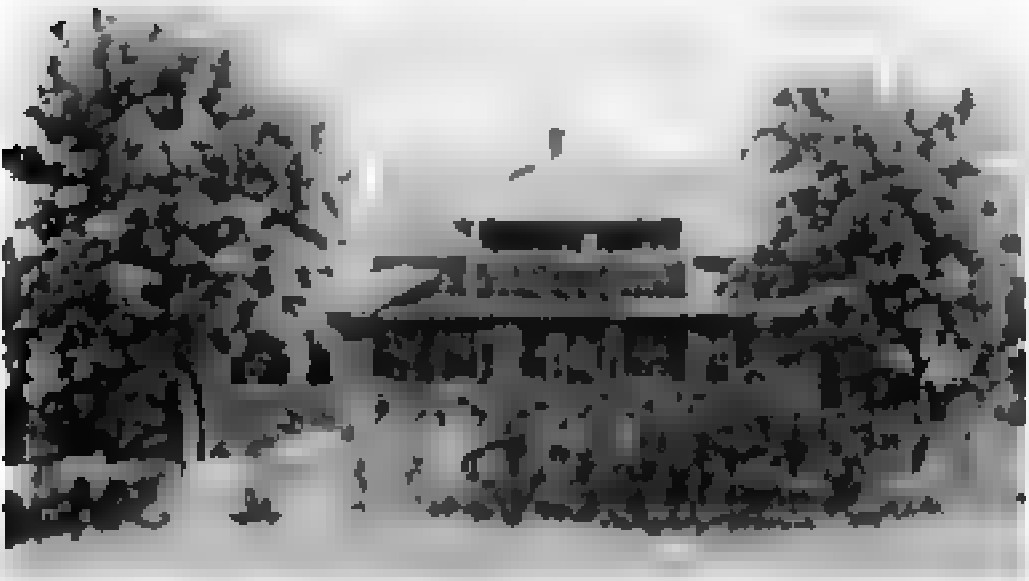
woodshed and separator house in [illegible], garage built in [illegible], hot and cold water system installed in house in [illegible], steel roof on the barn in 1964.

The electric system was installed in [illegible] and the water system in [illegible]. The telephone system was installed in [illegible] with a party line of twelve on a line, changing to four on a line.

This 100 acre farm is located on Lot 26, Concession C, Township of Sydenham. It is called Mulcrest Farm, the name being chosen because grandfather came from Island of [illegible] in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Reid and son Douglas reside on the homestead. George Reid, the father, died December [illegible], [illegible] and the mother Rachael McArthur Reid died June 18, [illegible].

Taxes through the years have increased considerably. In [illegible] they were $[illegible] to $[illegible]; in [illegible], $[illegible]; in [illegible], $[illegible] and in 1964, $187.00.

THE RUTHERFORD FARM



Pictured above is the Rutherford home which has stood for a century. It is located on Lot 33, Concession A, Sydenham Township which is known as Bayside Farm.

This land was acquired from the Crown by Thomas Rutherford in 1847. Mr. Rutherford emigrated from Scotland, and was a second cousin of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Rutherford paid 45 pounds for the lot of 100 acres. He felled the first tree when he moved in and took possession.

Beautiful Farm Scene At Rutherford Homestead

Thomas Rutherford, in poor health for some time, died in 1879. He was succeeded to the ownership of the farm by his son, Malcolm, then his grandson, Thomas, and now Jaffray Rutherford and his family are the fourth and fifth generation to reside there.

THE HAROLD SCOTT FARM

Alexander Scott and his young bride, Isabella, immigrated to Canada on a sailboat, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It was their wedding trip. They settled on the shores of Georgian Bay.

Since there were no roads all provisions had to be transported by boat. Sometimes if the water were rough and the rowing heavy it was necessary to spend the night camping on the shore. On such an occasion Alexander Scott died during the night and was found by his two sons the following day. According to a tombstone in the possession of

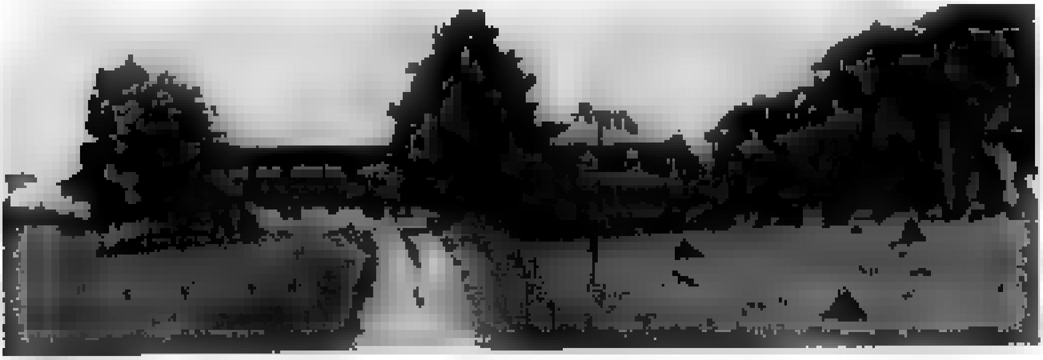
Harold Scott, great grandson of Isabella and Alexander, this tragedy took place on February 2, 1847. Alexander was then in his 36th year. The same tombstone bears an in memoriam for an eleven year old boy who died February 25, 1853.

Isabella returned to Scotland, but later came back to this area. On May 20, 1862, for the sum of $100.00 Isabella Scott, widow of Alexander Scott was granted from the Crown, a parcel of land known as the South-West half of Lot 10, in Concession B, in the Township of Sydenham.

A house and barn were built on this property. This barn is still in use today. An Assessment notice of 1875 states that the owner of this property, John Scott, Isabella's son, possessed 13 cattle, 20 sheep, 4 hogs, 5 horses. He was assessed for $600.00. In 1966, this same fifty acres was assessed for $1130.00.

The fifty acre property, on which the main buildings stand, was taken from the Crown by Wm. Buzza in December 1856. On April 26, 1880, this property was sold to John and Mary Scott for the sum of $700.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

A log house erected on this property was home to three generations of Scotts until 1935. With a few alterations and a new location this structure now serves as a garage for the present owners. Its upstair part still houses an old cradle used by the pioneers, an antique



Above are the main buildings of the Scott farm to day. On the right hand side of the lane is the present house built in 1935. On the left hand side is the original log house which now serves as a garage. This piece of property was purchased in 1880 and added to the other holdings. The first fifty acres lay to the immediate right of the row of elms on the right hand side of the picture.

A modern McKee Harvester blows hay into the original barn built on the parcel of land taken from the Crown in 18[illegible] by Isabella Scott, widow of Alexander Scott. Seated on the tractor is four and half year old Paul Scott, a member of the fifth generation.

fold-up bunk bed and two old-time boxed pictures, fashioned from feathers.

In addition to the two fifty acre farms already mentioned, the following pieces of adjacent property were bought and added to the Scott holdings:

July 18, 18[illegible]2, John Scott, son of Alexander Scott, purchased 100 acres known as Lot 10, Concession A, for $[illegible],000.00 from two speculators.

In 1915, George Scott, grandson of Alexander Scott, acquired 69 acres, known as Lot [illegible], Concession A. In 1950, 5 acres of this property were sold to Russel Foster.

In 1963, Harold Scott, great grandson of Alexander Scott, purchased an adjoining fifty acres of land known as Lot 11 Concession A, from Edgar Lemon. this making the present acreage as of 1966, 314 acres.

The present brick house was erected in 1935 with W B Campbell as contractor The house was wired for electricity and a bathroom installed when it was built The present barn was framed by Billy Spence It was raised on May 24, 1905 The timber in it came from the home bush

STEWART AND OSBORNE SHORTT FARM

It was in the spring of 1841 that James Jack and his wife, Barbara McBeath natives of Wick in the County of Caithness. Scotland, sailed with their two young sons. Donald. born in 1837 and John. born in 1839. from Thurso, Caithness. Scotland for Canada. on a sailing vessel. which took six weeks to cross the atlantic Ocean. A daughter, Barbara, was born on the vessel during the crossing

The family landed in Lower Canada and proceeded to Upper Canada to Little York, now Toronto They purchased a home in the Township of Scarboro. in the County of York. at Brown's Corners, on the Danforth Road near Agincourt Here three more daughters were born. Isabella Georgina, and Margaret Ann

In the year 1849 James Jack came north into the Queen's Bush in search of a Crown Grant and purchased the South half of Lot Eleven in the First Concession of Sydenham Township. in the District of Wellington, for which he paid forty pounds for one hundred acres He then returned home to Brown's Corners where he remained for fifteen years.

Donald Jack was 26 years of age when he came north to his lot, (chosen by his father in 1848) in 1863, and erected a log cabin He married Jane Murdoch and began clearing his land of the huge timber, mostly maple, elm, beech and in the lower parts cedar These trees were felled by hand with the axe and drawn by oxen into large piles for the burning

When he had a little land cleared he planted wheat for the making of bread scattering the seed broadcast by hand among the stumps. It took years for the stumps to decay so they could be taken out

Rails for fences were split from the trunks of cedar and elm trees and laid in zigzag fashion, one upon the other, to build a "snake rail" fence, many of which are still seen in this district

At the southwest corner of this farm was left a very large elm tree A hole was chopped in the trunk and used as a mail box by families close at hand for mail brought from the Woodford Post Office, before the days of rural mail delivery

In the early days Donald Jack and his wife, Jane, a jolly lady, kept a store in a part of their log home This store was called the "grange" and some of the merchandise sold included flour, sugar and tobacco

The large elm spoken of earlier measured 36 feet from the stump to the lowest limb and 6 feet on the stump It was felled in the winter of 1915 by Sherman Rogers and Stewart Shortt the latter being a grandson of James Jack.

This homestead was transferred from Donald Jack to his sister Margaret Ann Jack, in 1907 Margaret Ann Jack had married William Shortt, and in 1921 the farm was transferred to their sons, Stewart and Osborne Shortt, the present owners

Mixed farming is carried on the farm being watered by a spring creek flowing through it The frame barn still stands, but the house has disappeared The farm has not been lived on since Donald Jack retired to his home in Bognor

This 50-acre lot, N ½ of E ½ Lot 10, Concession 2, Sydenham Township was taken from the Crown in 1812 by James Earley who sold to James Jack in November, 1863

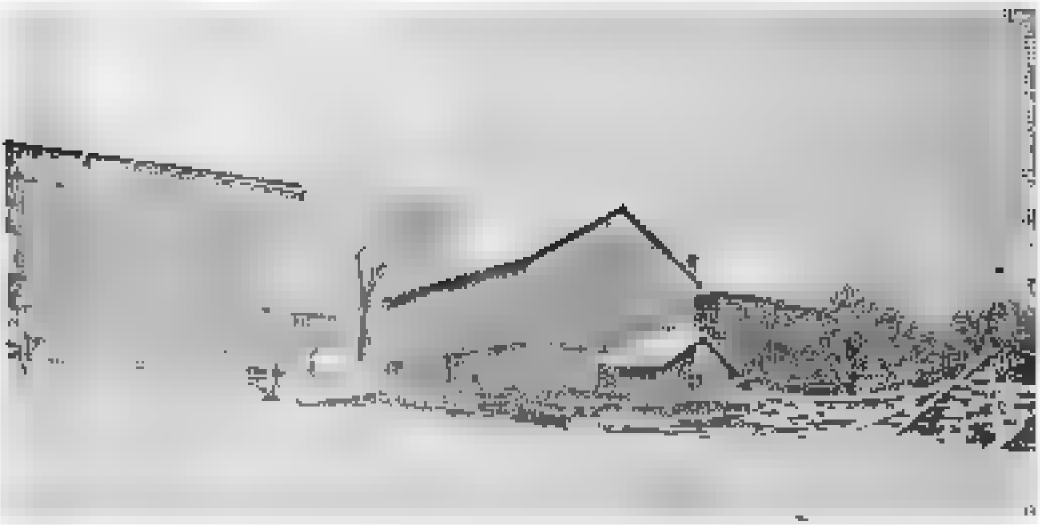
James Jack and his wife, Barbara McBeath, were natives of Wick, Caithness, Scotland and had come to Brown's Corners, Scar boro Township, in 1841, where they settled and remained until they came to this locality in 1863.

There were two log houses on this property along the Blind Line, 1 and 2 Concession Road, Sydenham Township. James and his wife and family lived in one situated on the hill and a short distance to the northwest of the present brick house built in 1902 by James Jack, for which Robert Ballantyne was the carpenter and George Myers, the stone Mason who erected the foundation.

The family of James Jack and Barbara McBeath were: Donald who married Jane Murdoch; John, married Susan Cranston; Barbara Isabella married John Cranston; Georgina, married Jonathan Rogers; Margaret Ann married William Shortt.

James Jack planted three acres of apple orchard on his homestead. Varieties included Northern Spy, Snow, Blenheim Orange, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Talman Sweet, King, Strawberry, Ribston Pippin and Golden Russet. Some of these trees are still standing and bear fruit. Many of the original trees were killed in the winter of 1933-34 due to abnormally severe frosts.

In 1907, Margaret Ann Jack, the youngest daughter of James Jack, and the wife of William Shortt, became the owner of her father's farm homestead. The family of William Shortt and Margaret



Farm Buildings Erected by James Jack — Picture Taken About 1915

Ann Jack were Osborne, Stewart, married Jennie McDonald, Annie, died as a young woman

In 1921 Stewart and Osborne Shortt became the owners. Stewart and Jennie Shortt had one son, Donald, who at the present time operates the farm along with his father and Uncle Osborne

Many wild animals roamed the forest in the early days Timber wolves. black bears and Virginia deer were the largest Tim Bannon. a hunter was charged by a black bear on this farm. He was able to kill the beast when he managed to place the barrel of his musket in its mouth and fire.

THE SPENCE FARM

This 100 acre farm on the N ½ of Lot 21 Concession 10, Sydenham Township was taken up from the Crown by Dougall Spence in 1846 Dougall Spence was one of five brothers coming to Canada from the Isle of Islay to the north of Scotland Three of the brothers came to Grey County and two remained in the vicinity of Lindsay

Dougall Spence originally pioneered two hundred acres between the Tenth line of Sydenham and Concession A. the 100 acres is now occupied by the Arthur McMillan family, and the one hundred acres immediately to the south which he turned over to his son, John, on his 21st birthday, now is occupied by Mr. Clifford Foster. The next two hundred acres in this same block to the south were pioneered by Dougall's brother, Peter Spence. These two farms of one hundred acres each are now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Foster and Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Gonder and family.

After settling in Canada, Dougall Spence married the former Sarah Campbell. They had a family of ten children, six girls and four boys, namely: Alexander, John, Sarah, Annie, Katharine, Janet, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and Dougall. Elizabeth, Mrs. J. Cooey of Owen Sound, now deceased, was the last surviving member of her family.

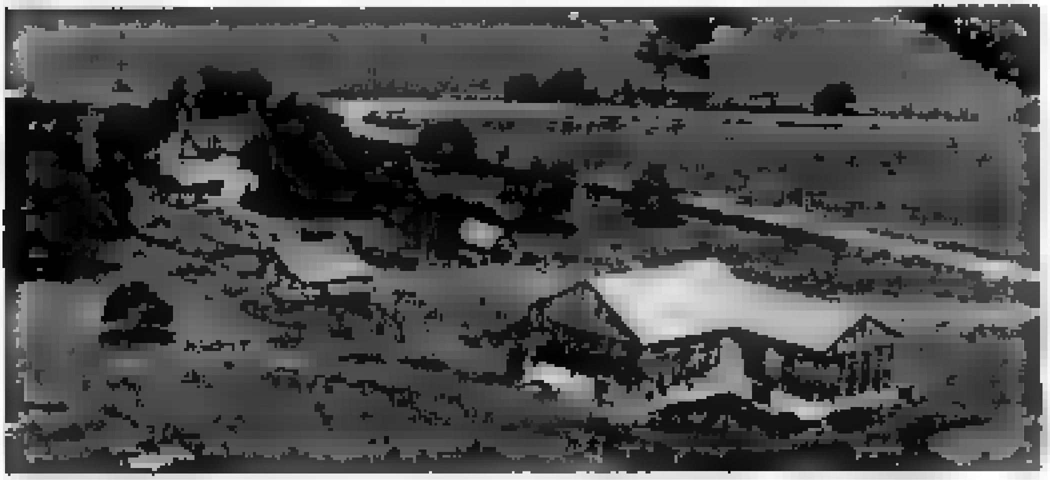
When Dougall Spence first arrived in this community, he erected a shanty near the Telfer's Creek, on the south portion of his two hundred acres, on the property now occupied by Mr. Clifford Foster. He later erected a log and brick house, also near the bank of the creek, but on the north portion of his two hundred acres, on the property now occupied by the McMillans. The brick used in the erection of this house was manufactured in a brickyard located on this same farm. All that remains of this house is the foundation.

Robert Campbell Spence, Dougall's son, erected the present house in 1893. In 1898 he married Isabella Euphemia McLeod and they had a family of four daughters and one son: Gertrude (Mrs. Geo. McDonald), Isabel, Muriel (Mrs. Leslie Noble), Dorothy (Mrs. D. Kirk) and Lorne. Isabel and Muriel are deceased.

A new barn was erected on this property in 1913. The present house is equipped with hydro and water. Two never failing creeks provide an abundant supply of water. The larger of the two creeks was originally known as Telfer's Creek and empties into Georgian Bay at Leith.

This farm after being in the Spence name for 113 years was sold after Mrs. Robert Spence's death in August 1959, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McMillan, who now reside here.

PATRICK TRAYNOR FARM



The Traynor Homestead as Seen from the Air

The original Traynor family emigrated from Armagh County, Ireland, to Albion, York County, in Ontario. About 1846, when land in the newly formed township of Sydenham was made available for settlers, Michael Traynor, his wife, Anna Horan, and their family of six sons and four daughters came north. They came by easy stages

taking four days to make the trip because they brought their stock with them. A number of Irish settlers came to the same locality and the block of land taken up was afterwards called the Irish Block.

The Crown Lands, Lot 27, Concession 5, consisted of 137 acres and was deeded to Michael Traynor and his heirs forever with the exception of any mines of gold and silver found thereon, or any navigable waters flowing through. They cleared the land by degrees, building a house and two barns of logs. Oxen were used for work in the fields.

On the retirement of Michael Traynor, his son, Patrick, took over the management of the farm. Patrick Traynor married Johanna McKenna and they had a family of five sons and seven daughters. More land was cleared and horses took over the work of oxen. Patrick Traynor built the first brick house in the locality about the year 1882. He also built and afterward enlarged the frame barns to the present 40′ x 60′ x, and 40′ x 100′. This was the first farm in the district to have a telephone and people came long distances to make calls. This rural line was later taken over by the Bell Telephone Company.

In 1882, Patrick Traynor added to the original farm by purchasing an adjoining farm from Mr. Robert Hogg. In 1910, he retired to Owen Sound and his son, Michael X. took over the home farm and another son, Maurice, took the land purchased from Mr. Hogg.

Michael X. Traynor married Agnes Mulholland, of Acton, and they had a family of two sons and two daughters, Patrick, Howard, Loretta and Irene. Michael X. was one of the first owners of a motor car in the district and during his tenure tractors were introduced on the farm partially replacing horses.

When Michael X. Traynor retired from active farming in 1947, his son, Patrick, took over the home farm and Howard bought the adjoining farm which had been in the Traynor name since 1846. In 1950 electricity came to the farm and in 1960 the pressure system which had been operated by a windmill and supplied water to the house and barn, became automatic.

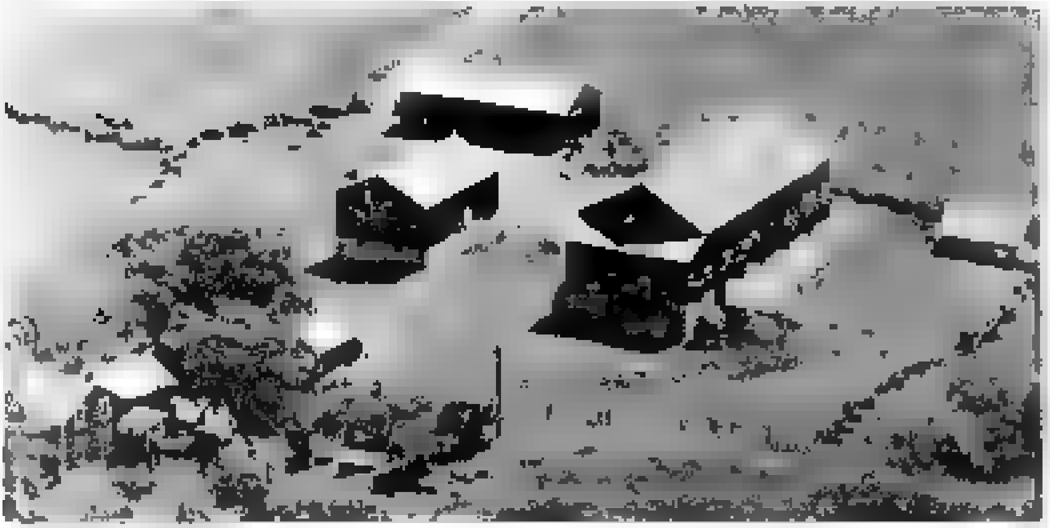
Michael X. Traynor died in 1962. Mrs. Traynor now makes her home with her daughter, Loretta, in Kitchener. Irene (Mrs. John Ellis) lives in Owen Sound. When his house was destroyed by fire in 1963, Howard moved to Owen Sound and Patrick now farms the combined farm of 275 acres. With the disappearance of horses, the farm has become completely mechanized. The family has always had an active interest in municipal affairs. Michael X. Traynor served in the Township Council as Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Patrick is now Deputy Reeve of Sydenham.

Patrick and his wife, the former Dolores Sadler, have two sons and one daughter. Michael is a pupil at the Owen Sound Collegiate and David and Ann Marie are at St. Mary's Separate School in Owen Sound.

It is not unlikely that in the course of time another Michael will farm the land acquired by his great great grandfather so long ago, but the setting will be different. Instead of slow moving oxen tilling the soil and the ring of the axes in the forest, there will be the sound of the tractor drawn machinery and the whirr of aeroplanes overhead.

Thus — The old order changeth yielding place to new.

THE VEITCH FARM



Thomas Veitch, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, came with his wife to Canada and resided for a time in Ayr, Dumfries Township, County of Waterloo. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter and carried on his trade there for a number of years.

In 1856 he came to Leith looking for land on which to settle. He purchased one hundred acres, Lot 25, Concession A, Sydenham Township, two miles below Leith. This was owned by a Mr. Grierson, the purchase price being four hundred and fifty pounds. Returning to Ayr for two years he then returned to Leith and bought an extra sixty three acres, also from Mr. Grierson, the price of this acreage being three hundred pounds. This land was situated across the road from the hundred acres and extended along the Bay, and was designated Lot 25, Broken Front, Concession A.

A log house and a small barn were on the Broken Front when purchased. After a number of years this house was replaced by a double brick house 24' x 44', kitchen 18' x 20' and summer kitchen 14' x 16'. The brick work was done by Mr. Middlebro and the interior finish was the handwork of the owner. Prior to 1900 a small barn 30' x 36' was built. In early 1900 a larger barn was built of frame construction with stone foundation, size 40' x 100'. This had rock elm beams which are still in good condition. There were cement floors and steel stanchions in this building.

Wooden drains were placed in different parts of the land. Wood in those early days was used in that capacity. A creek ran through the barnyard and at the house a stoned well, fifty-five feet deep was always full of splendid spring water.

Mixed farming has always been the practice on this very productive farm. For many years the work was done by horse drawn implements, in later years being replaced by mechanized machinery. Through the years an orchard was planted.

Mr. Veitch always said his reason for deciding on this property was the freedom from stones. There is also a beautiful view of Georgian Bay. Mount Pleasant was the name chosen for the farm.

Among the prized possessions in the Veitch family is a swing mirror handmade and carved. This was presented to Mr. and Mrs.

Thomas Veitch by their friends when they left Ayr in 1858. Many pieces of furniture were made by Thomas Veitch for his brick house. Among them is a chest of drawers and a glass cupboard in splendid condition which are prized today in the Veitch family.

In early 1900 telephone communication was established and electricity in 1952.

When Thomas Veitch retired from farming his youngest son, Walter, carried on in his father's footsteps. Upon Walter's retirement in 1927, he was replaced by his only son, William, who was keenly interested in good cattle and horses.

Thomas Veitch was married in Roxburghshire, Scotland, to Margaret Tulie, also a native of that place. They had a family of three sons and four daughters, William, Thomas, Walter, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. James Reid, Mrs. J. Gibson and Jean, who never married and spent her life at home with her family.

Walter Veitch, who succeeded his father, Thomas Veitch, on the farm in 1885, married Fanny Warrilow, of Owen Sound. Of this union two children were born, William, June 1, 1887 and Frances, July 31, 1893. William married Lillian Foulds, of Bothwell's Corner, December 1, 1927. In that year he took over his father's farm. Frances married James Lemon, of Woodford. She now resides in London, Ontario. William Veitch passed away May 12, 1966, after

MR. AND MRS. WALTER VEITCH
TAKEN 1942

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM VEITCH
TAKEN 1965

a very brief illness He had spent his entire life on this farm where he was born This farm which was in the Veitch name since 1856 was sold in 1966

Thomas Veitch, born 1815 died 1901 Margaret Tiake Veitch, born 18.9 died 1900; Walter Veitch, born 1857, died 1943, Fanny Warrilow Veitch, born 1857, died in 1946

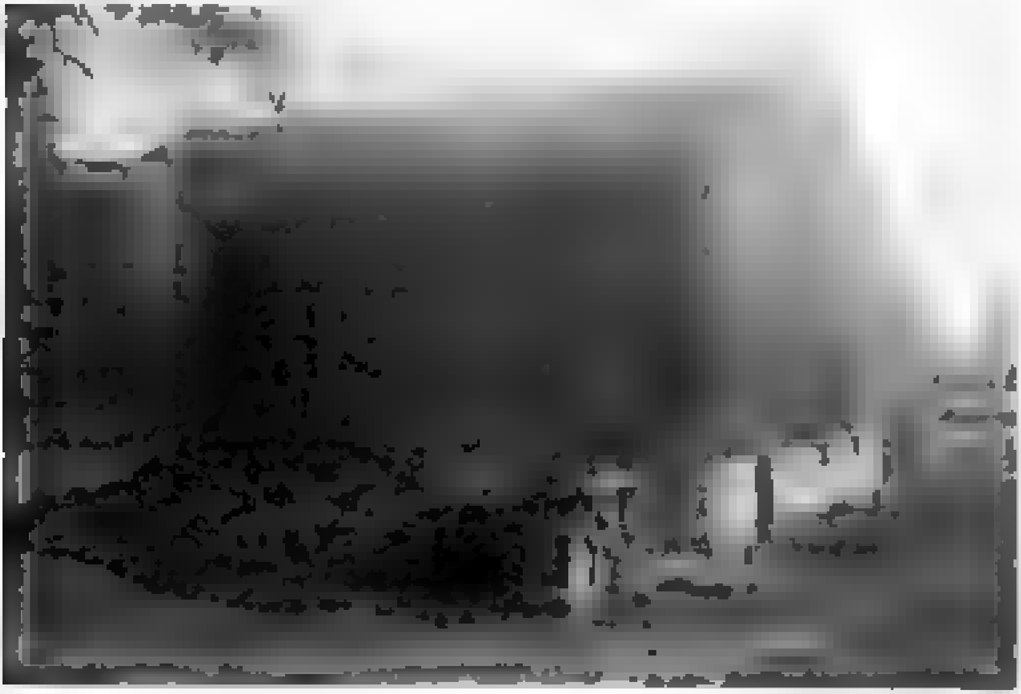
THE TED WHALEN FARM

In June 1849, Matthew Trotter took two hundred acres of land from the Crown This two hundred acres consists of seventy five acres owned by the Jack Wilkinson Estate twenty five acres owned by Mr James H Keeling, fifty acres owned by Mr Rennie Keeling, and fifty acres known as N ½ Lot 24 Concession 1, S C R and owned and occupied by Ted and Bertha Whalen

On December 28, 1854, Mr. Charles Kre[illegible]ng, Ted Whalen's grandfather, bought the two hundred acres from Mr. Trotter. On December 6, 18[illegible], Wm. Fretter, Bertha Whalen's grandfather, bought the fifty acres known as N [illegible] Lot 24, Concession 1, S.C.R. Wm. Fretter died in 18[illegible] and his sons Charles and Joseph Fretter took over the land.

On April [illegible], 18[illegible], Joseph Fretter, Bertha Whalen's father, bought his brother Charles's share. Joseph married Margaret Thornton Lamont and they had three daughters: Bertha (Mrs. Ted Whalen), Florence (Mrs. Percy McKee) of Owen Sound, and Ollie (Mrs. Elwood R. Elliott), of Whitby.

On November 26, 19[illegible], Ted and Bertha Whalen, the present occupants, obtained the farm. They have one daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Bert King), who lives at R.R. 2, [illegible]. The Kings have two children, Barbara and Brian.



In 18[illegible] the present barn was built. In [illegible] the house was erected which at that time consisted of the part now used as a kitchen. This was enlarged and in [illegible] was bricked.

A cement block silo was built in 1911. The telephone was installed in 1912.

In 1927, water was installed in house and barn. This water is piped from a spring below the rock, a distance of over a mile, and is pumped by hydraulic pressure. The spring supplies water to two other neighbouring farm buildings. A driving shed was built in 1949. The buildings all have asphalt roofs. A modern bath room with hot and cold water was installed in 1950.

THE JOHN WILSON FARM

Thomas Wilson, who had been a stone mason in Scotland before coming to Canada, married Margaret Reoch, who was also Scottish born. In 1866, Thomas obtained the property consisting of 175 acres at Lot 10, Concession 5, from the Crown.

There was a family of eight: Margaret (Mrs. J. Wiggins) who lived in Derby Township; Elizabeth (Mrs. Jack Silverthorne) of Owen Sound, Jane (Mrs. Angus D. Morrison) of Bognor, Marie (Mrs. Jack Pentland, of Winnipeg, Ellen (Mrs. Bob Crannie) of Owen Sound, John, who settled on the home farm. Jim, of Owen Sound, and Annie (Mrs. Victor Nolan) of London.

John was only 14 years of age when his father died, but with the help of Angus Morrison, his uncle, he carried on the farm. He

married Kathryn Crannie, who died in 1918 and they had one son, John J. and one daughter Marguerite, who is Mrs. Carl Pentland, of Chatham.

John, Sr. John J. and his wife, the former Leona Gunn, now reside on the family farm. They have two daughters, Linda and Marie.

The house was first a log one and is now insul brick covered. The back part of the house was built, as written on a corner stone, in 1901 by M. Boyd, the mason for the building of the foundation.

The barn, 150 yards away from its present location was moved in 1897 on to its present foundation. The second stable built to accommodate the farm horses in 1915.

It is recalled that when drilling the well on this farm, the driller went to a depth of 50' then went through 2 feet of shell rock and then dropped to 82 feet. This has proven to be a wonderful source of water supply and has been most helpful to many neighbours in dry weather periods.

This property is now adjacent to a conservation area site and due to a Beaver Dam much former fertile acreage is now unusable.

A cooper, a Mr. Walker, lived in a log dwelling on the corner of the Wilson farm and Mr. W. J. Miller remembers his father taking a barrel to Mr. Walker to be repaired. Wooden wash tubs, sap buckets and dash churns were also made and repaired by the cooper.

CHAPTER 5 WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

The idea of a women's group was conceived by Mrs. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless and in 1897 a Women's Institute organization was first established at Stoney Creek, Ontario, the idea of a rural women's organization swiftly spread and the year 1900 saw a group founded at Kemble in Grey County. By 1904 there were eight branches in Grey North District. Two of these Grey branches were in Sydenham Township, one at Annan and the other at Bognor. Both are still active in 1967.

Through the years branch members in the township have given freely of their time and talents to further the work at other levels of the organization. Branches have sent representatives to District, County and Area meetings, also to Provincial Officers' Conferences, National and International gatherings.

The individual groups have given charitable donations to numerous organizations, supported Women's Institute projects, not only in their own local groups, but at district, county, area, provincial, national and international levels.

In early years branches gave support to such district projects as locating a doctor at Tobermory in 1930, placing First Aid kits in schools, supporting the Y W C A the Children's Shelter (now Grey Home), the upkeep of a ward in the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital for 39 years, and the establishing and maintenance for more than 20 years of a city wash room in Owen Sound

As the organization has spread around the world to embrace six million members in over forty countries its support to projects has also widened

International and local scholarships are supported and these help worthy students to further their education in chosen fields Support is given by the national body, through the United Nations, to the Northern Canadian Indians where Women's Institutes are now being established.

Many branches will recall the Jam for Britain project, County Milk for Britain, the Tractor for Greece and other Red Cross projects of the war years.

Most branches have Tweedsmuir History Books telling the history of their own locality in detail. They support the local Museum, the County Women's Institute C F O S Radio program, are members of the County Historical Society and give volunteer service at the local Ontario Mental Hospital The branches helped to organize the Township School Reunions in 1966

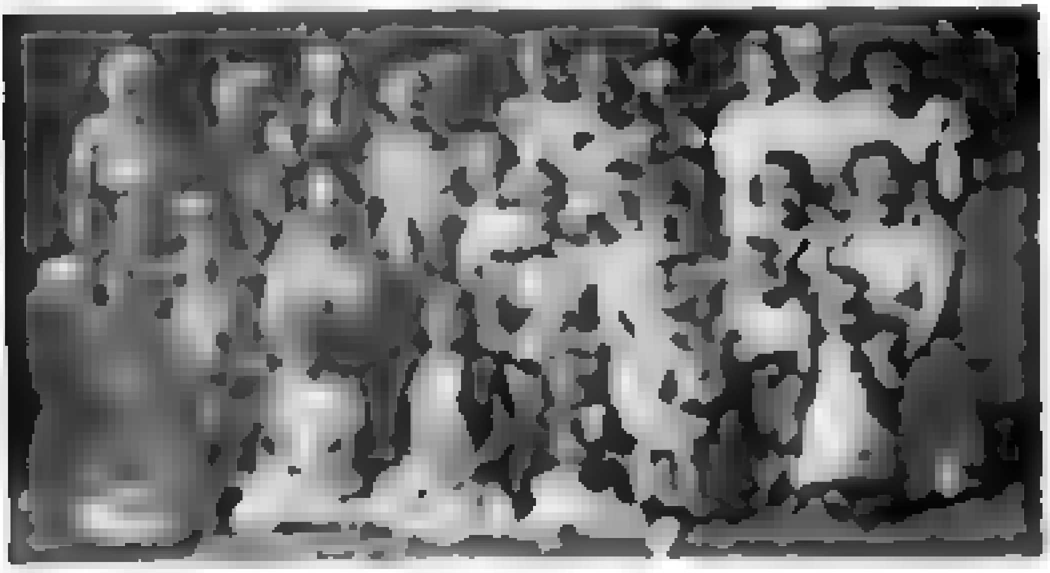
In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Food, the branches enjoy short courses and training schools in a variety of topics on food clothing, decorating and home management, under the direction of professional help The branches also supply the leaders for the 4-H. Homemaking Clubs.

The groups often entertain their families at a special meeting, enjoy visits with neighbouring branches and work on such money raising endeavors as catering to banquets, having bake sales, concerts, etc

It is always foremost in the minds of our leaders that it is the local branch and its members who have built the worldwide Women's Institute organization of today

ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Annan Women's Institute was organized in [illegible] by Mrs. James [illegible] of [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Annan [illegible] [illegible]. Records show that there had been a [illegible] Institute prior to this date.



ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1953

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mar- garet McKeen, Mrs. Roger Mitchell

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] M[illegible] was elected the first president and Miss [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] Miss [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] W. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Robert [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. James [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] W. [illegible]

One of the outstanding contributions of this branch was the adoption of a Veteran in 1946. Bob Reilly was a patient of the Sunnybrook Hospital. Either a letter or treat was sent to him monthly. All of the members had corresponded with him and some had visited him. He passed away in March, 1959, and at the May meeting an impressive Memorial Service was held.

ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1967

Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Harold Ceasar, Mrs. Lester Hee, Mrs. Stanley Hutchinson, Mrs. Donald McQueen, Mrs. Wesley McKay, Mrs. Kenneth Spence.

Middle Row, L. to R.: Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. Everett Johnson, Mrs. Allan Wilson, president, Mrs. Gert Hofman, secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Robert Hewitson, Mrs. Carl Martin, Mrs. Victor Bassingthwaite.

Missing—Mrs. Arthur Alexander and Mrs. Elgin Knight.

The suggestion for a Tom Thomson Historic Plaque originated from this branch and the plaque was erected at Leith in 1966. Through a resolution a Conservation Park Ainslie Wood, was established The suggestion for this conservation area came from the Leith Farm Forum to the Institute

Mrs. Arthur McArthur, (died in August 1967) Mrs. Michael Robertson, Mrs. Ross Buzza, Mrs. Harold Ceasar and Mrs Wesley McKay hold life memberships.

BALACLAVA WOMEN'S INSTITUE

On June the 10th, 1926, seventeen ladies, situated on the Balaclava mail route and surrounding vicinity met in Morley Baptist Church also on the Balaclava mail route, for the purpose of organizing a Women's Institute A number of these ladies had formerly been united as a Red Cross Society during World War I At the conclusion of the war this group decided to be organized into some other charitable work Later on the date mentioned, Mrs. James Gardner, who organized the third Women's Institute in the world at her home village of Kemble, came from Owen Sound, where she was then residing, to organize a new branch to be known as the Balaclava Women's Institute The first president was Mrs. David Robertson, Sr and the first secretary treasurer was Mrs. Roy G Benedict

During the forty years of growth several projects have been carried out, a two weeks course in both nursing and sewing was held. also short courses in glove making, vegetable cookery and sewing

In 1946, a resolution submitted by this branch to the Grey North District Women's Institute for its approval re the destruction of the Warble Fly was forwarded to the Toronto Central Area Women's Institute Convention The outstanding feature of this was the start of a campaign of spraying for warble fly control in various municipalities.

Included in shipments for overseas relief during World War II were 298 quilts

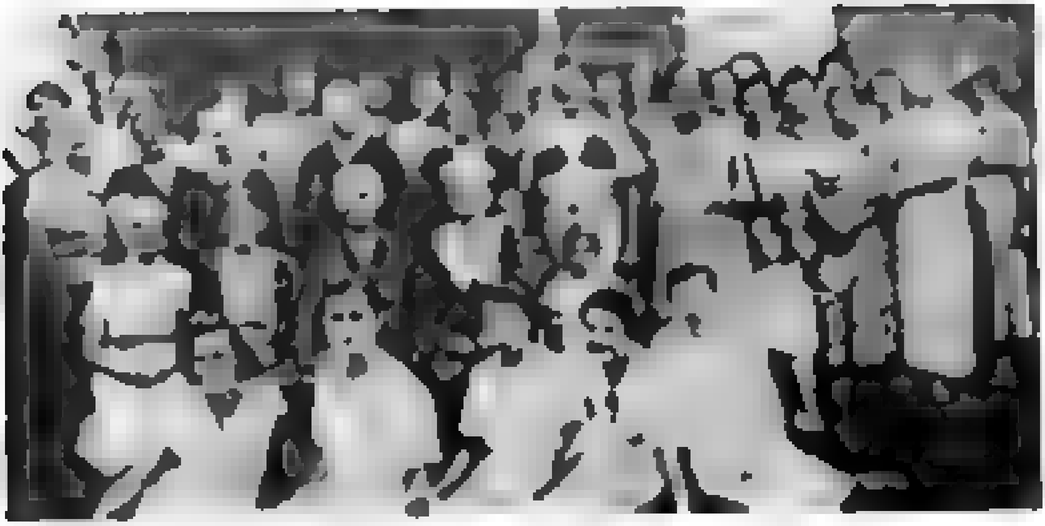
In [illegible] part of the territory on which several members in St. Vincent and Sydenham Townships lived was expropriated by the government for the A.F.V. tank range thus reducing the membership considerably, the branch having had a high of [illegible] members preceding this event. Again membership was depleted when some members resigned to help form a new branch at [illegible] [illegible].

In [illegible] owing to the scarcity of scholars the [illegible] school, S.S. No. [illegible] Sydenham, was closed and with the approval of the inspector, Mr. [illegible] [illegible], and the North Sydenham Area School Board the Institute was given the privilege to use the school as a Community building. The Institute redecorated and provided necessities including hydro.

In [illegible] the twentieth anniversary was celebrated at the home of the president, Mrs. Thos. Farquharson, and in [illegible] the fortieth anniversary was commemorated.

In [illegible] Mrs. Jesse A. [illegible] became a life member, the membership being presented by her family on her [illegible] birthday.

[illegible] work done by the Institute members.



The Balaclava Women's Institute taken at [illegible] of the regular monthly meeting. Mrs. W. C. Johnson was hostess.

[illegible] Fergusson, [illegible] Reid, [illegible] Johnson and Merrien Holman.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Robertson [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] R. B. Johnson and daughter, Lois and Mrs. T. W. Johnson.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The following is a report of the Moxley Red Cross in 1916 copied from the Owen Sound paper. These were the ladies who were behind the organization of the BALACLAVA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE. The March shipment from the Moxley Ladies Red Cross Society was a very creditable one, in spite of the havoc wrought the workers by the measles and kindred ills. The shipment consisted of 18 convalescent shirts, 7 surgical shirts, 20 pairs of socks. A previous shipment sent in February contained 17 pairs of socks, 14 convalescent shirts, 45 surgical shirts, 6 dozen bandages, 3 dozen mouth wipes. The Moxley ladies purchased all the material for their own work, the finances being raised by voluntary money contributions and concert funds, and donated the fruits of their efforts to the Owen Sound Women's Patriotic League."

In June 1966 the Balaclava Women's Institute celebrated the fortieth anniversary of inauguration. Seen cutting the cake (from left to right) are two of the former presidents, Mrs. Joseph Bell (died in August 1967) and Mrs. Lorenzo Buford, the immediate president, Mrs. Alex Spence, and two charter members, Mrs. R. G. Benedict and Mrs. George Sutherland.

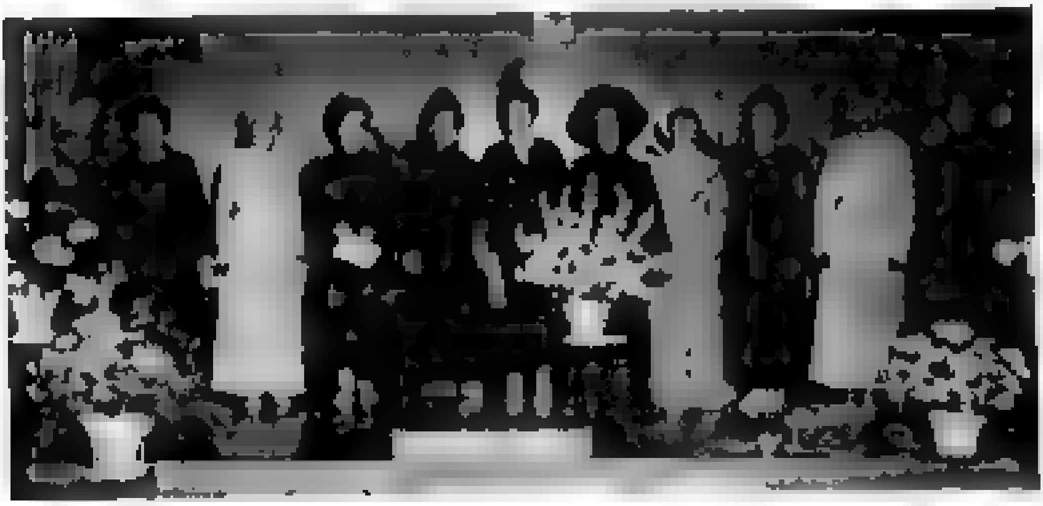
Morley Red Cross was formed in 1915. Mrs. Robert Hill was president and Mrs. Arthur Lemon secretary. Members were Morley and Balaclava women. Money was raised by concerts and box socials, the girls of the neighbourhood helping with these.

A great deal of work was done for the boys overseas, knitting socks, making pyjamas, surgical shirts and bandages.

The group held a farewell party and presentation for each local boy going overseas and a reception when they returned. Christmas boxes were filled and sent to the boys.

The proceeds left after the war were used to frame pictures of local boys to hang in each of the schools and also a plaque bearing their names was mounted on Morley Church. When the A.F.V. Range took over this plaque was mounted in Silcote School yard.

BOGNOR WOMEN'S INSTITUTE



Bognor Women's Institute members who sang a group of old-time songs at the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration. Beautiful costumes, many of them of an early period, added their attraction to this feature of the program.

Left to right: Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. George Moffatt, Mrs. Wm. G. Martin, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Harvey Irvine, Mrs. Dave Martin, Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. Wm. Gilbert, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. Ernest Carson, Mrs. James Thom.

The Bognor Women's Institute was organized by Mrs. Parsons, of Mount Forest on January 23, 1912. This meeting was held in the Methodist Church. The first president was Miss Belle Leonard and the first secretary, Mrs. Robert Ballantyne, Bognor. Eighteen women joined at this first meeting.

In February 1937, this branch planned the planting of trees in the village of Bognor to commemorate Coronation Day, May 12, 1937. Two plays of outstanding merit by home talent were presented, "The Temple of Fame" (1918) using seventy-five characters and "Pictures Come to Life" with forty-two persons, making the plays truly worthwhile.

Bognor Women's Institute [illegible] Meeting [illegible] held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Frizzell

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Herbert [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Calhune, Mrs. Dougald Carmichael, Mrs. A. D. Gillies

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Thomas [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Angus Miller, Mrs. Howard Weaver

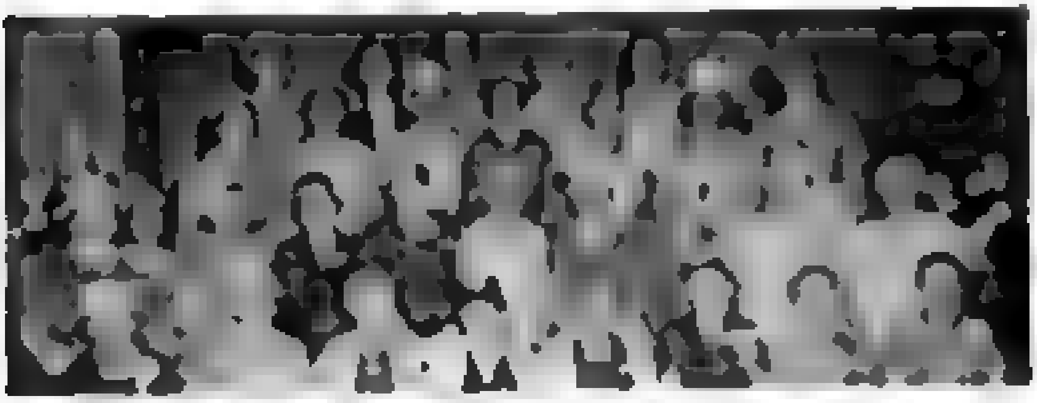
Bognor Women's Institute lost monogrammed dishes and cutlery in a fire which destroyed the Bognor Community Hall in [illegible]. Soon the branch was working hard to help establish a new Community Centre and has helped purchase more dishes in the beautiful new hall. In April [illegible] they bought and presented a piano to the Community Centre on opening night. This piano cost $[illegible].

Since 1958 Bognor Branch has contributed cash prizes for writing in the local Sydenham Township school fair. Also in 1958 this branch began presenting a subscription for the National Geographic Magazine for U.S.S. No. [illegible] and U.S.S. No. 10.

In March of [illegible] a debate "Resolved that women have done more good in the world than men" was much enjoyed.

[illegible] lovely oldtime gowns were worn.

[illegible] M[illegible]ler. Mrs. Wm. T. Moffatt (wearing her wedding dress.



[illegible] Mrs. Harold Watson.

[illegible]

Members of the Bognor Women's Institute at the time of the [illegible] Anniversary in [illegible]. Picture taken on day of Anniversary [illegible] at the Bognor Community [illegible].

Front Row, left to right: Mrs. Wm. [illegible] Martin, Mrs. Wm. [illegible], Mrs. Ann Reid, Mrs. Arthur [illegible], Mrs. Roy [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Norman Stephens, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. Emerson Quinton.

Second Row, left to right: Mrs. Eugene [illegible], Mrs. Harvey Brown, Mrs. Wm. [illegible], Mrs. Gordon [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Stephens, Mrs. Adam Ross, Mrs. George Moffatt.

Back Row, left to right: Mrs. Harry Parker, Mrs. Jim Thom, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. [illegible] Martin, Mrs. Nellie [illegible], Miss Frances Fussell, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Kenneth Weaver, Mrs. John Atcheson.

Mrs. [illegible], charter member, is the only one of the group who has continued her membership through all the years. Mrs. [illegible] had the honour of cutting the anniversary cake at the banquet on the occasion.

There are no life members but it is worthy of note that Mrs. A. D. [illegible] is the only charter member who has paid her membership each year since 1912.

A Bognor branch member, Miss Alice Fussell, led Garment Making Clubs for rural girls and was asked to carry on as an experiment for the Department of Agriculture, a revised program which proved successful and was initiated as the 4-H Homemaking Club program in 1935.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute was organized on March 4, 1937 at the home of Mrs. Allan Johnson, by Mrs. John Anderson, President of Grey North District, assisted by Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford, a vice-president.

Mrs. Fraser Lamont and Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter (now deceased) are the branch's two Life Members, the latter being the first Grey North District Life Member.

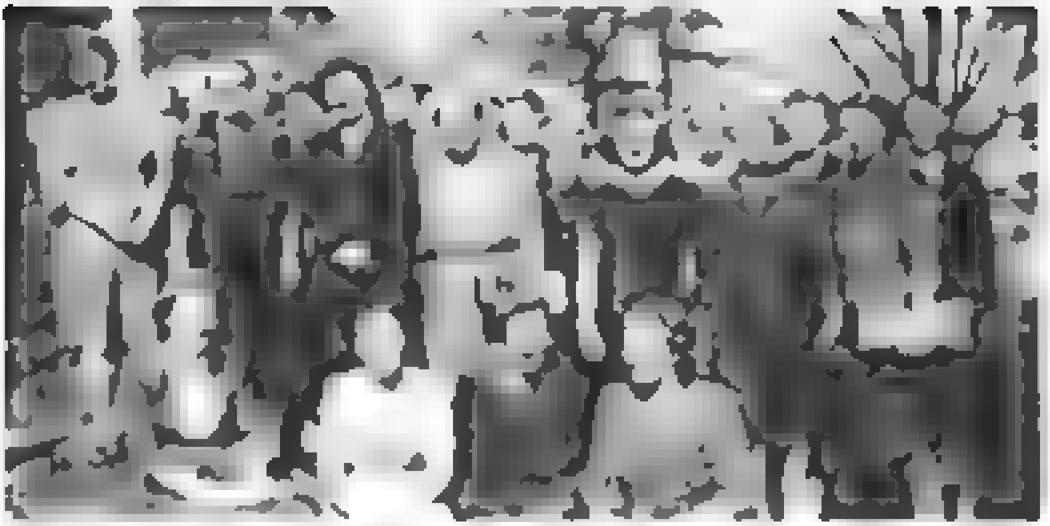
A special project of this branch has been the sending of food parcels since 1938 to Miss Harriett Turley of Shifnal, Shropshire, England, who is 98 years old now.

Charter members present when the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary at Edgewater Inn, in 1957.

Seated (l. to r.): Mrs. Norman McKee, Mrs. Fraser Lamont, Mrs. Jack Knaggs.

Centre Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Frank Scarrow, Mrs. Stanley Roach, Mrs. Ted Whalen, Mrs. Jack Long.

Back Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Neil Ferguson, Mrs. William Long, Mrs. Mac Morrison, Mrs. William Fremer.

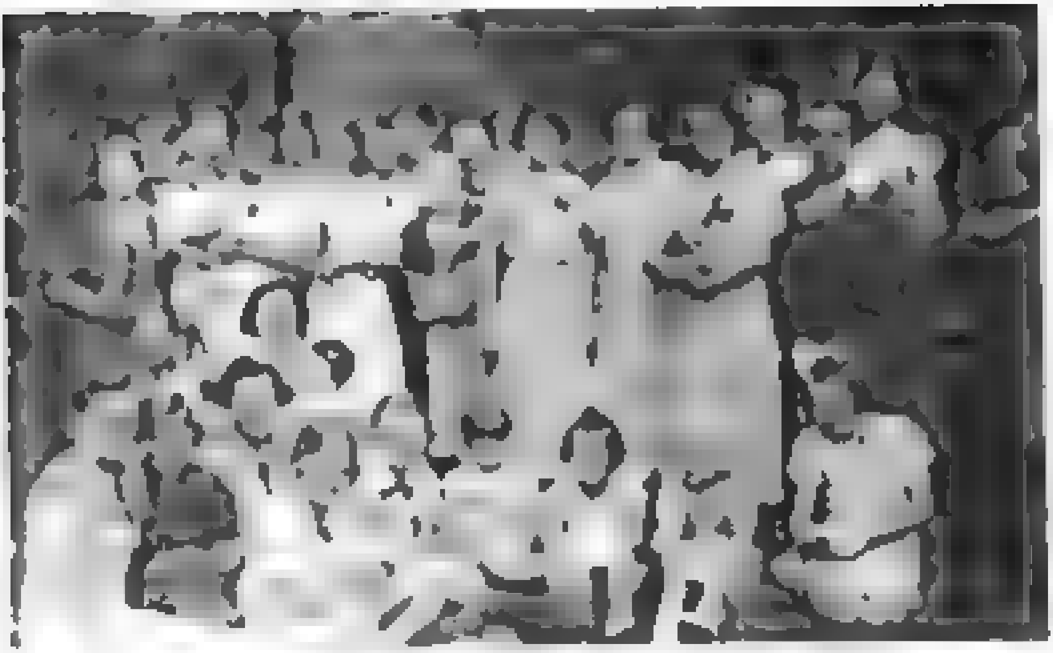


A group of members of Bothwell's [illegible] Women's Institute in May, [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. George [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Amy McKerroll, Mrs. Neil Ferguson. [illegible] Ney, Mrs. John Knaggs, Jr., Mrs. William McLean.

Two short courses, one in millinery and one in advanced leather craft, initiated by the Home Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture were suggested by this branch and they were the first branch in Ontario to receive instruction in these courses. Miss Nora [illegible] was the instructor for millinery and Mrs. Charles Agnew taught the advanced course in leathercraft when this branch made the beautiful leather cover for its Tweedsmuir History Book.

The great achievement has been the contribution made by members of the local branch, giving of their time and talents to all other levels of the Women's Institute organization and the achievements reached by these participants have been shared by all members of this branch.

One of the outstanding events in the history of the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute was the delightful reception and tea held



[illegible] WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEMBERS
JUNE 1937

[illegible] Long

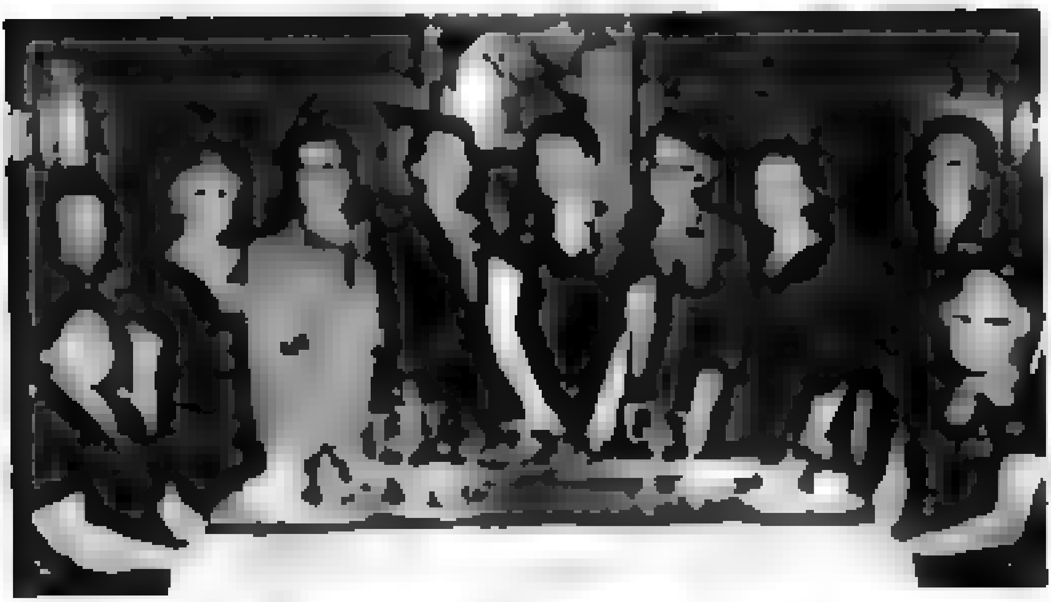
[illegible]

by the branch on December 4, [illegible] in honour of one of these members, Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter, upon her election as President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario.

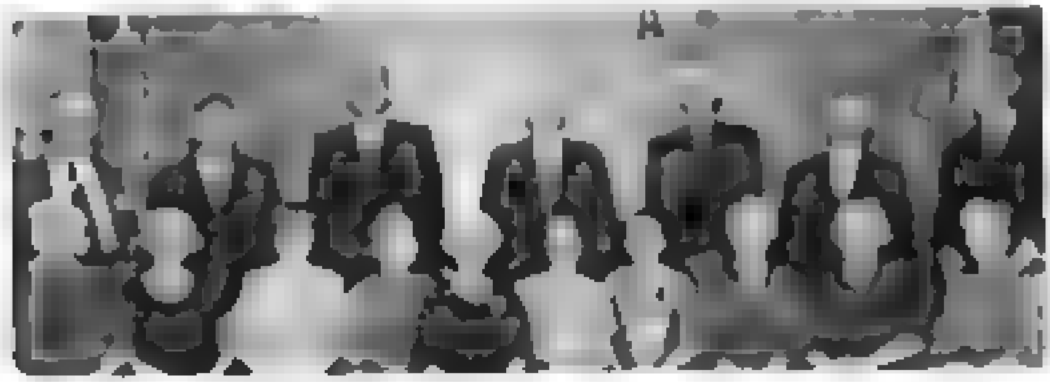
Guests included Mrs. MacPhatter's mother, Mrs. Jesse A. [illegible] Mrs. Fred [illegible], Provincial Board Director; Mrs. Roland [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] radio station who took part in the Women's Institute radio programs for a number of years; the executive of the branches of Grey North District; the executive of the four Districts in Grey County, as well as the executive of the Grey County Women's Institute. The one hundred and fifty guests

[illegible] were within its membership

[illegible]



[illegible] County Women's Institute



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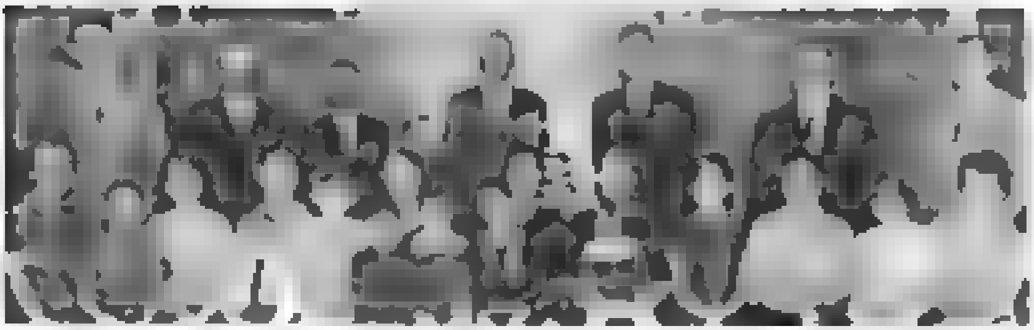
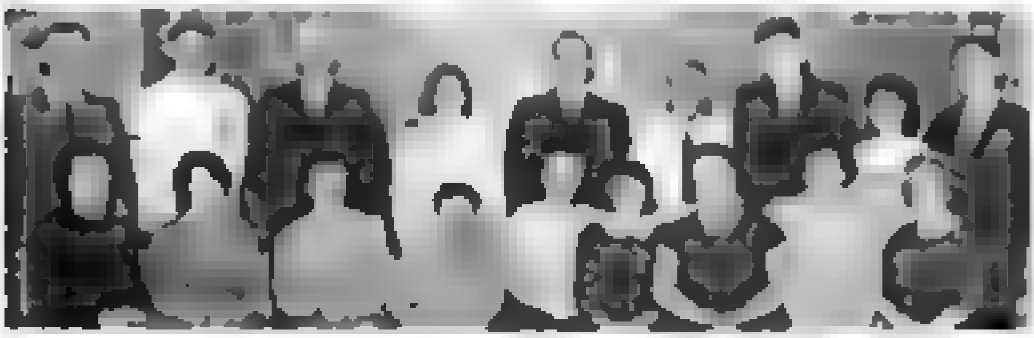


[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Edward [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Barbara [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Gowder



[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Frank [illegible] George and [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and Mr. William [illegible] and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Johnson

were received by the branch president, Mrs. Wilson Johnson, Mrs. Robert Hurley and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell at the Orange Temple, 12th Street East, in Owen Sound.

On behalf of the local branch, Mrs. MacPhatter was presented with a genuine black leather brief case by Mrs. Gordon Bothwell and on behalf of her home District of Grey North, Mrs. Frank Eaton and Mrs. William Morrow, District Vice-Presidents, presented a crystal cream and sugar.

The colour scheme used in the corsages, on the tea table and throughout the room was the Women's Institute colours of royal blue and gold.

BRIAR HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Briar Hill Women's Institute was organized June [illegible] as the result of a community survey by Mrs. Rae Bumstead and Mrs. Donald Lemon when a number of new members expressed a desire to take part in Institute work.

Twenty six ladies met in Briar Hill School which was closed as pupils were transported to Annan School and Mrs. Lorne [illegible], District President, addressed the meeting and gave the origin and aims of the Women's Institute and organized the new branch.

Mrs. Archie McArthur was elected the first President and Mrs. Donald Lemon the Secretary.

A committee was named at the September meeting to completely redecorate the school and with volunteer help of the members this major project was completed for the Christmas meeting.

BRIAR HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE 1950

[illegible] Rae Bumstead and Sandra; Mrs. Bert Riddell.

[illegible] Don Lemon, Mrs. George Scott and Irvin Ramsey.

A MILLINERY COURSE SPONSORED BY
BRIAR HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1963

Seated: Mrs. Albert Laycock, instructress Miss Nora Creick, Mrs. George Fraser

Standing: Mrs. Wilson McInnis, Mrs. Don Lemon, Mrs. Cliff King, Mrs. Rae Bumstead, Mrs. Walter Reid, Mrs. Lorne Lemon

Money was raised by box socials, euchre parties and catering to banquets.

The branch decided to wire the school for hydro in 1951, and an agreement was made with the school board for reimbursement if the school should be reopened.

Meetings and socials were held at the school until it reopened in September 1954. It was decided to hold future meetings in Johnstone Church Sunday School.

A scrap book was started at the first monthly meeting and has been kept up to date by the program conveners.

A school fair award to Sydenham Agricultural Society was started in 1954 and a donation is made to this yearly.

A member is named at the monthly meeting to write our adopted War Veteran in London Westminster Hospital, and a gift is sent to him at Christmas.

In 1963, a child was sponsored under the Foster Child Care plan, Hong Kong, sharing with Annan and Bothwell's Corner. The branch continued this support until 1967.

Briar Hill School was closed for the second time in 1965 and permission was given to the branch by the school board to use the school for payment of hydro and oil.

A successful reunion of schools, S.S. No. 4, Briar Hill, S.S. No. 8 Balaclava and S.S. No. 15, Morley, was held at the Briar Hill School September 3, 1966. This event was sponsored by the Institute and three hundred and eighty-five former pupils, teachers and friends attended. Mrs. Russel Hill and Mrs. Walter Reid were conveners.

Although membership has dropped from twenty-eight in 1949 to fourteen in 1966, members continue to give support to many worthwhile projects, to enjoy some very interesting programs and also the opportunity the Institute gives to meet with friends and neighbours.

DINNA WEARY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The DinnaWeary Women's Institute was organized on November 18, 1948, by the Grey County Vice President, Mrs. Gordon McPhatter at the home of Mrs. John Burr. The name chosen was a Scotch saying meaning "to never grow weary".

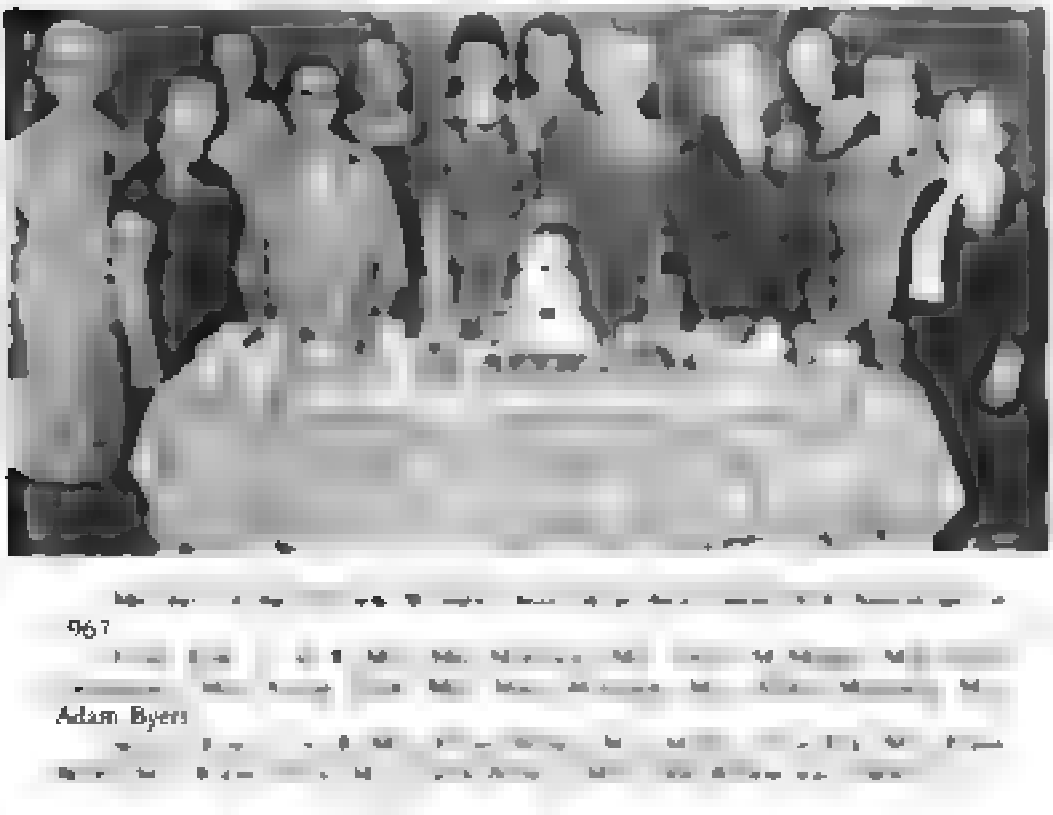
The first president was Mrs. Leonard Boyd and the first secretary-treasurer was Mrs. Percy Williams.

A project of this branch was the building of cupboards in the local school, S.S. No. 16, South Sydenham, and the purchasing of folding chairs for community use.

This branch found it necessary to disband in 1966 due to many of the former members working outside the home.

[illegible] WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

[illegible]



[illegible] 967

[illegible] Adam Byers

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] equipment for same

Each year an annual picnic for the community was held. These were first held in various homes, then at Harrison's Park in Owen Sound and in later years the picnic gave way to a hall supper, first held in the [illegible] school, but later in [illegible] Community Centre.

Every five years since the beginning of the Institute anniversaries have been celebrated.

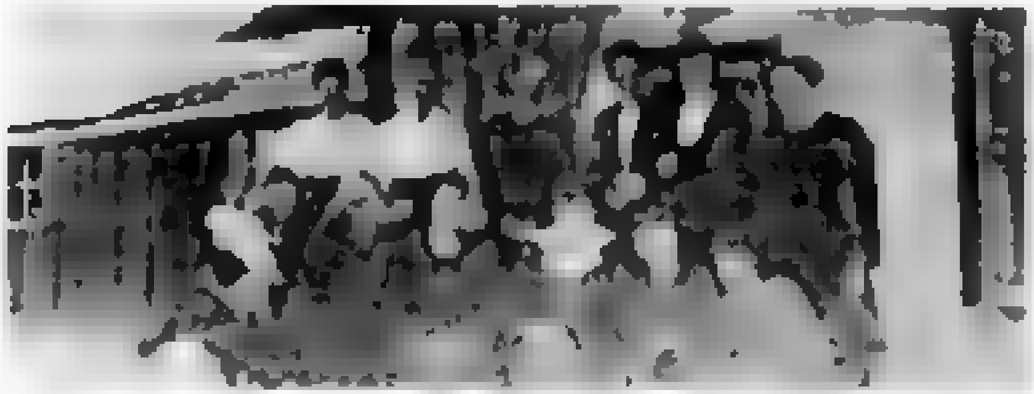
[illegible]

In the fall of [illegible] a Home Nursing Course, sponsored by the Red Cross was taken by fourteen women of the community, the local Women's Institute making arrangements for the course. [illegible] branch was responsible for having the signs erected on dangerous bells warning motorists to watch for children. Three members were district conveners and there has been an average membership of twenty.

HOATH HEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

On a fine sunny day, the third of December, 1930, a group of women met at the home of Mrs. Jack Boddy to consider forming a women's organization. Mrs. W. T. Moffatt of Bognor, was present and outlined the aims of the Women's Institute of which she was a valued member. A branch was organized that day with Mrs. J. Boddy as president and Miss Mary C. MacDonald as secretary-treasurer. The branch was to be called Hoath Head and Grey. This name was chosen as the members came from the districts which had been served by the Hoath Head and Grey post offices. Later the name was shortened to Hoath Head as most of the members were then from the Hoath Head district.

The usual activities were carried on with speakers and short courses bringing added knowledge and skills to the members and



HOATH HEAD AND GREY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN [illegible]

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Jack Boddy, President; Mrs. R. [illegible]; Miss Barbara King; Miss Mary MacDonald, Secretary-treasurer; Miss E. [illegible]; Miss A. McGuire.

Second Row, L. to R.: Mrs. J. Campbell; Mrs. Wm. Townsend Sr.; Mrs. Allan Robinson; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. A. McKenzie; Mrs. J. Wilkinson.

LAST MEETING OF THE HEATH HEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
DECEMBER 7, 1966

First Row: L. to R. Mrs. George Menary, Mrs. Neil MacDonald

Second Row: L. to R. Mrs. Wm. Trenham, Mrs. Wm. McNally, Mrs. Rube Farley, Mrs. Jim Batty, Mrs. Jack Beatty, first president, Mrs. Finlay MacDonald

Third Row: L. to R. Mrs. Stanley McKee, Mrs. Wm. Oldham, Mrs. Glen Beattie, Mrs. Lorne Locke, Mrs. Dave Atyeo

many good times were enjoyed. Often a traveling library was obtained for the use of the community. The major accomplishment over the years was the purchasing and renovation of the Methodist Church on the eighth line which had been closed for years. This was made into a community hall. A piano and other equipment was purchased and hydro was installed and maintained.

Special celebrations were held to mark the twenty fifth and fortieth anniversaries of the branch.

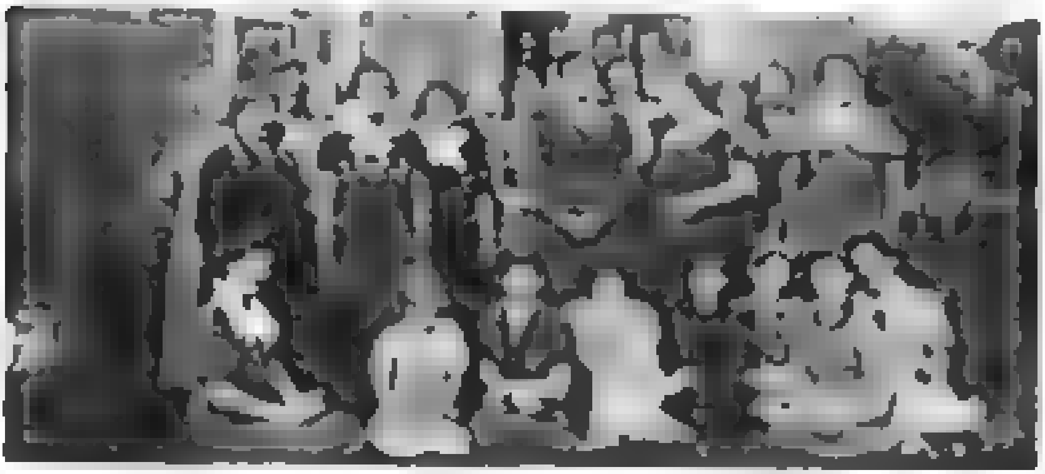
In 1929, the Women's Institute bought cooking equipment and dishes for the S.S. No. 12 School and hot lunches were served to the pupils from November to April for several years.

The late Mrs. Thomas Young was made a life member in [illegible] and was President of Grey North District in [illegible].

During the years the membership declined and finally it was necessary to disband. On December [illegible] at the home of Mrs. Tottenham the last meeting of the Heath Head branch was held.

STRATHAVEN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Mrs. Thomas Young, a district officer, organized this branch in the late 1920's. It was disbanded about [illegible]. Several persons in this branch became members of the [illegible] Women's Institute when it was organized in April of [illegible]. Although Strathaven is located in Holland Township many of the members were residents of Sydenham Township.

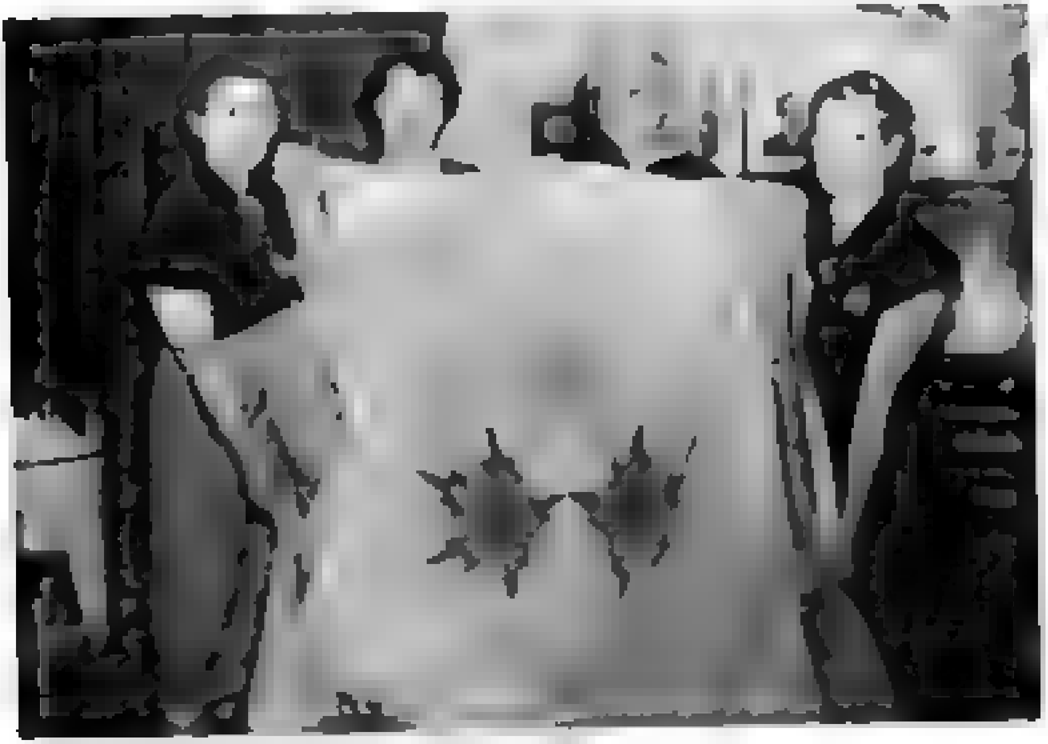


The accompanying picture shows members and visitors of Strathaven Women's Institute [illegible] at the home of Mrs. [illegible] Morgan.

[illegible]

[illegible] McKessock and Mrs. Beattie

WOODFORD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE



WOODFORD CANADA TO WOODFORD ENGLAND

The Canada Quilt was made in 1953 by the four pictured members of Woodford Women's Institute for display in the Coronation Celebration of Woodford, England. The Institute was asked for a contribution to this celebration by the Borough of Woodford, England, and in the short time at their disposal the attractive quilt was planned, stitched and quilted.

The background of the quilt is yellow, bordered with green; green maple leaves and inscription including the salutation "Long Live the Queen". The quilt was entirely made in a month and shipped to England.

Left to right in the picture: Mrs. Norman Wareham, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Lorne Salter, Mrs. Lloyd Laycock.

On January 31, 1928, in compliance with the wishes of the women of the community, Mrs. L. B. Danard, the County President, assisted by Miss V. Carrie, the District of Grey North President, organized the Woodford Branch of the Women's Institute. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Best and Mrs. Sam Doran was elected president with the late Mrs. James Morrison, 1st Vice-President and Mrs. George Best as Secretary-Treasurer. The first year there were forty members on the roll.

Sewing class sponsored by the Woodford Women's Institute, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Best, in the winter of 1929 with Miss Phillips as instructress.

The ladies attending the course were standing left to right: Mrs. Wm. Best, Mrs. Sam Doran, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Colin Spence, Miss Margaret Best, Mrs. Ed. Calvert, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Robt. Carr, Mrs. M. W. Laycock, Miss Jean Baker, Miss Violet Laycock, Mrs. Wellington Snider, Miss Gertrude Silverthorn, Mrs. Lorne Snider, Miss Helen Spence, Mrs. Dave Artley, Miss Lenore Laycock.

In the foreground are Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Robert Elliott, Mrs. Stanley Laycock.

In October, 1928, Woodford Women's Institute helped to furnish a ward in the new wing of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital. In 1929 a Baby Clinic was sponsored by this Institute in the community.

Many competitions have been entered and this branch won the first prize of $20.00 in a Sun Times recipe contest, third prize for a

[illegible] Community Centre in 1955

Pictured from left to right

[illegible] Roy McCutcheon, Mrs. George MacDonald

[illegible] McCutcheon, Mrs. Glynn Waterton

[illegible] Robert Laycock, Mrs. Cat. Kellough

[illegible] Bent, Mrs. Alvin Keeling, Secretary-Treasurer

[illegible] Spence

[illegible] Elliott

The first life membership was given in the Woodford Women's Institute at their [illegible] to Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. George Bell [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] President of the Woodford Women's Institute looks on.

Mrs. Bell [illegible] life membership [illegible] the Grey North [illegible] at their meeting in the Woodford Community Centre in the same year.

Child's Wardrobe at the Owen Sound Fall Fair and second prize in the Grey North District Tweedsmuir History Book contest.

The Woodford Women's Institute friendship correspondent from Woodford, England, Mrs. Knightly visited this branch in July of 1954, when she was visiting in Canada.

The members of the Women's Institute were responsible for the starting of the Community Centre and since it was built they have purchased dishes for the kitchen, a piano for the auditorium, curtains for the stage and this year as their Centennial project flower beds were planted at the front of the hall.

Some of the ways in which the ladies have made the money needed for their worthwhile projects are lunches, banquets, wedding

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] steadfastly worked for Home and Country and the world

[illegible] Mrs. Elmer Woods, Mrs. M. W. Laycock

[illegible]

It was the Woodford Women's Institute's honour at their July meeting in 1954, at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Norman Waterson, to have as their guests Mrs. P. D. J. Knightly, their friendship correspondent of Woodford, Essex, England, her husband, Major Knightly, and Mrs. Knightly's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Swinson of Orillia. They are pictured here L. to R. Mr. Swinson, Mrs. Swinson, Major P. D. J. Knightly and Mrs. Knightly.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE COLORS

Blue and Gold

The origin of the Women's Institute colors, as related by Laura Rose Stephen, first lecturer and organizer for the Women's Institute appointed by the Department of Agriculture — a few dozen delegates to the Women's Institute Convention at Guelph in the early days of the organization gathered in a classroom at the Ontario Agricultural College to discuss the matter of colors for the Women's Institute.

The Conventions were held at Guelph, known as the Royal City because Guelph was the family name of Queen Victoria. For this reason purple and gold, the royal colors, symbolizing loyalty and royalty were chosen for the Women's Institute.

Through the years, it was found that the purple color was difficult to obtain in ribbon or paper, so often blue had to be substituted and the purple was gradually replaced by blue, and now blue and gold are accepted as the official colors of the Women's Institutes in Ontario. The dark blue of the cornflower is considered the nearest shade in blue.

THE WOMEN'S INDSTITUTE MOTTO

For Home and Country

At a convention held at Guelph, the subject of a motto was discussed and several members were asked to submit a suitable one. Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless and Miss Urie Watson, Dean of Macdonald Institute, were chosen to be the judges.

Laura Rose Stephen relates that, as she sat in the back of the parlor of her mother's home at 25 Glasgow St., Guelph, that evening, she penned four words, "For Home and Country". Later it was the decision of the judges that these four words be our motto. This was in 1902. Since then, our motto has been universally adopted.

Speaking at a later time, Mrs. Stephen said, "Do not stray too far from the first phrase of our motto—For Home—and devote too much time to the second phrase—and Country. The first is the foundation on which the second is built."

Our motto has furnished the inspiration under which we work and under which we have achieved remarkable results. We have worked faithfully and unselfishly as members of the Women's Institute and we must continue in this way. Our organization now holds a high position in the world, due in part, to the worthy aims and objectives which were laid down for us in the beginning. If we continue to live up to the ideals embodied in our motto we must always keep it before us. It is for this that we were organized and for this we must carry on. It is not what we get but what we give, not how we pray, but how we live that is important. Our actions in our home, in our home community, in our Canadian community and in our world community are a vital force in the shaping of our future destiny.

THE INSTITUTE ODE

The author and origin of the Ode are not known. It has been reported that it was used by the "Sons of Temperance" Lodge in Stroud, Simcoe County in the Late 70's. The correct form is one stanza of eight lines. It is sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

A goodly thing it is to meet
In friendship's circle bright,
Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet,
Or dims the radiant light.
No unkind word our lips shall pass,
No envy sour the mind,
But each shall seek the common weal
The good of all mankind.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE PIN OR BADGE

In February, 1903, a committee was appointed to arrange for an emblematic pin for Institute members. Again, Laura Rose Stephen provided the idea. She related that a small group gathered in the wing of the old Town Hall in Guelph to discuss the design for a pin. She drew a sketch from a signet ring which she wore and said, "If we could have the initials of our Institute, O.W.I., in the centre, it would be fine." The maple leaves were not included. This sketch was sent to Ryrie's, who made two or three designs. From these our badge was selected and so we have our Institute pin, a small oval in blue and gold with a small maple leaf at each end and the words of our motto engraved on the oval banding hence the Women's Institute Crest This little pin was the first or forerunner of the other Women s Institute pins and should be worn above them.

INSTITUTE GRACE

We thank Thee, Father, for Thy care
Food, friends and kindliness we share;
May we forever mindful be
Of Home and Country and of Thee.

This was composed by Mrs Clara Lintell of City View and Merivale Institute The tune is Old Hundred'' It was submitted to the Provincial Board by the Ottawa Area for consideration at the annual meeting, November, 1950 The Board recommended that this Grace be used at Women s Institute functions.

LIVING IN THE PRESENT

Only the present belongs to us Of all the vast eternities, only the moment we enjoy is assured to us. The past is an accomplished history that cannot be altered, the future is a prospective record that cannot be presaged The influence of today s activity may touch the very shores of eternity, but it is to the individual only a monentary opportunity The burdens that rest heavily on tired shoulders may be entirely removed by tomorrow s dawn It is only the duties of the day that demand performance, and the evils of the hour that need to be borne The attempt to bear tomorrow s load results in failure, both for the present and the future

CHAPTER 6
FLOURMILLS AND SAWMILLS

SAWMILLS BALACLAVA COMMUNITY

Mr. George Scott, Sr. built a sawmill on Lot 8, Concession A. on the No. 9, or Waterton's Creek, near Balaclava. This mill was operating in the early 1850's.

A steam powered sawmill was operated on Lot No. 36, Concession 11, in St. Vincent. Although this mill was situated just over the town line, the lumber sawn contributed much to the buildings in the Balaclava area. The earliest known of it, was that it was owned and operated by a Mr. McGillivray and later by Mr. Alex. Reid, in the 1880's.

In 1913, a steam powered sawmill was set up at the north end of the townline between Sydenham and St. Vincent at Vail's Point. The mill was operated by Grier & Creighton to saw timber for the Government Dock built at Vail's Point at that time. The mill was later operated by Mr. Jos. Frizzell from 1918 to 1926, when he moved away.

BOGNOR MILLS
SYDENHAM MILLS - FLOUR MILLS AND SAWMILL

James Trotter, a native of Ireland, and his wife, a Highland Lassie, came to this area in the late 1840's and erected an exceptionally well built log house on the western bank of the spring creek flowing northward through the west quarter of Lot 6. Concession 2.

Sydenham Township and not far distant from the 6 and 7 sideroad. The house still stands and is said to be the oldest pioneer structure remaining in the area. Here Mr. and Mrs. Trotter lived and cleared part of the 200-acre Lot 6, Concession 2, which was deeded to them in 1861 and 1862. Mr. Trotter farmed for a time to make a living. A dam was constructed on the creek near the house, creating a pond, and a sawmill and a flour mill three stories in height were erected by James Trotter and James Haig. Mill stones were used to grind wheat, grown in the area, into flour.

Grist-mill in background was burned in 1930. Sawmill in the foreground was moved to Euphrasia Township.

The mill properties were sold to Peter Quance in 1871. He built a new flour mill a short distance to the south of the Haig mill. Some years later Peter sold to his son, Frank, who built a fine brick house on what is now the north-west corner of Main Street and Second Avenue in the village of Bognor, where he and his wife resided until he sold out to George Toms in 1910 or 1911, who operated the sawmill and the grist mill for a number of years.

Subsequent owners have been Neil Morrison, Simon Johnson and son, Russell, the later operating a basket and broom factory and a shingle mill for a time in the sawmill. Howard Weaver became the owner in 1935. He built two large concrete grain storage silos. He sold to partners Morrison and Edgeworth. Then followed Duncan Miller, C. Walker in 1948 and William Dewar in 1949.

In the summer of 1950 the grist mill, which by this time was doing a flourishing business was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It was not rebuilt, but the storage bins still stand, marking the location.

William Dewar sold the sawmill equipment and it was removed to Euphrasia Township, where a small mill was set up in a bush. A short time afterward the mill dam was washed out by flooding caused by the torrential rains of Hurricane Hazel, but Mr. Dewar, assisted by his son, Earl, and Bill Murdoch, rebuilt it in 1964 and the pond was restored to its former size and beauty.

DUNN'S SAWMILL

When the first settlers came to Grey County there were no sawmills to make lumber for their use. The first lumber was either hewn or cut by hand with a ripsaw similar to the lately used crosscut saw, only it had ripsaw teeth like a hand ripsaw.

A huge skidway was built on a knoll and the logs were rolled from the knoll on to the skidway until there was room for one or two men to stand upright underneath the log and pull the saw down, while one or two men stood on top of the log and pulled the saw up. The down stroke was the one which did the cutting. In one recorded instance, a large pine stump remains of a tree which had been felled on to a high trestle work of other felled trees and the entire tree cut in this manner into lumber where it fell.

The first known sawmill to be built in the vicinity of Bognor was on Lot 14, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, on the stream which drains the Woodford Beaver Meadow and flows south. In the 1840's or early 1850's, James Dunn built a sawmill below a waterfall on this stream where the water falls about twenty feet over solid rock. The banks of the stream are very high, both above and below the falls. The saw was an upright one.

Many of the farm buildings for miles around contain lumber sawn at this mill. Traces of the old upright saw can be seen on the lumber.

Owing to an unsteady supply of water, the mill operated day and night during the spring thaws when there was an abundance of water, working by light from kerosene lanterns after darkness fell

This mill was dismantled about the year 1890 The water wheel was taken to Meaford, but was never used again.

TROTTER S SAWMILL

In about 1859 or 1860, Matthew Trotter erected a sawmill with an upright saw on the spring creek flowing through the east half of Lot 1, Concession 2 (Dobson place) Sydenham Township He appears to have operated this mill until the year 1873 when he disappeared and the mill ceased to operate The location of the mill is still discernible to those who know the exact site. The lumber for pioneer William Reid's barn, Lot 2. Concession 2, Sydenham, was sawn at this mill.

NELSON'S SAWMILL

In 1865, Robert Frizzell exchanged ten acres at the west end of his lot, the north half of Lot 9. Concession 3, Sydenham Township, with Johnson K Nelson, who in turn was to erect a sawmill on the stream which was of considerable volume in those days, then to supply all the timber, lumber and supplies for the building of a large frame barn. 36 feet by 56 feet. and a frame stable on the Frizzell farm. These buildings are still in service Nelson, who supervised the framing of the barn, about 1869, soon went to British Columbia

The mill changed hands several times until 1878, when William Flummerfelt was the operator and built a steam shingle mill near the road in order to operate in the summer months. This enterprise was short lived, the mill being destroyed by fire because of faulty mason work in the fireplace Simon Johnson also cut lumber and shingles for several years, until Sydney Leonard took the timbers from the old mill to St. Vincent Township where it was converted into a barn.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER COMMUNITY
FINDLAY'S SAWMILL

John Findlay and his brother had a sawmill in Brook (now Northwest Owen Sound) until the industry failed around 1894. John dismantled the old mill and moved it to Sydenham Township on the North-west corner of the Teach Line and St. Vincent Road (later Meaford Road) on the east side of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) track. He owned this mill himself and his main object was to cut with mangle rollers, lumber about 8" square and some smaller of the choicest maple logs. Other trees such as rock elm, soft elm, hemlock, beech and basswood were cut into logs and hauled to this mill by the farmers with their teams of horses (of which they were so proud) to be scaled and sawed and used for different purposes. When the logs were teamed in, they would usually pile them off to the east

FINDLAY'S SAWMILL BUILT ABOUT 1894

In the centre of the picture, and the largest building, is the sawmill and directly in front is the [illegible] room with [illegible]. The [illegible] is up on the [illegible] an edge of log. To the left is the dry kiln and the long building on the right is the [illegible] shed.

side of the mill but some were dumped in the millpond. The logs were stamped with a heavy hammer with "F" for Findlay and each man would be credited in the files with the number of feet in what-ever kind of logs he brought in.

When Mr. Findlay got the sawmill nicely going he built a stable and a boarding house on the west side of the C. P. R. track (close to the track and the road.) He would get a married couple to live here and board some of the employees, especially the teamsters. Two of these couples were Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Keeling and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Milne, the latter being Allan White's sister.

There was room in the stable for two teams, Findlay's team, and sometimes he hired a team to draw slabs. He sold a lot of slabs to people in town for fire wood. These slabs were occasionally picked up, but usually Findlay's teamsters delivered them. They could deliver four loads a day and perhaps would sell for $3.00 a load. Mr. Findlay counted on selling enough slabs to pay the men's wages, which ran from 50c. to $1.00 a day. Some of the key men, such as a tail sawyer and a canter, made up to $1.25 a day. At first Mr. Findlay would give the sawdust away for packing ice, but later he charged 25c. a load.

The "dry kiln" building was used to dry the lumber. There were 1" or 1¼" pipes laid side by side on the ground floor level and the lumber was piled in on top of the pipes. When there was a good fire on in the boiler room and steam to spare, they would turn the steam on from the boiler room to the dry kiln. Sometimes the lumber would be in the dry kiln for a week, depending on how much steam there was to spare and how dry they wanted the lumber. Often snow and ice had to be melted off the lumber in the dry kiln before the timber could start to dry. The stacks which can be seen on top of the dry kiln were to let the steam out. The boilers were on top of the furnaces and sawdust, edges and scrap lumber were used for firing.

Of course, the mill manager had different grades of lumber when cut, which would be sold for different purposes and at different prices. The farmer who delivered logs to the mill received about $3.00 per thousand feet. Lumber was shipped by rail to all parts of

Shown above are the men at work and some of the huge logs. The office is shown in the background. The names of the men that can be identified are clearly marked in the picture.

Canada and as far away as Glasgow, Scotland. In the beginning, the lumber had to be teamed to Owen Sound and loaded on the train to be shipped, but after the mill was running a few years a switch was put in and the lumber was loaded for shipping on the C. P. R. train right at the mill.

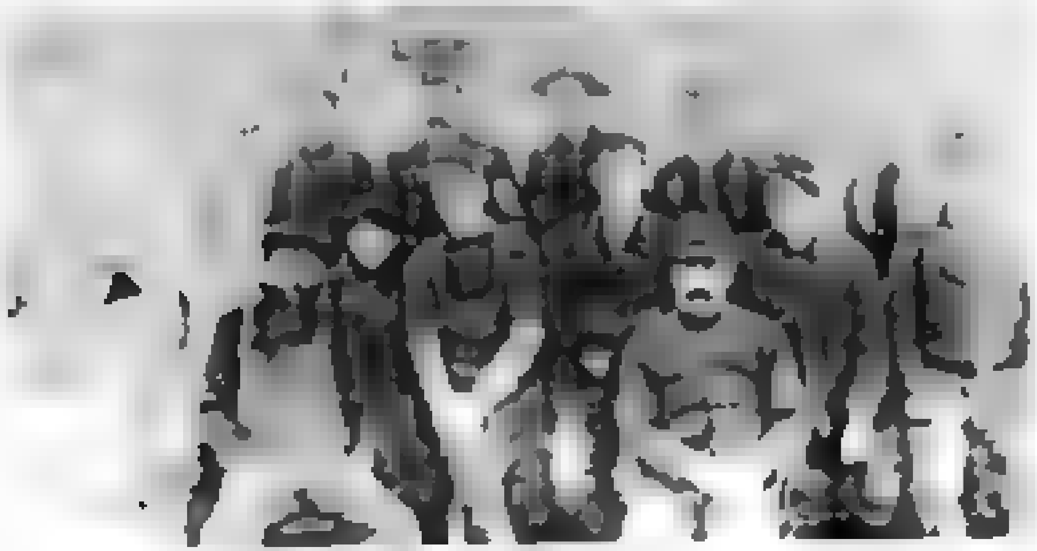
A lot of soft elm was cut 14 feet long and around 18" wide, which was cut in 7 foot lengths to make coffins. There was a good market for this lumber and a lot of it was shipped to a coffin factory in Toronto. Rock elm was used mainly for bicycle rims. Flooring was made of basswood and maple.

As business increased the operator bought a planer and put it in the east end of the roller shed and around the turn of the century he built to the east of the other buildings and closer to the St. Vincent Road, a factory for making flooring. About 1910 he sold the first office and built a more modern one on the same location. About 1920 after the mill was shut down he sold the second office, both being purchased by Allan White.

The water used at the mill was drained in from over by Superior Street and was held by a dam. This was to keep a supply of water for the boilers which created the steam to run the sawmill. There was also a supply of water held in the water tank in case of fire.

Many of the men hired by Mr. Findlay were experienced and could do more than one job. Harrison's mill in Owen Sound ran all year round, but the other mills in Owen Sound ran in the summer months only and the men came to Findlay's mill in the winter. This of course meant experienced help and cheaper labour for Mr. Findlay as often times these men would work for less pay in order to have a winter job. Findlay's mill operated in the winter months only.

Three men were killed while working at the mill. Duncan Campbell was struck by a board which came back from the edger. Fred Featherstone was cleaning up around the mill and was thrown



EMPLOYEES AT FINDLAY'S SAWMILL

[illegible] John A. Findlay [illegible] Fred Featherstone, fireman

[illegible]

[illegible]

back on the saw by a timber while working near the saw. Another man came over from Collingwood to work and a belt or pulley broke and struck and killed him the first day he was on the job.

HOTCHKISS SAWMILL — BOTHWELLS CORNER

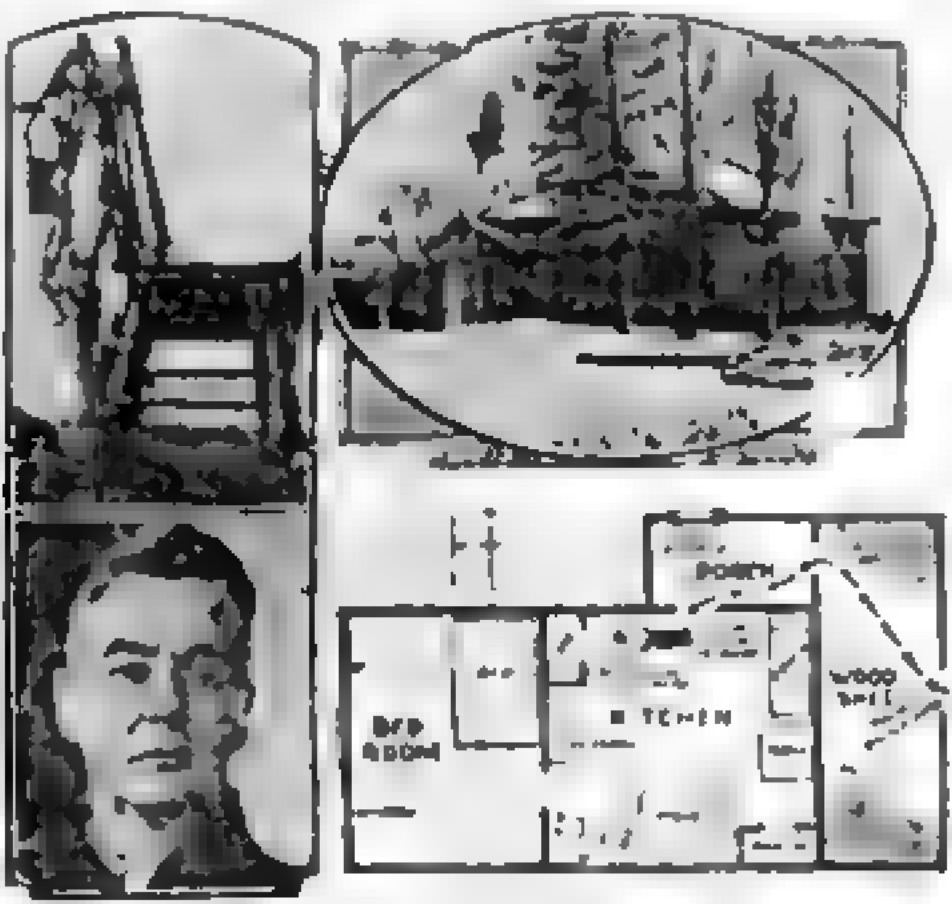
A sawmill was operated by two brothers, Augustus and Lebeaus Hotchkiss, who lived in separate houses on their property, north half of Lot 17, Concession 10. The mill was located on the eastern end and driven by waters of a stream. During high water in the spring it was operated night and day. The timber was cut by an upright saw, but unlike the present system, the logs were not squared but sawn out of the round log while the last 5 or 6 inches of lumber was split off. The boards were used for sheeting and are seen in many neighbouring barns. A washed out dam and an old saw grown into a tree are the only mementoes of this pioneer venture.

The years the mill operated are not known, but the Hotchkiss family purchased the property in 1866. Augustus, the last remaining member of the family was the victim of an unsolved murder in 1927 on the same property.

The building of the narrow gauge Grey and Bruce railroad from Toronto was of prime importance in opening up this district and in providing transportation of forest products. Pine and rock elm were in great demand, the former as masts for naval and merchant ships, the latter as square timber for building purposes overseas, as well as locally.

The rock elm was squared in the bush by expert axemen, who with their broadaxes would make perfect sticks, many of them up to 70 feet in length and as smooth as if they were planed. This long timber was loaded on a single bob and drawn to the railway right of way there to be loaded on flat cars. One or two of these sticks would make a good sleigh load and required a road fairly straight with long curves where necessary and also one that avoided steep grades or marshes. Until recently many of these winter roads were used and in cleared uncultivated land their course can still be clearly followed.

Scenes of Last Monday Night's Hold-up at [illegible]



SAW MILLS — HOATH HEAD COMMUNITY

In pioneer days there was great need for building material. There were many sawmills, some quite small supplying local needs, operating only for a short time while others were larger shipping lumber out of the district. The following mills cut lumber: Seaman's Mill located on Lot 8, Concession 10, a mill operated by Hewes and

Patterson on Lot 2, Concession 10, a mill operated by Frizzell and Neelands on Lot 2, Concession 8. A Mr. McDonald, for a short time, had a mill on Lot 8, Concession 8 and about 1870-77 Mr. McGillivary had a mill situated across the road from Lot 7, Concession 8.

The largest mill in the district was owned by John and Hiram Bonnell. It was built in 1893 on land leased from Gillan Curry on the Derry Line, Lot 10, Concession 8 and started operation in 1894. The lumber cut was practically all hard wood and was sold to the Massey Harris Co. in Toronto. Hemlock was cut for local people or for builders in Owen Sound. Later shingle making machinery was purchased and shingles made for the local trade. Also for several years during the summer months, barrel staves and hoops were also made from soft elm and basswood. Four houses were built near the mill, a duplex for the owners and the others for the families of the men who worked in the mill. The mill was sold in 1910 and the machinery moved away.

Mr. Wm. Tottenham owned and operated a sawmill on Lot 7, Concession 8, from 1894-96. In 1903 he operated a mill on Lot 3, Concession 9, from 1908-1913 he had a sawmill, shingle mill and grist mill on Lot 9, Concession 7 and used to ship car loads of lumber from Rockford station. In 1920 he built and operated a sawmill on Lot 7, Concession 9. Later his son, Wm. Tottenham, took over the mill and it is the only one in the district still in operating condition.

LEITH SAWMILLS

David Butchart built a sawmill just east of Squaw Point, some time in the early 1850's, possibly even earlier. An engine supplied the power. The logs came in by water and the lumber left the same way as there were no roads to the mill. Mr. Butchart had a family of fourteen children and they moved to Manitoba in 1879.

Another sawmill was built by Mr. Adam Ainslie and was still operating about 1880. It was located on what is now the Golf Course.

McMILLAN'S SAW MILL — MORLEY

In 1873 John McMillan and his sons, John Junior and William, came from Carleton County for the purpose of obtaining some pine covered land in Grey County. On the Tenth day of October, 1873, they purchased the north half of Lot 31 and Lot 32 in the First Concession of Sydenham Township for the sum of $2700.00. This land was owned at that time by Daniel Eugene McIntyre and Donald Alexander McDonald.

By 1875 they had their log houses built and also the first saw-mill which cost $2290.00. Their barns were built completely of pine which was sawed in the mill. Their land was known as the "Pinery". With the mill in operation the people for miles around had the opportunity of obtaining lumber for their homes.

This mill located on Lot 32 (consisting of 200 acres) on No. 5 Creek, on the south side of the line fence between John and William McMillan, on the John McMillan farm, was burned unfortunately and was replaced by another mill just over the line fence on the William McMillan farm on Lot 32. The greater part of the mill pond was on the John McMillan farm (later owned by Frank Johnson). The first sawmill was run by steam, but when the new one was built a little farther to the north, down the creek on the William McMillan farm (later owned by his son Allan) water power was used.

After a time John McMillan, Senior, returned to his home land. In 1900 John Junior also moved away leaving William and his son Allan to operate the mill.

On an unlucky day a high wind blew the roof off the mill, and on another day in early March, a more severe accident occurred in the mill which caused the loss of William's right hand. Some one quickly drove to Annan for the doctor who on arrival immediately performed an operation on the kitchen table. William was later aided to some extent by the use of an iron hand.

After Allan's marriage his father moved away. By that time the pine forests had been exhausted and the mill was operated only by custom sawings carried on by Allan as late as 1917.

SAWMILLS — WOODFORD COMMUNITY
ARTLEY BROTHERS SAW MILL

In 1923, the Artley Brothers, Fred, Robert and Albert, built a sawmill on Lot 13, Concession 6, Sydenham Township. This was situated on the Blind Line road at the Stone school, the farm now being owned by Howard Gunn. It was at this mill that the Artley Brothers sawed the lumber to erect most of the buildings on their farm. In 1950 they tore the mill down and sold the material before disposing of the farm to Howard Gunn in 1951.

LOGAN'S SAWMILL

Logan's mill was situated on Lot 15, Concession 4, Sydenham Township. Mr. Harry Logan bought the land timber in 1918 and built the mill in 1919. It was run by a stationary steam engine. He used the mill to saw the lumber from the bush, and also made shingles and railway ties. Besides the mill there was a house, barn and a shanty for the wood cutters, who were hired to cut cord wood. In 1918, 500 cords of wood were sold to Davis, Smith and Malone Fuel Co. in Owen Sound. The next year they had a contract for 600 cords. In those days, Mr. Logan received around $5.00 and $6.00 a cord for the wood. Mr. Logan tore the mill down in 1923, when he sold the land and the remainder of the timber to Mr. James Lemon. Now, at this time, some ruins are all that is left to tell where the mill had been.

MALLORY'S SAWMILL

In the years between 1873 and 1889, William Mallory owned and operated a sawmill situated on the South half of Lot 10, Concession 2, half way back the 100 acre farm, on a creek at that time called "Mill Creek." This 100-acre farm is now owned by Lorne Shute.

About the year 1867, the same Mr. Mallory built a sawmill on Lot 10, Concession 1, S. C. R., Sydenham Township. This mill was situated in the field just east of George Sutherland's barn (the farm since 1923 has been owned by Lorne and Lyle Snider.) Mr. Mallory operated the mill for several years then sold it to Mr. David Seaman. Around 1900 the mill burned. Mr. Seaman then built a mill on part of Lot 3, Concession 1, N. C. R., on the James Lemon farm, in Woodford. This farm now belongs to Orton Day. After several years, Mr. Seaman sold the mill to Mr. Bill Alexander, who operated it for a number of years before closing down. Mr. Fred Williams was the last sawyer. In 1912, over half a million board feet of lumber were sawn here from trees blown down in the district after the tornado. Mr. Cliff Long helped to haul the lumber to Meaford. Mr. Alexander lived in the house (now owned by Mr. E. Weppler) in Woodford, and it was in this house that Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and their seven children lived. The sawmill was later moved to Duncan. The mill pond is all that remains to mark the place where the sawmill was located.

THE BENNETT - BURNS SAWMILL

On Lot 16, Concession 1, S. C. R., about 1860, there was a sawmill erected on the farm now owned by Albert Elliott. It was situated south-west of the barn, and power to run this mill was supplied by the falls near by. It was first owned by a Mr. Bennett, who sold it to Charles Burns, of Meaford. Bias Burns and his mother and sister lived in a house which was close to the mill. Prayer meetings which were sponsored by a Bible Society were held regularly in the Burns home. A few lilac bushes remain to mark the location of this early home. Bias Burns later bought the farm formerly owned by Walter Clarke and now owned by Kay and David Stevens.

CHAPTER 7 AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY 1853-1967

Because a need was felt for the competitive features displayed by Agricultural Societies in various places in Ontario, in the early 1850's, Sydenham Township decided to organize a society of this nature.

The organizational meeting was held at the Stone School, S.S. No. 4, later S.S. No. 1, on the Tenth Line of Sydenham, on December 29, 1853 (Gordon School). At this meeting Mr. George Fleming acted as chairman and Mr. Robert Campbell as secretary for the gathering. After the decision to organize an Agricultural Society was reached the following officers were elected: President, Robert Gordon; Vice President, Malcolm Campbell; Secretary Treasurer, Robert Campbell; Directors, Robert Hoath, George Fleming, George McKay, William Spencer, John Munro, Angus McArthur, Caleb Mordon, Donald McKay and John Gordon.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft the laws for the government of the Society. This was done in the capable manner of the early settler. The committee included Charles Gordon, Donald Sutherland, Angus McArthur, Angus McKay and Charles McKay.

On January 24, 1854, the Board met and passed the Bylaws presented by the committee. At this meeting a motion was passed by which the Sydenham Township Agricultural Society became incorporated by Law. So, actually, the Society did not begin its existence until this date, January 24, 1854.

The Board again met at the home of George Fleming, lot 12, con. 11, on July 6, 1854. This 200 acre holding is presently owned and occupied by Anthony Swartz, Wm. Tiede and Robert Burns, which is a point of interest when we learn that the first Fair was held on Mr. Fleming's farm on October 7, 1854. Judges were Angus Gunn and Samuel Fleming.

At this July meeting a list of premiums was made out to be contested for, and judges were appointed.

It is a matter of deep interest to be able to present the exact wording of the notice of our first Fair. It read:

"The township Agricultural Society of the Township of Sydenham will hold its first exhibition at lot 12, con. 11, in the said Township on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, 1854, when premiums will be awarded for the undermentioned articles: Brood mare, best span of work horses, best saddle horse, best yoke of working oxen, best pair of ewes, best sow, best bushel each of fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, peas, oats, beans, timothy seed, clover seed, Indian corn, potatoes, Swedish turnips, beets, carrots, onions, and apples, 1 pound of hops, 1 quart of plums, four head of cabbage, 5 pounds of butter and cheese, four pounds of maple sugar, pair of woollen blankets, 10 yards of fulled cloth, 10 yards of flannel, a quilt, two pairs of mitts and gloves, best hat made from straw grown in Sydenham Township, yoke and bow, grain cradle, axe handle, wagon, cart, and plough."

The secretary-treasurer's salary was £3, 10 shillings, (about $15 then) and the balance on hand at the end of 1854 was £1, 13 shillings, 5½ pence. In 1855 the Fair was held in the town of Sydenham (Owen Sound). In 1856 it was held at Mander's Corners (Bothwell's Corner) as was evidently the case for the next few years.

Then in 1870 the Fair was held at Dunedin (Annan) and continued there until 1877 and 1878, when it was held in Owen Sound. From 1879 to 1900 the Fair was held alternately at Woodford and Bothwell's Corner and finally found a permanent home at the latter place when the present Fall Fair building was moved to the south east corner of the Fair grounds in 1901. It had been erected about a

quarter of a mile north of this location. Older residents remember the building when it was at Woodford and used in winter for skating. When the building was placed in its present location a hardwood floor was laid in three-quarters of the South half in order that it might be used as a council chamber, and for entertainment purposes as well. That year, which saw James Thompson as president, George Bothwell as vice president and Hugh Reid as secretary-treasurer, another improvement was made when a board fence was erected around the fair grounds.

Spring Fairs had been held at intervals during these years also. In the spring of 1859 a show for stallions was held in Owen Sound on April 29th. In 1867, another spring show was held, this time at Mander's Corners on April 25th, when $20 was the first prize for agricultural horses and $15 for roadsters. In 1906, hackneys were added to the spring horse show.

Crop competitions were recorded in the annals of the Fair as early as 1863 when the prizes awarded for one acre of turnips was first $3, second $2. Some later projects which were carried on were log sawing and nail driving contests, a tractor rodeo

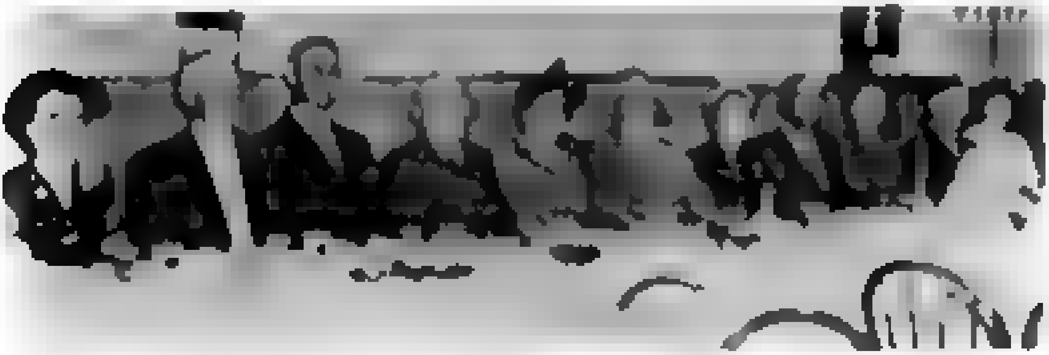
The Fair was usually a two-day event, but changed into a one day fair in 1931 when the School Fair was taken over by the Society. It has developed into one of the best school fairs in Grey and Bruce Counties. Singing and public speaking competitions have been a part of the School Fair program.

Seven year old [illegible] Bell defeated twelve other contestants to win the Sydenham Township Public Speaking Contest in the [illegible]. The youngest contestant, he is shown here being presented with the [illegible] Agricultural Society Trophy by Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], president.

The Society reached its centenary in 1953. On October 23, 1953, a Centennial Celebration of the Society was held in the form of a banquet in St. Thomas Church Hall, Owen Sound, with ninety-five guests present. A three tiered cake made by Mrs. S. Lavitch and Mrs. Mac Morrison and iced by Mrs. John McCutcheon was a feature of the 100th anniversary banquet. George Searle, past president

Cutting the anniversary cake is Mrs. Mac Morrison (left) and Mrs. Stanley Lavitch (right).

presided in place of the president, Andrew Beatty, who was ill at the time. Robert Lavrack, secretary, outlined the history of the Society during the past century.



Centennial banquet ... [illegible] Mrs. Ma. Morrison, Mr. Morrison, Fred [illegible] of Chatham, president of the Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies; J. [illegible] Lambton County Agricultural Representative; Mrs. [illegible] Pearson, Mr. Pearson, speaker; Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Andrew Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

In 1961 a cairn was erected at Bothwell's Corner and was dedicated September 25, 1961, on the day of the Fair. Mrs. Lloyd Spence read the history which had been prepared by Mrs. Gordon Mac-

Sydenham Fair Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary

[illegible]

Laura Pierce and Verna Spence shown with prize winning [illegible] September [illegible]

The program for the dedication of the centennial pylon included presidential remarks by Edward Lang; history of the Society by Mrs L. Spence; remarks by Mr F. A. Lashley, Agricultural and Horticultural Branch at Parliament Buildings; Greetings from Hon. Dr. Mac Phillips; Mr P. Noble, M.P.; Sydenham Township Council, Mr John McCutcheon; North Sydenham Area School Board, Mr J. Rutherford; Rockwell's Corner Women's Institute, Mrs G. D. Hilts; George Rothwell; Dedication, Mr John Lang; Prayer of Dedication, Rev. A. Thompson, Annan.

New features were added as the years went by. In 1958 a junior club was sponsored; in 1963 a poultry club was organized and in 1963 races for the school children of Sydenham Township were introduced.

The Society is now in its 105th year of existence. Though one hears that the day of the small fair is done, still it would seem that a purpose must be realized when interest has continued for well over a

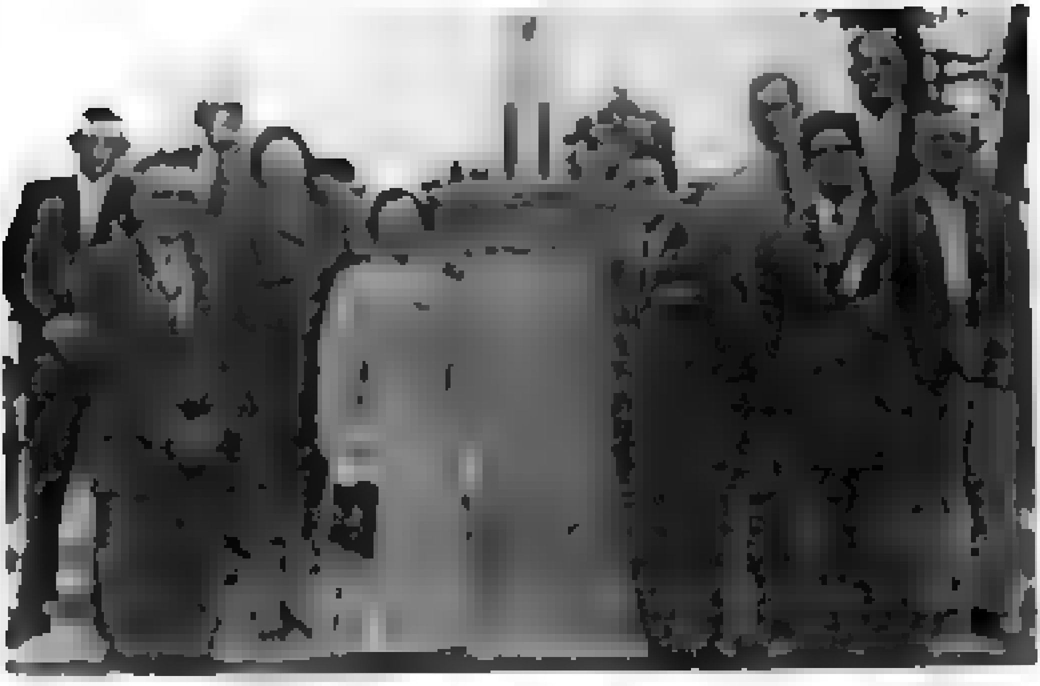
[illegible]

Among Prize Winners At Sydenham Fair

[illegible]

century and is actually increasing in recent years. The Betterment of Others has been the purpose of the Agricultural Society and will be [illegible] Society in existence

[illegible]



[illegible] around the [illegible] standing [illegible] John [illegible] Mr. F. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Spence [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Edward Long, Rev. A. Thomson and John Long

Due to the deterioration of the present show building it has been decided to hold the 1967 Fall Fair in the Woodford Community Centre. The building was sold on Oct. [illegible]th 1967 to Keith Bumstead a Sydenham Township farmer.

Presidents since 1854 have included 1854-56 Robert Gordon, 1857 James Ross, 1858-59 Hugh Reid, 1860 D. Armstrong, 1861 Wm. Thomson, 1862 M. Cathcart, 1863 Gideon Harkness, 1864 James Burr, 1865 James Cannon, 1866 C. Beattie, 1867 Wm. McKay, 1868 John Harkness, 1869 D. McDowell, 1870 F. Cavers, 1871 John Cooper, 1872 Robert Johnstone, 1873 John Harkness, 1874 D. Armstrong, 1875-76 James Burr, 1877 James Grady, 1878 James Dickson, 1879-1899 No records available, 1900 Robert Sibbald, 1901-1903 James Thomson, 1904-1906 J. W. Vanwyck, 1907 Daniel Spence, 1908 Alex. M. Taylor, 1909 W. J. Jones, 1910-1912 Wm. McKenzie, 1913-1915 James McKeen, 1916-1918 John Shoals, 1919-1920 Thomas Maynard, 1921-22 Arthur

[illegible] thoughts of this goat as the three [illegible] Sept 1961.

McArthur [illegible] Wesley McKay [illegible] McKay [illegible] George Carr [illegible] George Carr, W. B. Cowan [illegible] W. B. Cowan [illegible] Jim McKay [illegible] John Long [illegible] Carl Morrison [illegible] Mac Morrison [illegible] George Watt [illegible] Andrew Bowie [illegible] John Long [illegible] Mac Morrison [illegible] Edward Long [illegible] Mrs. Mac Morrison, only woman president of the society [illegible] Lloyd Lamont [illegible] Lloyd Spence.

Secretary-Treasurers were [illegible] Robert Campbell [illegible] Charles Cowan [illegible] No records available [illegible] Hugh

[illegible] Malcolm Morrison, and Lloyd Laycock

Reid; [illegible] James Cameron; [illegible] Mrs. Thomas Maynard; [illegible] A. D. Cameron; [illegible] Mrs. Thomas Maynard; [illegible] James G. Moffat; [illegible] Mrs. B. McMillan; [illegible] A. D. Cameron; [illegible] W. B. Cowan; [illegible] Robert Laycock; [illegible] Mrs. Lloyd Spence; [illegible] Mrs. Gordon MacPherson; Mrs. Lloyd Spence; [illegible] Mrs. Bert King; [illegible] Mrs. W. Roy Stonehouse.

Directors of [illegible] Township Agricultural Society. A list of those who have served as Directors includes the following: Robert Gordon, Robert Campbell, Malcolm Campbell, Robert [illegible], Geo. Fleming, Geo. McKay, William Spence, John Munro, Angus McArthur, Caleb [illegible], Donald McKay, John Gordon, Daniel Spence, J. M. Thomson, P. C. McGregor, George W. [illegible], C. W. Cameron, Michael [illegible], Robert [illegible], John G. Campbell, A. Farquharson, J. M. [illegible], John McKeen, George W. Campbell, A. J. Long, Alex McKerrick, J. S. Reid, J. L. Reid, Allan Cameron, Jas. Cameron, Jos. [illegible], Wm. B. Cowan, Neil Morrison, Wm. [illegible] [illegible], Robert C. Spence, Alex M. [illegible], Wm. McKenzie, James

Tompson, Joseph H Fretter William Nesbitt, Edward Hood Joseph E Beatty Norman Long Thos Maynard James F Burr A D McDonald Henry Fulford George A Bothwell, W J Jones, Donald Morrison, Dixon Clark Thomas Cole C E Bothwell. Dr McDonald Linus Traynor, Edward Hood William Bone John Couper Alfred Lemon Jas McKeen George Scarrow Michael X Traynor C P Day Wm. O'Connor Hugh McKay T W Johnson, John Durie John Burns, J W Hodson J H Lemon. W J McKee David Reid A D Cameron T L Day T T Mitchell Allan Wilkinson Wesley McKay Jas Mitchell T Armstrong Ben McKee Jas G Moffat. D E Long Wm Griffith Russel Beattie J Peters. Mac Whalen, Wm Ormiston. George Carr T Ramage, Stan Laycock Wm Kivell. David Durie Robert Walter Carl Morrison Sr., Wm Fretter Wm J McKerroll T Rutherford W Frizzel I Goldsmith. R J Irwin Colin Spence Frank Basingthwaite Arthur McArthur H Reilly James Post. Ed Michael. Victor Bye Turner Lamont Aaron Silverthorn. Allan White John G Lemon. Temple Day, Archie McArthur, R J Boyd Neil Ferguson John Long. Wilmer Foster, Gordon Bothwell Wm Fenwick. Lockhart Ormiston. Wm Keating Lawrence Legate Alex Stewart R Sutton. R N Laycock. B Johnson. Fraser Lamont. George Johnson. Mac Morrison. George Searle Mac McKinnon Edward (Ted) Whalen John Knaggs. Stanley Kirsch Findlay MacDonald Norman Boyd Torrance Cramp Jas Reid Lorne Smart Andrew Beattie Elgin McNabb Clayton Silverthorn. Wm McNally James Bumstead Lawrence Knaggs. Gordon MacPharren Angus Winey James Girdler Cecil Keeling Lorne Locke Neil Morrison Jack McCutcheon W J McKibbon, Ed Tottenham Robert Laycock Lloyd Spence Mrs Reg Johnson. Wilson Johnson Roy Lamb Lloyd Laycock Alan Wilson. Donald Burr Bert King Garnet Stonehouse Wilbur Stonehouse Peter VanDolder Gordon Hall. Carl Morrison Jr Albert Owen, Edward Long, Lawrence Weppler

Lady Directors (who were usually wives of the directors) were first appointed in 1915

CHAPTER 8 SPORTS

THE ANNAN SOCCER TEAM

The Annan Soccer Team was organized about the same time as the Excelsior Club in 1921. Fields were given to the team to use for games and practice by Jim Cannon and John Wesley VanWyck. The latter field was an ideal place as it was beside the Annan Hall.

Many games were played at garden parties, field days and fall fairs. At this time soccer was the most popular game in the district; almost every town or village had its team.

The Soccer team played in Sydenham Township Soccer League, Owen Sound and District League. Also for a number of years they played with the W.F.A. One year the Soccer team played a game with the Indians at Cape Croker. This was the first game the Indians had played. A prize of money was given and the Indians thought it was a great joke to get paid for losing the game.

CRICKET ANNAN

The game of cricket was played at *Annan* in the late 1850's and was so popular that it excluded every other form of sport. From a diary of 1860-64 there were accounts of practices and games played. Other communities which had teams were Briar Hill and Balaclava. The rivalry between Briar Hill and Annan was very high. In an account of a match in 1864 which Annan won, very bitter feelings were aroused. The next year the return match was never finished as a general row broke out over a disputed decision by the umpire.

Cricket was introduced to Leith by Mr. Jones, who was a fine all round player and a great coach. Leith developed a very fine club in the 18[illegible]0's and many a rugged match was played in the Old Distillery Field.

Leith and Annan often clashed in cricket matches. Among the Annan players were listed the names of William Wilson, Andrew Armstrong, Robert Dewar, David Burr, John Alexander, William Couper and John Clark.

The Leith players were the MacNeil brothers, Malcolm, Neil and Walter, Robert Glen, Joseph Richard and Robert Fawcett, John Ainslie, Marshall and Charlie Scott, John McKeen, Theodore Rixon and the Reid brothers, Malcolm and Robert.

In the years 1870 to 1885 Leith and Annan combined to field a team against Owen Sound. This was an annual affair played on May 24th, the Queen's birthday. Of the 15 matches recorded Owen Sound won seven and Leith eight, so everything considered the two teams were very evenly matched. For continuity in the game the best showing is made by Walter MacNeil and Robert Glen as these two men's names appear in the list of the first and last games and MacNeil played in every game.

BALACLAVA AND BRIAR HILL CRICKET TEAMS

Cricket Teams were organized around the 1850's and 1860's at Balaclava and Briar Hill. From the beginning of June until the end of August frequent practices were held and games played.

The Scott brothers, George, Sr. and John, were well remembered players on the Balaclava team. About 1868 P. C. McGregor commenced playing with Balaclava, both as batsman and bowler and soon became feared by other elevens in the township.

The first township match was played at Balaclava in 1864. The Annan team won but some bitter feelings were stirred up and the return match was never finished.

It is unfortunate that very little is known of the cricket team as those who could remember have passed on and apparently there are no records

BALACLAVA FOOTBALL TEAM

Balaclava has had its share of sport through the years cricket, football, baseball, soft ball and hockey The teams were in demand for garden parties and sport days - not always winning, but good community sport

A football team in the early 1920 s played at a good number of garden parties with neighbouring teams and also took part in two field days at Kemble The players were Walter Scott, Duncan Moulton, Luther Clark, Norm Waterton, Ben Johnstone, Robert Lourie, George Fraser Will Moulton, Robert Watson, Albert Laycock and Mike Robertson.

BALACLAVA HOCKEY CLUB 1946-47

Back Row L to R -G Abbott, Coach, W Spence. G Scott C. Bell. E Vanwyck E Spence. R. Farquharson. J Vanwyck. B. Vanwyck, Manager

Front Row L To R - L Spence H Scott, J. Lemon. N Bell. R Spence T Johnson.

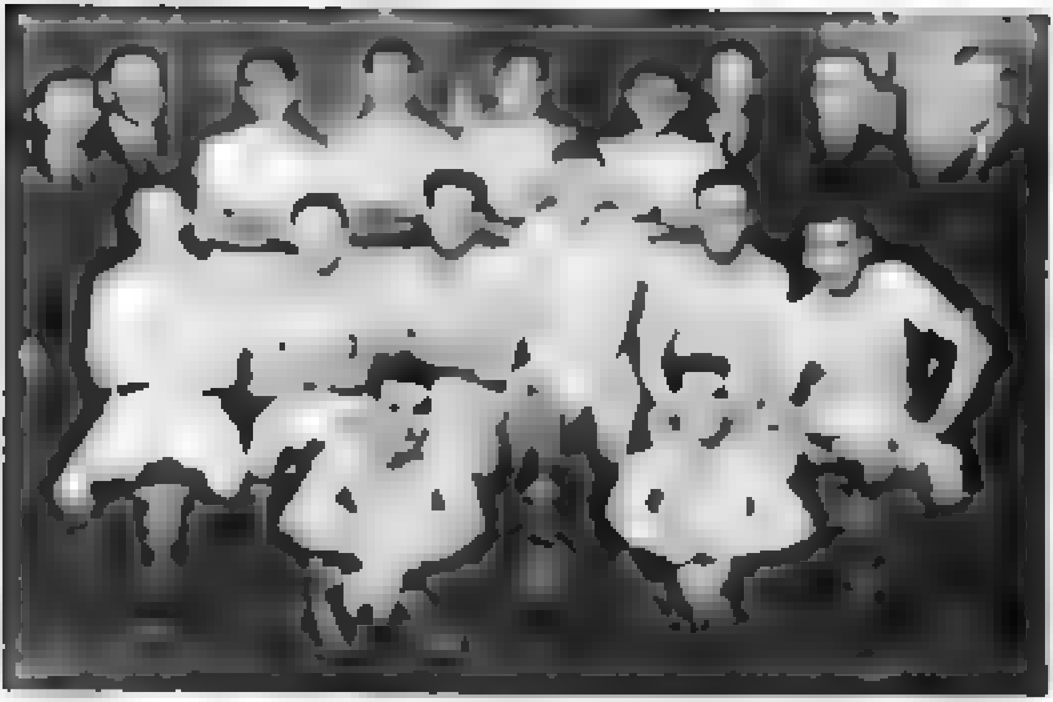
During the Hockey season of 1946-47 Balaclava had a team entered in the Rural Hockey League. It was made up of boys from Balaclava and Scone. George Abbott coached this team and Ernest Vanwyck was manager. After playing with Woodford, Chatsworth, Kilsyth, Tara and Allenford, the members of this team were the winners of the League. At the end of the season the team was given a banquet at the Seldon House in Owen Sound with an attendance of 120 relatives and friends. This banquet was made possible by the efforts of the late Arthur Lemon. Rev. A. C. Reynolds was Chairman and Syl Apps and Gus Bodnar of the Toronto Maple Leafs were speakers. Following the banquet a dance was held at Annan Hall.

Members of the team were Don Lemon, Bill Spence, Earl Spence, Tom Johnson, Russel Farquharson, Irvin Vanwyck, Norm Bell, Elgin Wanwyck, Ken Spence, Harold Scott, Carl Bell, Gordon Scott, Lloyd Spence and Jim Lemon.

BALACLAVA SOCCER TEAM

After playing baseball for a few years, the Balaclava boys decided in the spring of 1937 to enter a team in the Sydenham Soccer League. The league composed of a team from Annan, one from Bognor, one from Strathaven and one from Balaclava created a great deal of interest in the four communities. Good crowds attended every game, and an excellent community spirit developed over the township. As the season progressed, so did the rivalry, the crowds grew larger and at times feelings ran high. This served to mold each community together, and gave each a greater determination to see their team through to the end, no matter what the final outcome would be. In 1937 Annan won the Championship.

All members of the league drew up a new schedule in 1938 and the friendly rivalry started where it had stopped the year before. Again the interest was soaring, the crowds were good and each community stood solidly behind their team. At each game a hat was passed, and the generous response enabled the team to finance their



[illegible]

[illegible] ship of the Sydenham league

[illegible] score of one to nothing

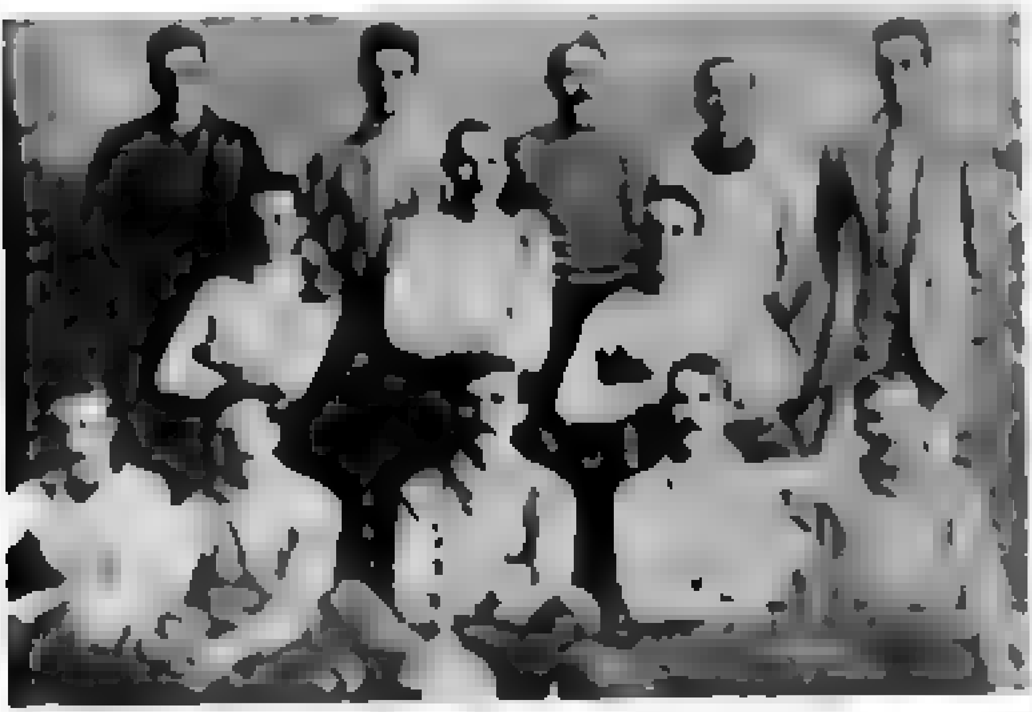
BOGNOR SPORTS

[illegible]

School Section No. 4, Sydenham Township, organized the first foot ball team, "The Invincibles", of which John Neely was the captain and George Clark the goal keeper. Some of the players were: Alex Currie, George Reid, Alexander Morrison, Walter Fleming, William H. Reid, Archie Gillies, Jake Hammond, John Gillies and R. T. Moffatt.

The first match was played at Woodford with the Woodford team. A gold coloured satin ribbon badge was proudly worn at one of the early games. It bore the printed wording "The Invincible Foot-ball Club, Bognor, 1888" done in black beneath the Union Jack in red, white and blue.

Walters Falls had a team, the Dauntless.



BOGNOR FOOTBALL TEAM OF 189
CHAMPIONS OF GREY COUNTY OF THAT YEAR

[illegible]

[illegible] back), Donald Gillies (left half back).

[illegible]

[illegible] was absent when the picture was taken.

In 1897 the team boasted seven Gillies boys: Archie D., John, Angus, Archie J., Peter, Dougald and Donald; Jack Anderson, George Anderson, George and Gideon Carrie, James Shute, Dan Crannie, Frank Thomson, Neil Morrison and Robbie Moffatt. John Gillies was the captain. They played thirteen games that season and never lost one. This team was captioned "The Queen's Valley".

In this same year of 1897, Robert McKinney, of Owen Sound, put up a silver cup for the championship of Grey County. A match was played in Owen Sound by four teams: Chatsworth, Derby, Holland Centre and Bognor. By a draw Bognor and Holland Centre, and Derby and Chatsworth teamed off. Bognor and Chatsworth were the winning teams and played in a tied game. On the following Saturday the tie was broken in a game played in Owen Sound, Bognor winning the Grey Championship by a 2-1 score and the McKinney silver cup, which was placed on exhibition in the show window of J. M. Thomson's General Store in Bognor, where it remained and was destroyed in the fire which demolished the building in July 1957.

The bagpipes of the community were in attendance at many of the games in the early years, and their merry Highland music added zest to the game. Wherever the pipes, there you would find Mr. John Gillies, Sr., also.

On May 24, 1915, the football boys of Bognor played the Massie and Strathaven teams on Me[illegible]alone's field, the first sports field of the community. The Bognor boys won and the Farmers' Club of that time presented them with a silver cup. James E. Reid was the captain and other members of the team were Howard Weaver, George Thomson, Vernie Ceasar, John Crannie, Donald Carmichael, Percy Reid, Alex. Thomson, George M[illegible]ler and Willie Weaver.

Later, on Labour Day in about 1921, the Bognor team: Henry Carmichael, Stewart Shortt, Lou Mustard, Percy Reid, Vernie Ceasar, George Thomson, Alex. Thomson, Gordon Ceasar, Dougal Carmichael, Jimmie Reid and Peter McNabb played in Owen Sound against Kemble, Jackson and Massie, winning the day's game and the $50.00 cash prize.

In the following year, [illegible] Labour Day in Owen Sound, the Bognor team composed of Harold Watson, Alex. Morrison, Stewart Shortt, Percy Reid, Vernie Ceasar, Wilfred McNabb, Johnnie McGhie, Jimmie Reid, Alex. Thomson and Neile Morrison played with the Fifth Line, Kemble, and Massie teams. The Bognor team emerged the winner and were presented with twelve individual silver cups, one for each of the eleven players and the twelfth was given to Earl Crannie, the extra player.

In [illegible] six teams, Woodford, Strathaven, two Owen Sound teams, Cape Croker and Bognor played at the Owen Sound Fall Fair. Bognor tied with Cape Croker in the final game played on the last

BOGNOR W. F. A. INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONS POSE WITH TROPHY

Winners of the Western Football Association [illegible] Bognor [illegible] eleven [illegible] holders of the cup. Those in the above picture (1937):

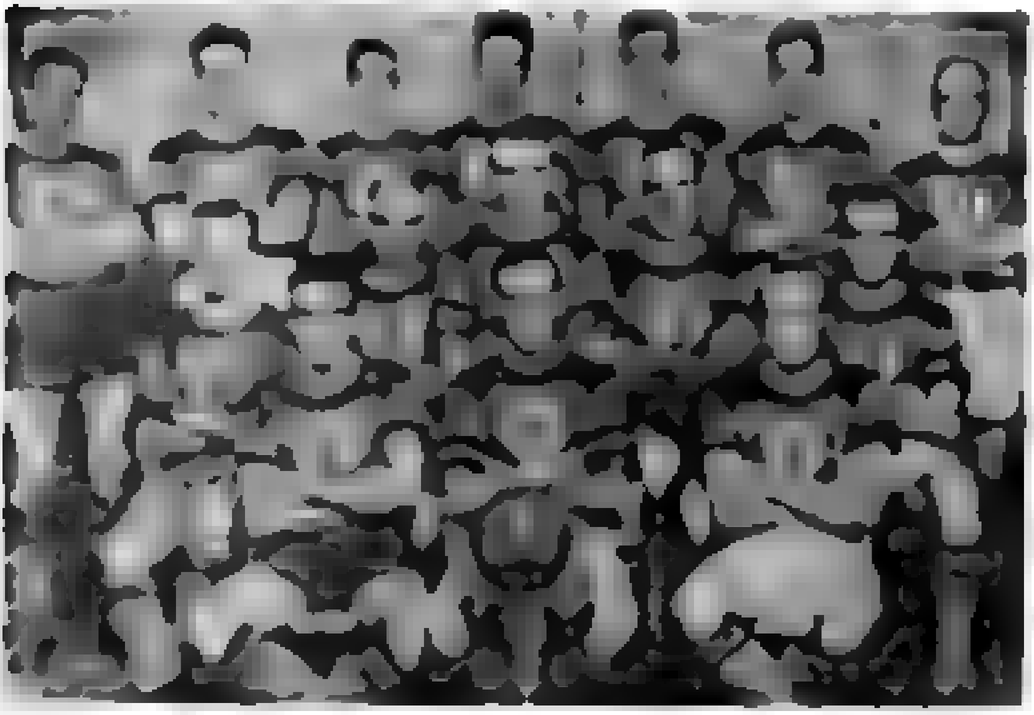
Back Row [illegible] A. McPhail, manager [illegible] full back, A. Spencer, half back [illegible] James [illegible] H. Murdoch [illegible] assistant manager.

Front Row [illegible] Thomson [illegible] A. Morrison, captain and left full back, W. Gillies, half back.

Other players [illegible] Bognor [illegible] were J. Armstrong, H. Armstrong, Mel Johnson and John Wilkie.

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] series to take the crown.

Members of the Bognor Club are pictured above. They are [illegible] Lorne Shute, inside left.

[illegible]

[illegible] are forward.

[illegible]

Railway shops. The team also won the two games over Roseville to receive the W.F.A. cup from James Black. In recognition the Bognor community tendered the team a banquet and a dance in the village hall.

In 1938 Bognor won second place in the Sydenham League with the teams of Strathaven, Balaclava, Annan and Bothwell's Corner.

The Bognor team lost out in all of the 1938 W.F.A. League games. The Kinsmen Club sponsored a game on Field Day. Balaclava defeated Bognor, but both teams enjoyed a moonlight excursion on Georgian Bay.

In 1939 Bognor won second place in the Sydenham League games with the Irish Block and Strathaven teams. In the same year Bognor played four games with Tavistock in the W. F. A. League, one being played in a blinding snow storm in near zero weather. Bognor won the cup.

SOFTBALL

Beginning in 1961 and largely through the efforts and leadership of Richard Murdoch, boys' softball teams have been organized for the various age groups.

In 1961 a Junior League was formed between Massie, Walters Falls and Bognor, called the Holland Sydenham Softball League. The league continued for four years with Massie winning in 1961 and Bognor winning in 1962, 63 and 64. The players in the Bognor team: Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bert McDougall, Bill Murdoch, Tom Quinton, Eldon McMillan, Barry Jack, Wilfred Shute, Wayne Sword, Ron Sword, Laverne Shute, Morrison Reid, John Gillies, Jim Reid, Jack Goodwin, Jim Martin, Stan Cathrae and Lorne Johnson. Coaches of the team were Harry Doherty, Allan Anderson and Richard Murdoch.

In 1963, 1964 and 1965, Bognor entered a Junior team in O.A.S.A. Junior playdowns. In 1963 and 1964 they were defeated

BOGNOR JUNIOR SOFTBALL TEAM 1963
CHAMPIONS OF THE [illegible] SYDENHAM JUNIOR SOFTBALL LEAGUE

Front Row, left to right: Lawrence Shute, sub; Morrison Reid, sub; Bill Doherty; John Gillies, sub. and bat boy; Wilfred Shute; Ted Anderson

Second Row, left to right: [illegible] Reid, sub; Barry Jack; Bill Murdoch; Jack Crawford, sub; John Murdoch

Back Row, left to right: Tom Quinton; Wayne Sword; Dick Murdoch, coach; Harry Doherty, coach; Jim Thomson

Absent—Jim Macun, sub

by Clavering, but in 1963 Bognor put Clavering out but lost the series by default. The players on the 1963 team were Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bill Murdoch, Barry Jack, Wilfred Shute, Charlie Schultz, Dave Schultz, Murray Laycock and Jim Winch.

In 1962 Bognor entered a newly formed league called the Meaford Town League. Bognor won the League series for four years in a row, and in 1966 dropped out of the league because a number of the players had moved away. The players were Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bert McDougal, Bill Murdoch, Tom Quinton, Barry Jack, Eldon McMillan, Wilfred Shute, Wayne Sword, Ron Sword, Bill Norton, Bob Campbell, Keith Rogers, Ken

Rogers, Dave Schultz, Charlie Schultz, Murray Laycock, Jim Winch and John Gillies, bat boy. The coaches were Harry Doherty, Allan Anderson, Richard Murdoch.

BOGNOR SOFTBALL TEAM 1962
CHAMPIONS OF THE [illegible] TROPHY HOLLAND SYDENHAM LEAGUE
AND RIGHT TROPHY MEAFORD TOWN LEAGUE

Back Row (L. to R.) Edwin McMillan, Ted Anderson, Tom Quinton, Barry Jack, Jim Thomson, Bill Murdoch

Front Row (L. to R.) John Murdoch, John Gillies, Wilfred Shaw

In 1963, a new league was formed, called the Holland-Sydenham Midget Softball League. It lasted for three years with from 6 to 12 teams being entered. Bognor had a midget team for all of the three years, but were unable to capture the title. In 1967, Bognor entered a juvenile team in the North Grey Bruce Intermediate League. They were put out in the playoffs by Hepworth at the end of the season. They then entered the O.A.S.A. Juvenile playdowns, but lost out to Wiarton. The players in the 1967 team are John Gillies,

1962 MEAFORD TOWN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

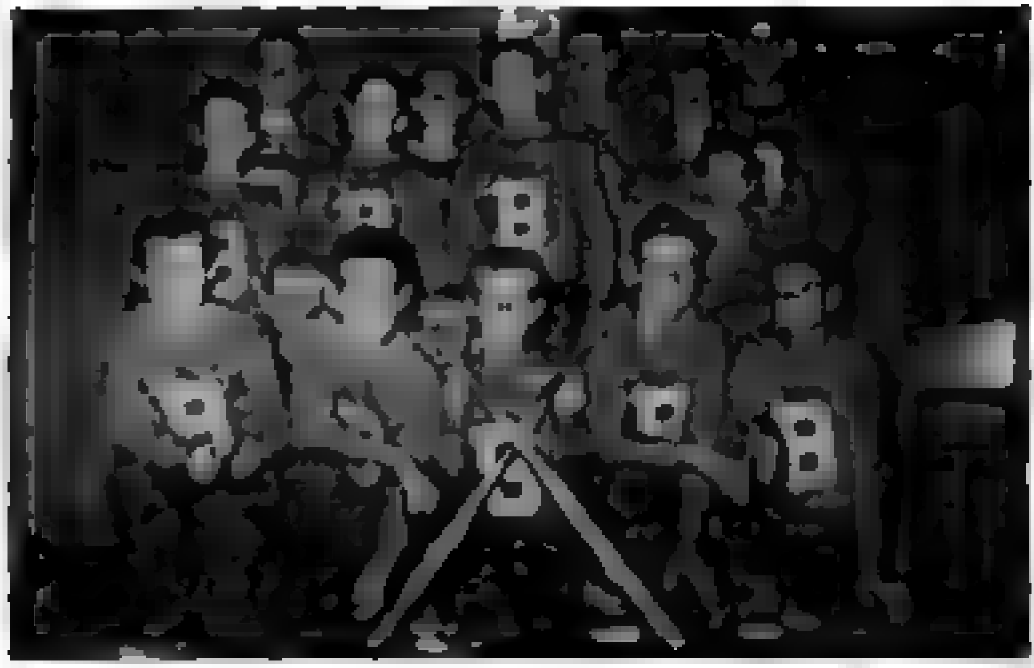
Front Row: L. to R.: John Murdoch, Jim Thomson, Bill Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Bert McDougal

Second Row: L. to R.: Tom Quinton, Eldon McMillan, Barry Jack, Ted Anderson, Bill Norton

Back Row: L. to R.: Allan Anderson, coach; Dick Murdoch, manager and coach; Harry Doherty, coach

Absent—W. Fred Shute, Wayne Sword, John Gillies, bat boy

Brian Saunders, Gary Howey, Brian Bumstead, Bev Morrison, Jim Connel, Morrison Reid, Doug McMillan, Ken McMillan, Doug Morrison, Steward Hamill, Bill Woods, Darwin Reid, Allan Connel and Brian Young. The coaches of this 1967 team are John Murdoch, Bill Murdoch and Bruce Saunders.



1963 BOGNOR MIDGET TEAM

Front Row, L. to R.: Murray Reid, Ken McMahon, Bill Morrison, Doug Morrison, Terry Miner

Second Row, L. to R.: Alan Marvin, Arthur Reid, Johnny Reid

Third Row, L. to R.: [illegible] Lawrence Miner, [illegible], Doug McMahon

Back Row, L. to R.: Cam McMahon, Jim Reid, Jim Marvin, Bill Murdoch, coach

BOGNOR BASKETBALL TEAM

Front Row, L. to R.: Mabel Morrison, Kate Russell, Jessie Reid

Back Row, L. to R.: Jessie Marvin, [illegible] Watson, [illegible], Annie Watson

The team participated in this sport during the late teens and early twenties of 1900

HOCKEY

A number of the younger boys of Bognor have in recent years played some hockey John Murdoch shows promise of becoming a player of note having played on one of Owen Sound's regular team

BOTHWELL S CORNER BASKETBALL TEAM

One of the athletic groups which brought fame to Bothwell s Corner was the girls basketball team organized by the late Mrs. W J McKerroll.

This team provided keen competition with other area teams at many of the surrounding garden parties Playing in a Girls Basketball Tournament at a Labour Day celebration in Victoria Park, Owen Sound. the final game between Bognor and Bothwell's Corner provided one of the most exciting events of the afternoon, with Bothwell s Corner emerging victorious.

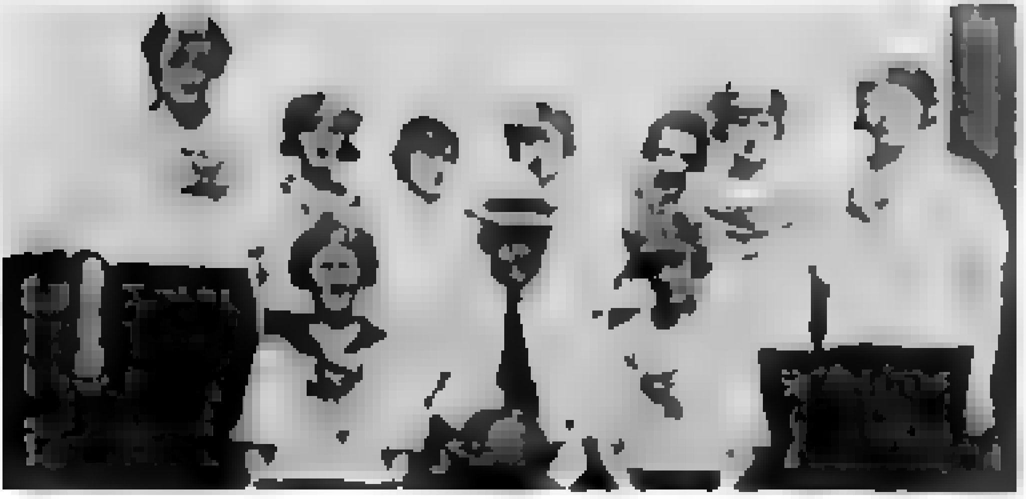
In their final year, 1924 they won the Provincial trophy donated by the United Farmers Co-operatives of Ontario and were presented with the award at Massey Hall Toronto, at the annual meeting

BASKETBALL TEAM, 192[illegible]-24

Back Row (L. to R.): Kathleen O'Connor (substitute), [illegible] McKerroll, Agatha Iredale (guards), Reta McKee (substitute).

Middle Row (L. to R.): Ruby Smith (wing), Gladys McKee (centre), Olive Freeze (wing).

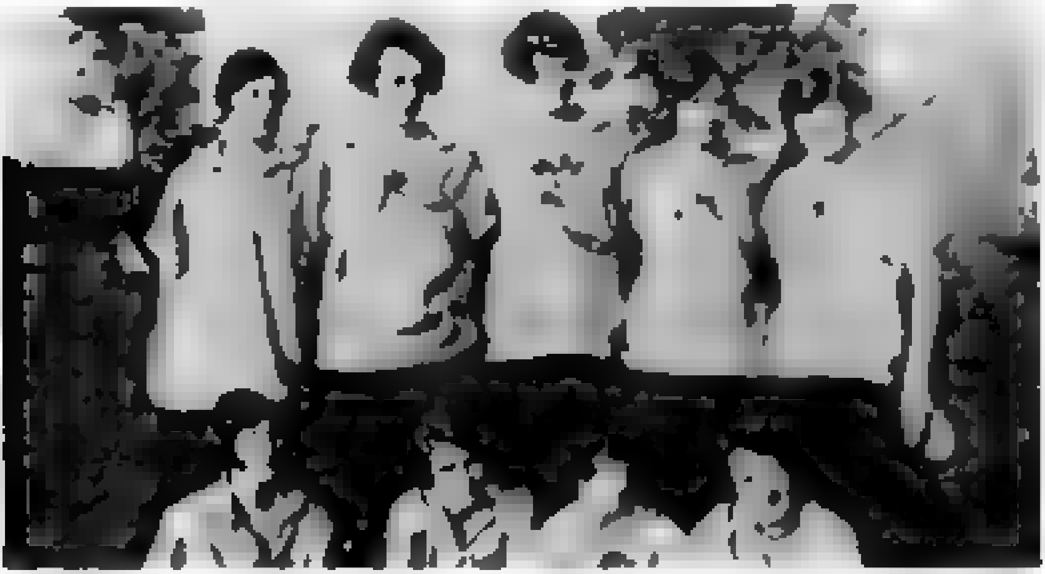
Front Row (L. to R.): Alma McKerroll, Marion Henderson (forwards). Colours purple and gold.



Basketball Team of [illegible] with their coach and referee, Mr. George Bothwell

BOTHWELL'S CORNER GIRLS' SOFTBALL TEAM

Another sport popular among the young people was softball. The picture below was taken at Bothwell's Corner with the present Agricultural building appearing in the background. Gold and purple were the colours chosen by this team.



Back Row, l. to r.: Helen Woodstock, Anna McKerroll, Isa McKerroll, Olive Foster, Irene Foster.

Front Row, l. to r.: Ruby Smith, Bertha Foster, Clara McKerroll, Marion Hemster[illegible]

BOTHWELL'S CORNER "NIGHT HAWKS" BASEBALL TEAM

Left to right—Tracy Iredale, Stan McKee, Albert Fenwick, George Carr, Walter Hutchinson, Reg Henderson, Wilmer Foster, Lorne Fenwick, Lorne Spence, Tom Carr.
The above picture was taken at Wiarton following a game with the local club there.
Remember that night when we had seven flat tires before arriving at Wiarton!

FOOTBALL TEAM

During the twenties Bothwell's Corner also had a very successful football (soccer) team for a number of years. Most of the members of the Baseball Team had previously played in a football team and had provided entertainment in sports at the various garden parties in the surrounding district.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER SOFTBALL

The Bothwell's Corner Softball group was formed in 1965. The team entered in the Holland Sydenham Midget League. The team was coached by Mr. John Baker. They played games at Annan, Chatsworth, Desboro, Rockford, Tenth Line, Keady, Walters Falls, Massie, Bognor, Williamsford. The home games were played at the Ontario Hospital grounds. The team was eliminated in the second semi-finals round by Williamsford. Rockford was the champion.

In August the team entered a softball tournament held at Desboro which was an all day event. The pitchers were Tom Hayward and Brent Baker; first base George McDougall and John Lyons; second base Lyle Keeling; short stop Steven Day and Gerald Stewart; third base John Clarke; and catcher Doug Hayward; outfielders Brent Baker, Barry Partridge, John Bothwell, Larry Stewart, Bradley Campbell.

Front Row, L. to R.: Larry Stewart, Tom Hayward, Gerald Stewart, John Clarke, Tom Grace.

Centre Row—Lyle Keeling, Jim Thomson.

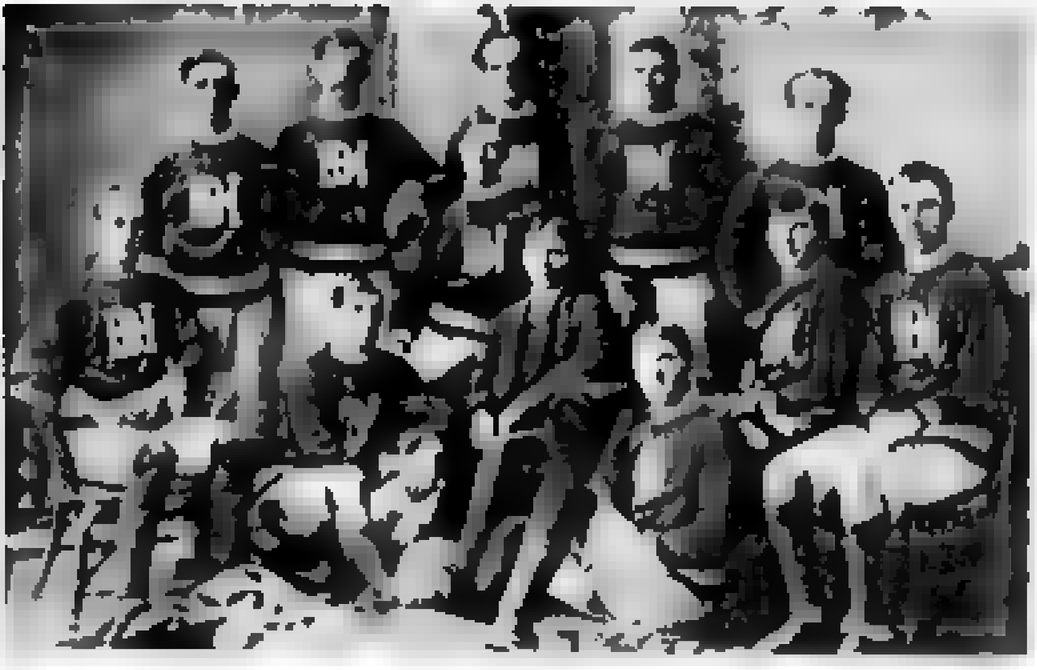
Back Row: [illegible], Melvin Meggitt, Brian Keeling, Brent Baker, John Bothwell, Doug Hayward, Lanny Baker.

The boys each brought their own jackets and the ball club provided the crests.

BRIAR HILL

In Owen Sound in 1907 there was a soccer team named the Ensigns, which had gone to the semi-finals in the Western Football Association that year, losing out by one goal on the round to the All Saints Club of Toronto. These were the days when the W.F.A. was a power in Ontario sport and a W.F.A. championship was an honor coveted by every football club in the province. Owen Sound was justly proud of the Ensigns.

Owen Sound had already built up a first class fall fair and one of the annual attractions was a soccer tournament. This year all the



BRIAR HILL 1907 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

Back Row, left to Right: Joe Beattie, [illegible] Bye, Edwin Abra, Fred Bye, Alex. Taylor.
Front Row, left to Right: Louis Godfrey, Robert Garvie, Manley Squire, Wm. J. McGregor, Manager; Ben McGregor, Captain; Walter Beattie, Martin Anderson.

teams in Grey County were invited to attend, and the Ensigns knowing the Briar Hill Club to be an exceptionally good one made certain of their attendance by hinting that they were afraid to meet the Owen Sounders. The Briar Hill Club had not lost a game all season in competition with other country teams and accepted the challenge.

When the smoke of the battlefield cleared the Ensigns, a team which had been defeated by a crack Toronto team by just one goal in two games, were four goals down to these country cousins.

The Briar Hill Club had Edwin Abra in goal. Bye brothers were the backs. A. Taylor centre half, W. Beattie right half, M. Squire left half, Robt. Garvie centre forward with Ben McGregor on his left and L. Godfrey on his right, on left wing Martin Anderson, right wing Joseph Beattie and manager was W. J. McGregor. The captain of this team was Ben McGregor.

HOATH HEAD FOOTBALL TEAM

Some of the men who played on the "Derry Blues" football team at Hoath Head were Jack, Hugh and Alex MacDonald, Allan, Steve and Bill Wilkinson, Clayton and Jack Boddy, Tom Seabrook, Dave and Bill Kelly, Wesley Jobe, Tom Yates, Bob Dunlop, Bernie McGuire, Dunc Gillies and Wes Clendenning. Bill Kelly and Tom Seabrook played the position of goal tender. Residents recall Bernie McGuire breaking his leg playing football. This team was playing in the football league in the early 1900's.

SILCOTE COMMUNITY SPORTS

As the saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" proves the necessity of recreation for those of all ages, thus in the late 1800's scholars of Silcote School S.S. No. 7 Sydenham filled recesses and other spare time playing shinny, an ice game similar to hockey, although if ice were not accessible a firmly crusted snowbank proved fairly successful. Match games were held between the various schools, then in existence, where stiff rivalry was met.

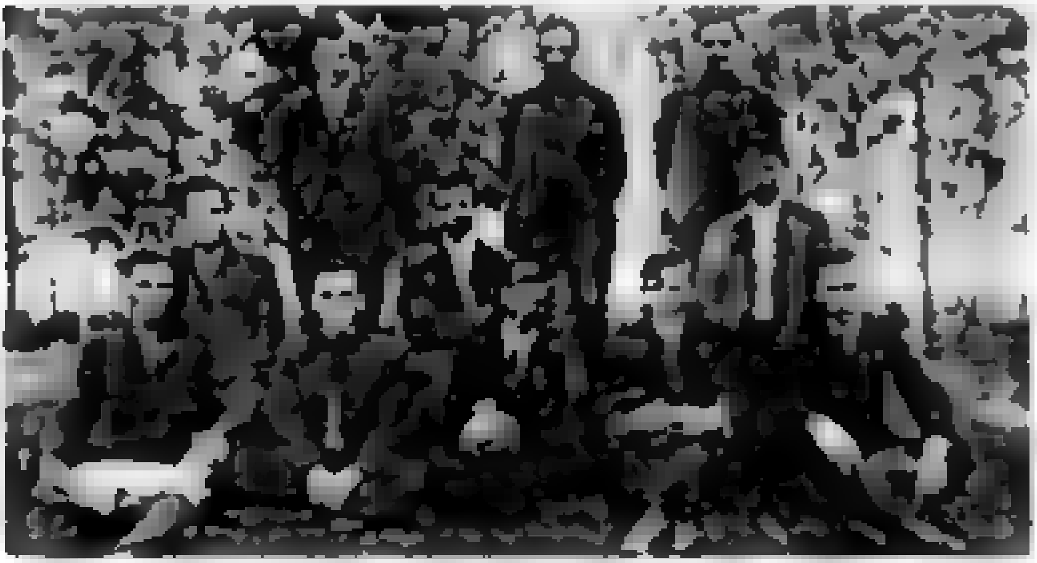
For the young people farm ponds were swept clean of snow and skates cutting ice could be heard for some distance on a clear frosty night.

Not only did young people participate in recreation from the usual grind, about 1912 a rifle range was set up on the farm of Samuel Vanwyck, who also was a promoter. Targets were placed at intervals of 100, 200 and 400 yards at the base of a hill for safety from stray bullets. A safety block of rails placed in a square and filled with earth was placed before each target, behind which two men were stationed to note the position made by the bullet in the target.

The 31st Regiment in Owen Sound supplied Ross Military rifles and ammunition for use on this range. Exchange matches were held with an Owen Sound range. The shootoff was held in Sarawak Township. Local practice was held once a week in the afternoon, when sides were chosen, the losers providing supper for the winners.

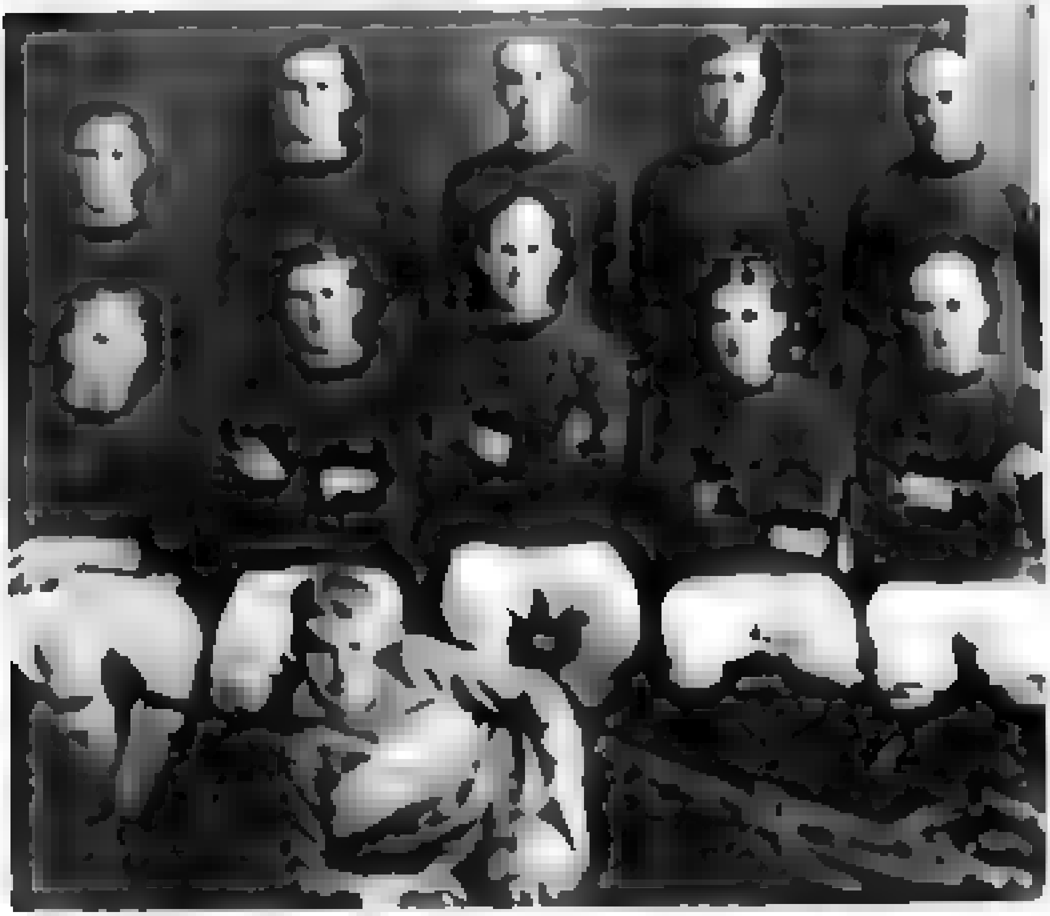
Those who took part are shown, back row, left to right: Reginald B. Johnson, Jean A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jack McArthur, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Spence, Warwick and a spectator, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] left to right: [illegible] [illegible] Jack Wilson, Charles Upton, Roy McGregor, Forrest Johnson, William Barnes and [illegible] [illegible].

The First World War was the cause of the Rifle Range disbanding in May 1914 as the 31st Regiment called in their guns, a case of pleasure to tragedy. The above picture was taken at this time.



About this time a soccer team [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Playing on the team were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Forrest Johnson, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Upton, Harold Johnson, Reginald Johnson, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Roy, Edgar [illegible], Jack Barnes and William Warwick.

In [illegible] a few of the remaining original football players were reinforced with younger sportsmen of the [illegible] and nearby communities who met success and failures as all true sportsmen do.

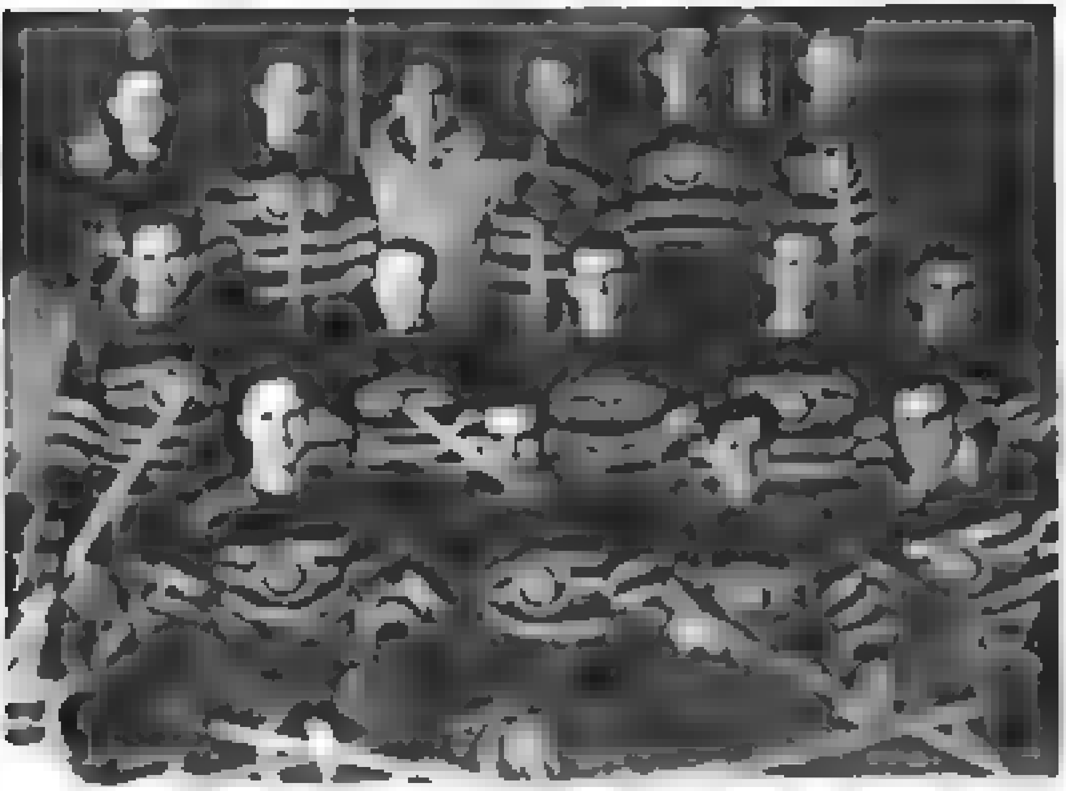


[illegible] team [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] left.

[illegible]

Lloyd Spence (inset)

In [illegible] the [illegible] game. This team [illegible] Tom Armstrong.



[illegible]

In 19[illegible] most of these same young men played on the Meaford Town League again capturing the trophy. Carl Bell and Norman Bell played with several outside teams namely: Durham Huskies, Wiarton Wonder Bars, Shallow Lake Orphans, Meaford Knights and Port Elgin.

Bob Irving presenting the Captain, Norman Bell, with the trophy when these young men from the Balaclava and Annan [illegible] team entered the Meaford town league in [illegible].

Left to right-Bob Irving, Oren Farquharson, Carl Duggan, Harold Vanwyck, Elgin Vanwyck, the Captain Norman Bell, Carl Bell, Lawrence Armstrong, Kenneth Armstrong and Earl Spence.

Absent when the picture was taken-Ken Spence, Bob Armstrong and Russell Farquharson.

FISHING AT LEITH

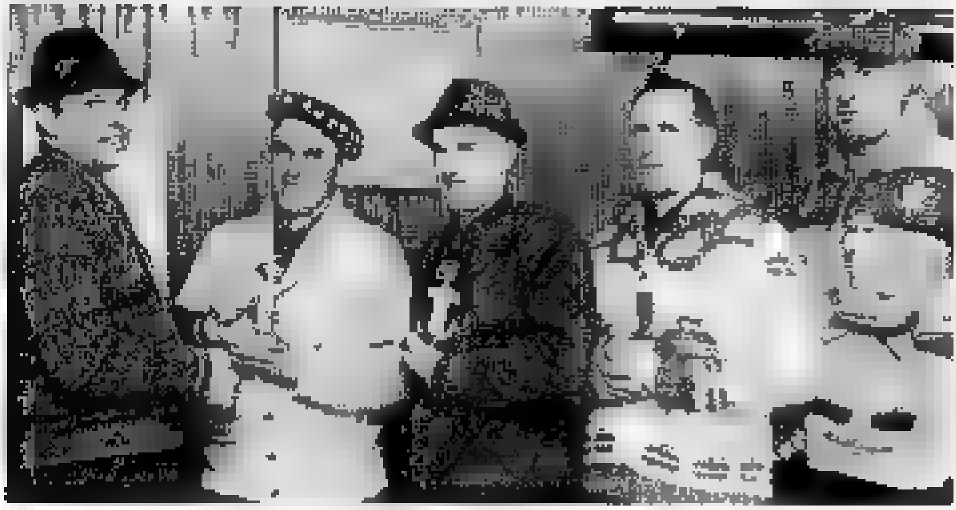
Little by little an hour goes by, Little by little a day, little by little you reach your goal or let it slip away.

We tire of those pleasures which we take but never of those we give.

A kind word is never lost. It keeps going on and on, from one person to another, until at last it comes back to you again.

It's the giving and going for somebody else On that all Life's splendour depends And the joys of this life, when you some them all up Are found in the making of friends.

authors unknown.



Bonspiel winners at Blue Water Curling Club, when a rink skipped by Harold Scott won the annual Owen's Men's and BOYS Wear trophy at the Blue Water Curling Club in 1967. Shown here during the presentation are left to right Roy Owen who made the presentation, Harold Scott, skip, Jim Lemon, Frank Lipsett and Bill Johnson.

Members of the Blue Water Curling Rink, Owen Sound, are Tom Johnson and Frank Lipsett. In 1966 Tom Johnson was out on the rink winning the Bill Gardhouse Men's Champion Bonspiel, award which was a suit of clothes. He also received a trophy. Frank Lipsett was one of the rink winning the Owen's Men's Wear trophy in 1967.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Farquharson have been members of the Sydenham Skating Club in Owen Sound for several years.

Entering the Powder Puff Ski-Doo races at the Owen Sound Carnival in 1966 and 1967 were Mrs. Norman Bell and Mrs. Carl Bell. They also entered the Powder Puff races in Meaford in 1967.

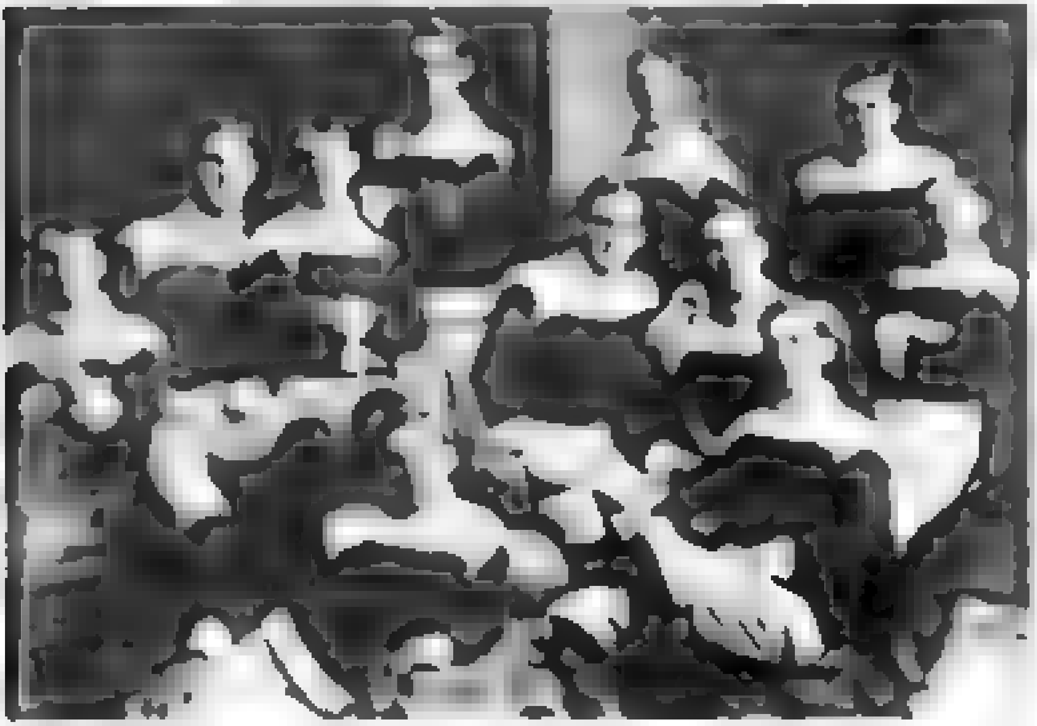
A Horseshoe Pitching League also attracts a few men during the summer months.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

They disbanded in 1908 after eight years



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CHAPTER 9
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS & MAPS

BRUCE TRAIL

Remote for detachment, narrow for chosen company, winding for leisure, lonely for contemplation, the Trail lead not merely north and south but upward to the body, mind and soul of man"
(From Appalachian Trail Folder)

Following talks with the Hamilton Naturalists Club in 1959 and with the Federation of Ontario Naturalists in March 1960, the idea of a continuous footpath across Ontario, which would serve as a hiker's dream and would, at the same time, bring to the attention of Canadians the essential uniqueness and beauty of their Niagara Escarpment, was developed at a meeting held on September 23 1960 in Hamilton.

The Bruce Trail Association is now an Incorporated body under the laws of the Province of Ontario Its purpose is to channel the efforts of the thousands of voluntary workers who have offered to help build the Bruce Trail into Bruce Trail Clubs, each of which assumes the task of building a specific part of the Trail to a uniform plan Sections of the Trail may also be sponsored by other organizations cooperating with the Central Organization or with the associated Clubs

At present the Bruce Trail is divided into ten sections Membership is available at a nominal fee and applicants may become members at large or be associated with any of the forming clubs. The late C C Middlebro of Sydenham Township, was president of the Sydenham section of the Trail, which runs from Blantyre to Wiarton Mr Middlebro worked untiringly to help bring this effort to reality Dr Lloyd Annis, is the present president of the Sydenham Bruce Trail Club, which takes in 64 5 miles.

The Trail is over 450 miles long and is now completed A cleared and marked footpath through a variety of wild and natural habitat associated with the Niagara Escarpment is mostly on private land, but with the kind consent of the owners. The general route is close to a line connecting Queenston, Hamilton, Orangeville, Collingwood Owen Sound, Wiarton, Lions Head and Tobermory

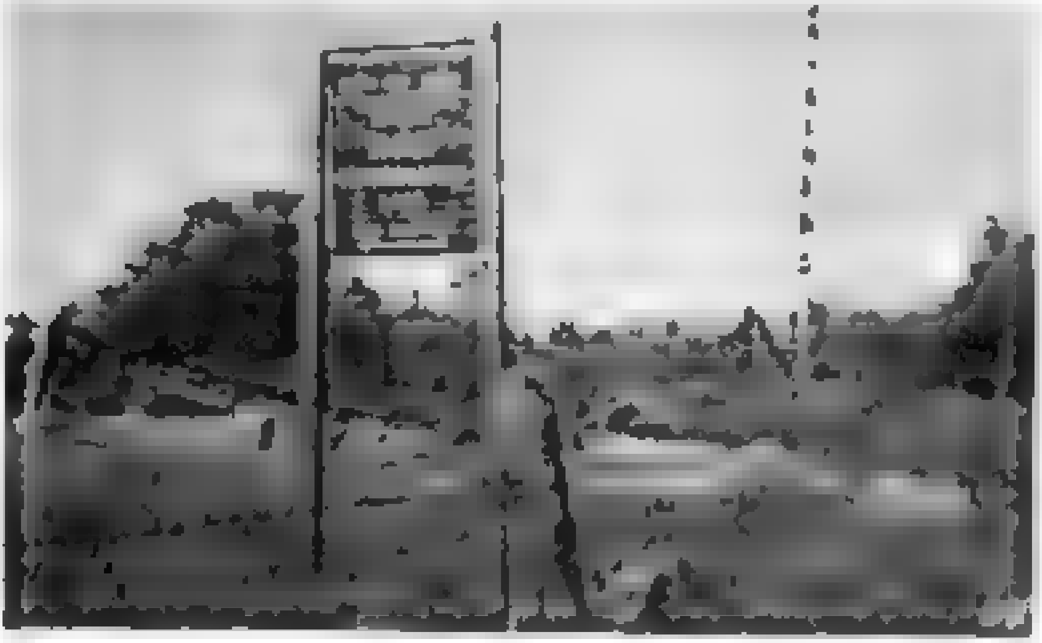
Officially the Trail was opened by the Minister of Lands and Forests in June 1967 at Tobermory where a cairn was unveiled on that day In August, 1967 a Youth Walk by the Duke of Edinburgh Award Winners and led by Lord and Lady Hunt, the former the chairman of the Awards Committee, was undertaken successfully from Tobermory to Owen Sound

SYDENHAM SECTION OF THE BRUCE TRAIL FROM BLANTYRE TO WIARTON

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AT BOGNOR

Bognor is situated in the Big Head River valley where the Walters Creek joins the Big Head River on its way to Georgian Bay. It is bounded on the east by drumlins and various rock formations left by the glacial age; to the south the Robson Lakes and the start of the Saugeen River which eventually flows into Lake Huron, with private camping and fishing; to the west a height of land which helps form the Niagara escarpment; to the north "The Rock" which is also part of the limestone cliffs joining the escarpment.

It is within easy reach of Owen Sound and Meaford (15 miles), about six miles from Highway 26 and nine miles from Highway 10. The Bruce Trail crosses the southern end, over Emerson Quinton's farm and to Cathrae's hill from which a most beautiful view emerges of century old farms and the village. There are still some traces of the immense forests that were in this area a hundred years ago, but most of the hard wood trees are gone. There is an abundance of wild flowers — Marsh Marigolds, Dog-tooth Violets, Trilliums, Wild Orchids, Indian Paintbrush, to name a few. Huge ferns may be seen on most side roads.



A bird sanctuary and conservation areas protect and encourage all kinds of animal and bird life. A common sight is the Blue Heron for instance, and beavers still build their dams so that, sometimes, if not watched in the spring, flood the roads.

Indians used to camp on the shores of the Big Head river where the men fished and trapped mink and muskrat and the women made baskets of the rushes. The women often sold these baskets to early settlers.

The village itself is a very tranquil spot with a small pond surrounded by cedars and other trees attractive to wild life. Wild ducks nest and raise their young in the rushes at the edge of the pond and fish are often caught from the banks.

The log building erected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] land by the Crown.

The log house built by the early settlers one hundred years ago still stands as a memorial to the pioneers. Artists take note.

BOGNOR MILLSTONES

Above is a picture of one of the two millstones which ground flour in Bognor in the early days. Afterwards they were used for grinding chop from the farmers' grain. The stone shown in the picture was kept together by a heavy iron band, one-quarter inch thick and six inches broad, like a wagon tire. It was four and a half feet across. The various stones were cemented into this container and the cutting edge was uniform. This was the top revolving stone, set flatwise on top of a stationary stone of the same dimensions. This was built on a solid platform about three feet high and was covered by a substantial housing for safety and keeping down the accumulated dust. The whole grain to be ground entered the stones at the top centre, centrifugal force driving the crushed grain to the outer edge of the stones. From there it was elevated to a bin, then to a chute to be placed in bags when grinding chop.

It was necessary to keep the stones, both bottom and top, in good cutting order. A derrick was used to lift the top stone from its position and turn it upside down, with the cutting edge on top and showing the cutting edge of the bottom stone.

Mr. William J. Miller relates that he can very well remember watching Dick Mellafont leaning over these stones with his elbow resting on a cushion using a sharp pickaxe to deepen the small crevices necessary in the cutting edges of the pioneer millstones. Dick Mellafont had to wear goggles to keep the sharp pieces of flying stone from injuring his eyes. In fact, some of the sharp pieces did make pock marks on his face.

An upright revolving shaft protruded through the centre of the bottom stone on the top of which rested the centre of the top stone providing the power to revolve the top stone. Great care was necessary to have both surfaces even when in motion. The top stone was so balanced that it would not conflict with its bottom counterpart while in motion. The man who arranged the perfect working of the mill-stones was called a millwright. The flour mill was motivated by water power

JOHNSON HARBOUR

This harbour on the east shore of Georgian Bay was named for a Johnson family who settled there in the early years. The harbour was a well known resort for many fishing parties from Owen Sound. From 1885 until the early nineties the string of tents lining the beach was a long one during the salmon trolling season, as many as forty or fifty boats could be seen trolling on the shoal

Commercial fishermen also operated out of this harbour. Duncan Moulton, who was for many years in partnership with his brothers, James and William, is now the only commercial fisherman left at Johnson harbour. Now that the fish have almost disappeared there is little trolling except for sport, and the harbour is a summer resort with about twenty fine cottages lining the shore

At Johnson Harbour there have been many deaths from drowning. The most remembered is that of George Scott, who lost his life there one autumn, about 1900, while out fishing

AINSILIE WOOD AT LEITH

The North Grey Region Conservation Authority bought a tract of 31 acres north of Leith from the Rixon property. The price was $25,000.00 the area to be known as the Ainslie Wood Conservation, because the Ainslies were well known as pioneers in the village of Leith.

Elwood Moore, Chairman of North Grey Conservation Authority

This park resulted from the growing feeling among local residents that the east shoreline of the Bay was being taken up by cottages and soon there would no longer be a strip of beach available for the public to enjoy

AINSLIE WOODS

Beginning as a resolution prepared at the Leith Farm Forum, and a resolution sent by the Annan Women's Institute, as directed by the Forum to the Grey North District Women's Institute Annual, and also a delegation from the Annan Women's Institute to the Sydenham Council, along with members of the Conservation Authority, this Ainslie Wood became a reality This property will bring pleasure to many as the years go by

As a Centennial project the Annan Women's Institute were instrumental in having a pair of cut field stone gate posts erected at the entrance to Ainslie Wood

The ribbon cutting ceremony took place on August 27 1967, with members of the Annan Women's Institute and the North Grey Conservation Authority participating in the event

SNACK BAR AT LEITH

Charles (Chuck) MacIntosh, of Owen Sound, opened a small snack bar a short distance from the city at Paynter's Bay In 1931 this canteen was small and boasted several stools and a counter for a serving area The operator slept in a tent at the back of the building Power for lights was supplied by a Delco plant at the home of Stewart Douglas.

About 1934, the snack bar business was moved to Leith and the premises enlarged. During the war years Chuck MacIntosh enlisted in the services and the business was operated by Mrs. Jack (Mildred) Brown

The present store and post office operated by Mr and Mrs. Garfield Knott are now located where the MacIntosh snack bar business flourished

LEITH GOLF COURSE

The Leith Golf Course was originally laid out by Mr Frank Broderick, his son Rixon, and a friend, T J Rutherford. This course was mapped out about 1910 and was for pleasure only The membership fee was $5.00 Later in 1922 the Leith Golf Club was organized and in a newspaper clipping at that time, it is stated the nine hole course was laid out on property leased from the Rixons and known as the "distillery field "

The president was T W Thomson, vice-president, C A Fleming, captain, Rixon Broderick with W Burr in charge of the grounds. It was estimated that the course was large enough to accommodate about thirty five active members with an annual fee of $10.

The membership has grown to eighty members with a waiting list The members enjoy many happy hours of play on a beautiful natural golf course, rent free

VAIL'S POINT

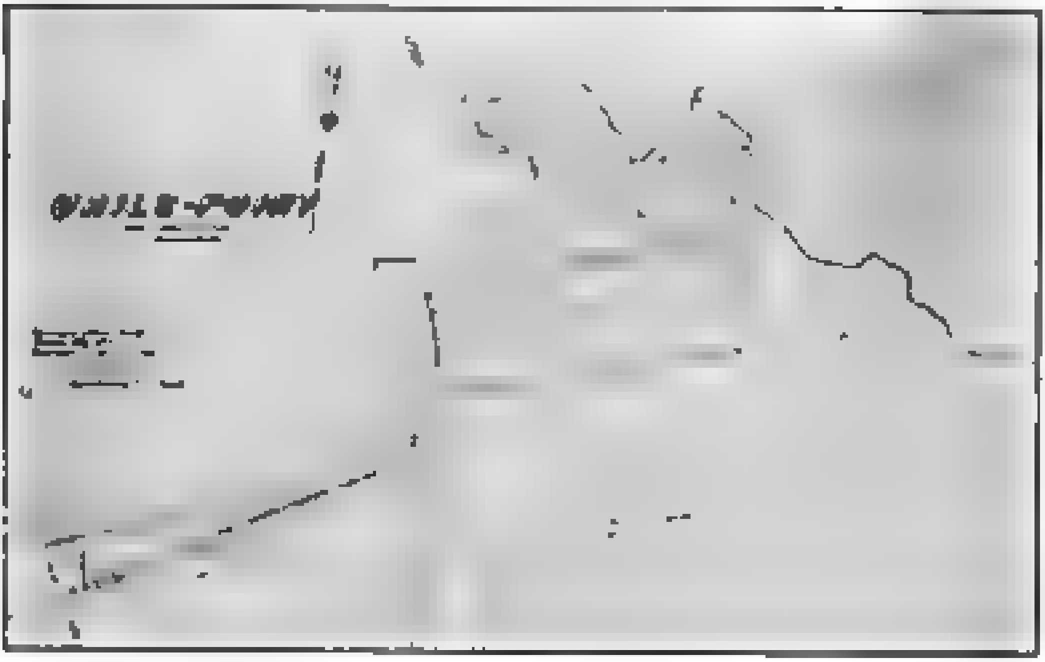
The first white man to make his home on the shores of the Georgian Bay was John A. Vail a well educated man who came from Toronto about 1825 or 1826. some years before the surveyor laid out the township. The Point is the northerly end of the Townships of Sydenham and St Vincent The fishing was good off the Point, both commercial and sport

Vail's Point was surveyed as a village and laid out in streets and lots. Some of the streets were Wiley Macdonald and Lysons, running east and west. and north and south were Wharf, Tache, Cartier and Galt

Some well known names of early settlers were Vail, Duke, McReynolds and Edmonstone

In the report of William Gibbard, Provincial Land Surveyor following a survey made in March and April 1862, it is stated There is no place between Collingwood and Owen Sound to be compared with Vail's Point as a harbour for large or small craft With some outlay it can be made an excellent and commodious harbour

A Government dock was built in 1913 to accommodate the fishermen and also farmers, for shipping hay and apples. Logs were piled on the shore by the farmers during the winter and rafted to Owen Sound in the spring by a well known lumber firm.



A Y.M.C.A. camp for underprivileged children from Owen Sound was started in 1916. This camp was later enlarged and used as a C.G.I.T. camp until the land was taken by the A.F.V. Range in 1942.

Following the shore in an easterly direction one finds the Clay Banks which at places rise more than three hundred feet above the Bay.

CHAPTER 10 ORGANIZATIONS

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB OF ANNAN

A Junior Club of the United Farmers of Ontario (U.F.O.) called the Excelsior Club was organized in 1921 in the Annan community. The president was Jim Sibbald, vice-president, Wes McKay, secretary-treasurer, Nellie Armstrong. The Senior Club leaders were Mr. and Mrs. John Couper. It was the largest club of its kind in the district at one time. The membership was around one hundred. A meeting was held every month on the Monday night before the full of the moon.

A dance was held every month during the fall and winter months, which was always a success and well run with no drinking among the members and not too much from the outsiders who might attend. If anyone was the worse of liquor they were asked to leave. One night a dance was called off at eleven o'clock as a rough crowd had turned up and was causing a disturbance.

A short program was held at every meeting consisting of musical numbers, songs, debates, etc. The subjects for debates gave quite a variety. A pie social was held at which a great number of the Senior Club members were present. A Hard Time dance was held to raise money for the fire victims up North. Anyone coming in dress clothes was fined from 25c. to 75c. Picnics were held every summer in various places with everyone attending, as it was a highlight of the summer.

This was a very co-operative group and kept the young people together. The Club broke up in 1927 or 1928.

BALACLAVA LOYAL ORANGE LODGE 896

This Lodge was first formed in the Silcote area and was known as the Campbell Cliff Lodge and later moved to Balaclava. The Lodge was open for more than a hundred years and closed in 1964, when the membership had fallen off. Some members joined with other Lodges.

The Hall still standing on Lot 4, Concession C, Sydenham is of frame construction. We are told that some time before 1876, two houses were moved from the adjoining lot and joined together and then shingled making this Orange Hall. The Balaclava L. O. L. was organized January 23, 1858 with P. S. Campbell appointed the first Worshipful Master.

BALACLAVA JUNIOR INSTITUTE AND JUNIOR FARMERS

The Balaclava Junior Institute was organized by the President of the Balaclava Women's Institute, Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford, at the regular monthly meeting, at the home of Mrs. Ernest Vanwyck in October, 1935. The officers elected were: President, Blanche McMillan (Mrs. Geo. Sutherland), Vice President, Alma Johnson (Mrs. Thos. Stott), Secretary-Treasurer, Edna Johnson (Mrs. Austin Brown), Directors, Isobel Bell (Mrs. Wilbert Byers), Lillian Bell (Mrs. Alex Spence.)

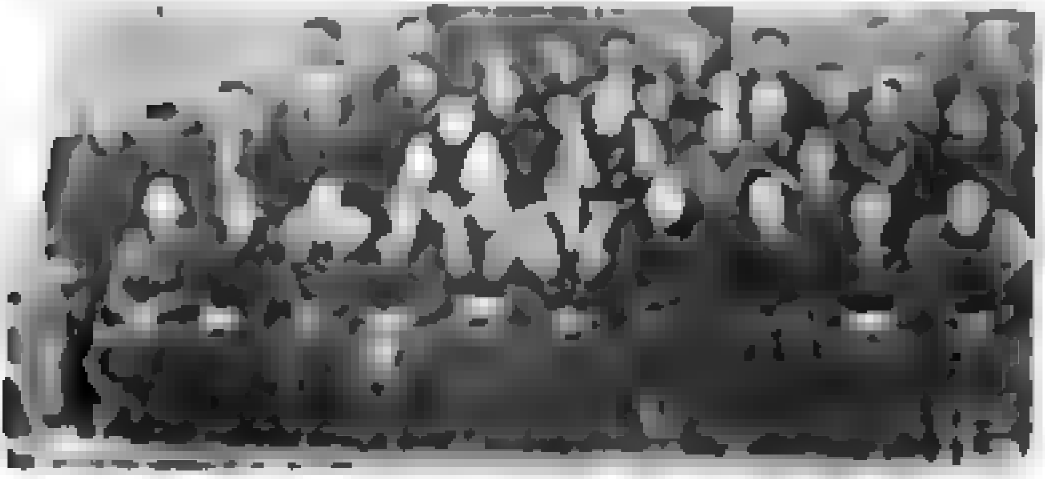
One of the orignal objectives of the Women's Institute was to "develop leaders." Many of the girls of the Balaclava Junior Institute accepted positions of responsibility in various organizations in later years. During the ten years there were many worthwhile projects undertaken due to the leadership given by members of the Senior Branch and by the girls themselves.

The first homemaking club undertaken by the Junior Institute was "The Supper Club", in March of 1937 with Sadie McMillan (Mrs. Max Ramsay) as local leader. The members of this club were

reading left to right (and beginning at the back row): A[illegible] Johnson (Mrs. Tom Scott), Ida Farnsworth (Mrs. John Lee), Fern Ingram, Dorothy Green (Mrs. Stanley Evans), Lillian Bell (Mrs. Alex Sweney), Edna Johnson (Mrs. Austin Brown), Mary Evans (Mrs. Walter Wright), Eleanor Brennan (Mrs. Thomas Spencer), Eleanor Baker (Mrs. Stanley Everingham), Helen King (Mrs. Merlin Moore), Susie McMillan (Mrs. Max Benson), Charlotte Johnson (Mrs. Nelson Johnson), Ruth King (Mrs. Clifford Nels[illegible]).

The last meeting recorded was in March 1938 and at that time the officers were: President, Marjorie Ames (Mrs. [illegible] Cr[illegible]); Vice President, Jean Symmons (Mrs. Charles Scott); Secretary-Treasurer, Marion Johnson (Mrs. Harvey Woodhouse); Assistant Treasurer, Katherine Hampton (nee Lemon); Program Committee: Olive Johnson (Mrs. Elliot Craig), Dorothy Lemon (nee Hemming), Marion Scott (Mrs. [illegible] Elwood); Pianist, Marion Scott; Press Reporter, Marjorie Johnson. Hostesses were: Beverly McMillan (Mrs. George Sutherland), Marie Lemon (Mrs. Jr. Sergeant), Katherine Lemon (Mrs. Robert Hampton), Ida Farnsworth (Mrs. John Lee), Marjorie Johnson (Mrs. Harvey Woodhouse), Marjorie [illegible] Woodhouse.)

A short course in Agriculture and Home Economics under the leadership of Mrs. [illegible] B.S.A., [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] B.S.A. was conducted at the [illegible] Church [illegible]. This picture was taken at the close [illegible]



[illegible]

Jim Lemon, Jerry Hood, Bob Hewitson

[illegible]

As a result of [illegible] Junior Farmers was organized by Mr. [illegible] Cooper, Agricultural Representative, [illegible] County, in April of [illegible]. The first officers elected were: President [illegible], Vice-President [illegible], Secretary [illegible], Treasurer [illegible], Directors [illegible]

[illegible] and Donald Lemon. The membership fee was 10 cents and the meetings were held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8.30 p.m. The practical discussion page of the Canadian Countryman was used by the members as the text for the discussion period.

The first Joint Meeting of these two successful organizations was held on July [illegible], [illegible], at the home of [illegible] and Frank [illegible]. On the fifth anniversary of the [illegible] Junior Farmers and Junior Institute organizations, a beautiful tooled leather portfolio was presented to Mr. T. S. Cooper by Robert [illegible] with commentary by Gordon Scott. Mr. Cooper had given generously of his time to assist the Junior Farmers in the promoting of club work.

[illegible] JUNIOR INSTITUTE AND JUNIOR FARMERS [illegible]

[illegible] Ramsay, Geneve Ferguharson.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lemon.

The Balaclava Junior Farmers organized the Sydenham Plowing Match on August 18, 1937. The first committee named was Lorne Lemon, Pat Traynor, Don Lemon and Gordon Spence. This Junior Farmers committee was assisted by Mr. Wm. McGregor representing the Sydenham Council, Mr. M. X. Traynor and Mr. Charles Lipsett.

The total prize money amounted to $100.00 with an entry fee of 25 cents. A dance was held in the Annan Hall to raise money for the affiliation fees and a canvass was conducted for prizes for the match.

The match was held on the farm of John G. Lemon and was open to residents of Sydenham Township and members of the Junior Farmers. There was a stubble class and four sod classes. These were all for horse drawn plows as there were no tractor classes in the original match.

At the December 1937 meeting of the Junior Farmers, the Sydenham Plowman's Association was formed with M. X. Traynor as President, Les. Farquharson Vice President, Bob Hewitson Secretary and Pat Traynor Treasurer. The directors named were Allan Bothwell, Findlay MacDonald, Don Lemon, Lorne Lemon and Lloyd Spence. The auditors were Frank Lipsett and Gordon Scott. The Sydenham Plowman's Association carried on until the North Grey Plowman's Association was formed July 29, 1952.

The Junior Farmers also sponsored numerous clubs — calf, swine colt, sheep and potato. The Club also took part in many county judging competitions and won the shield for the highest judging team for three consecutive years. Les. Farquharson also won honours for judging at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Several of the Junior Farmers served in the Armed Services during the Second World War. In May 1944 Les Farquharson, who was the first President of the organization and at that time serving overseas with the R. C. A. F. was named Honorary President. The last officers were: Honorary President, Leslie Farquharson, President, Ellwood Lemon, Vice President, John Hofman, Secretary Treasurer, Kenneth Spence, Directors, Earl Spence, Bud Johnson, Tom Johnson, Sunshine Convener, Gordon Scott.

Presidents during the years were Leslie Farquharson, Robert Hewitson, Lorne Lemon, Lloyd Spence, Gordon Scott, Ellwood Lemon. Secretaries were Bruce Bell, Don Lemon, Lloyd Spence, Gordon Scott, Jim Lemon, Ellwood Lemon, Robert Hewitson, Kenneth Spence.

For several years, the Balaclava Junior Farmers and Junior Institute met for educational discussions and social events. They sponsored many worth while projects in their community and developed many outstanding leaders.

The members enthusiasm was demonstrated when seventy two boys and girls attended a meeting on January 19, 1938, at the home of Lorne, Ellwood and Muriel Lemon. They came from Leith, Annan, Briar Hill, Woodford, Silcote, Morley, the Irish Block and Balaclava by horse and cutter or team and sleigh over snow covered roads.

BOGNOR FARM YOUTH ASSOCIATION

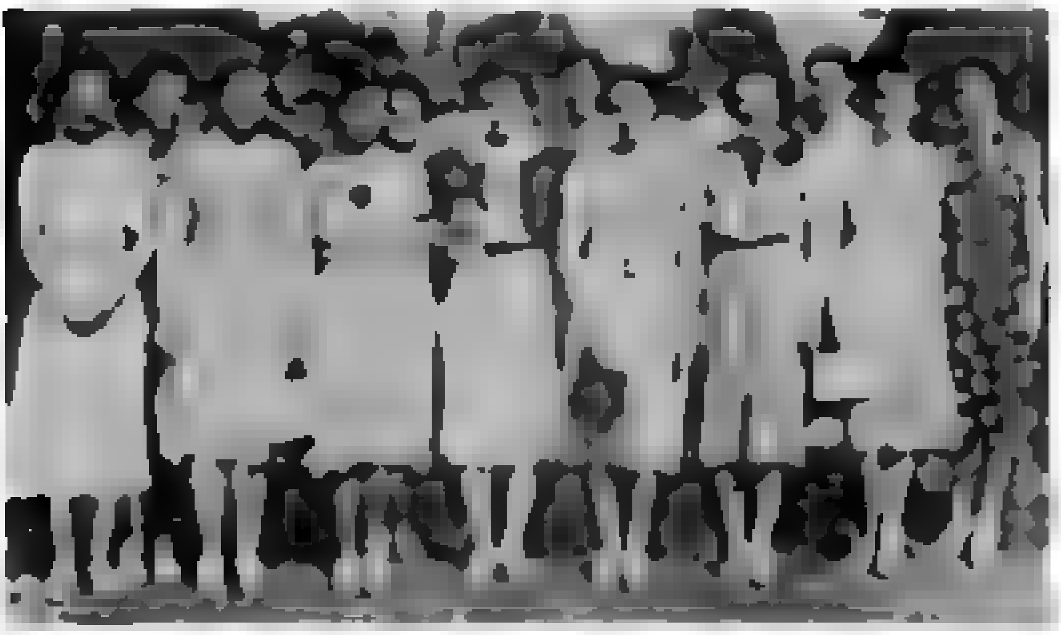
There were nineteen rural communities in the Grey Association, including one at Bognor, the aim being the general uplift to the young people on the farms. Mr. T. Stewart Cooper, the energetic representative of the Agricultural Department at that time, spoke. Its various activities included public speaking, debating, domestic science, judging, girls and boys baseball tournaments and field days.

The Dramatic Contest held in the Armories, Markdale, probably in the early twenties, was a decided success. Sponsored by the Grey County F. Y. A., four groups contended, namely, Allan Park, Ceylon, McIntyre and Bognor. The play presented by each in turn was "The Cuckoo's Nest." The Bognor Club won the cup.

BOGNOR JUNIOR INSTITUTE

[illegible] by Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. William [illegible] Women's Institute members in December [illegible] that the Bognor Women's Institute [illegible] Junior Institute. There were eighteen members in the first [illegible] Club.

In the second year [illegible] there were twenty members again under the leadership of [illegible] Bognor [illegible] In February the fifth [illegible]



BOGNOR JUNIOR WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

[illegible] Times, in Owen Sound.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Once Marguerite Stewart driving a horse and cutter, had an upset enroute. On one occasion the Big Head River flats were flooded and some walked to the meeting, wearing long rubber boots. Despite these hardships the attendance at the meetings was almost one hundred per cent.

The interest was so keen and the attendance, so good, it was possible to add some extra features. In May of that year, the entire exhibit of one hundred articles was displayed at the Girls' Conference in Guelph.

In January of 1936, on the last day of the Short Course the girls decided to form a Junior Institute. The election of officers took place with Mrs. Shearer in the chair and Miss Regan as secretary. Open nomination resulted in Ada Miller as the first president, Mary Bell Shute as the first secretary and Della Johnson as the first treasurer.

Homemaking Clubs successfully undertaken in succeeding years included Garden and Canning Club, Supper Club, The Milky Way, Being Well Dressed and Well Groomed, Whole Wheat, Cottons May Be Smart, Bedroom Accessories, Meat in the Menu, and Sleeping Garments. Achievement Days, then, as of now, held under the Department of Agriculture, were occasions of interest to all.

A worthy project of 1939 was the assembling of the former Bognor Mechanics Library. Several new books were added to the collection. It was arranged that the books be stored and available in Allan McPhatter's General Store.

Donations to worthy causes included Central War Fund and additional War work, British Refugee Children, Red Cross, Ontario Society for Crippled Children, Sick Children's Hospital, Aid for T. B. patients and the Queen's Fund.

In April, 1943, the Junior Institute decided to join the Senior Institute and function as one organization.

Grey County 4-H Homemaking Club members celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Homemaking Clubs in Markdale on May 7, 1960, at which event Mrs. Victor Langton (Alice Frizzell), now of St. Thomas, where her husband is Agricultural Representative in El gin County and she herself still carries on 4-H. Club work, and Mr T S Cooper were guest speakers Mrs. Langton congratulated all on the twenty-five years of steady progress in Homemaking Club work, in this County She also expressed appreciation of assistance given by Departmental heads and by the Women's Institutes who have sponsored most of the Homemakers' Clubs Miss Flora Durnin was Grey County's first Home Economist and served from 1936 to 1966 Miss Durnin was succeeded by Miss Lera McCormick.

BOGNOR JUNIOR FARMERS

Joint meetings of the Junior Institute, which also held separate monthly meetings, and of the Junior Farmers were held monthly in the Bognor Hall, for one year The first meeting was held on February 26. 1936, with President William Gillies in charge. A meeting of the directors and the executive followed to prepare a program for the year, which proved to be varied and informative

The Junior Farmers' organization donated $7 75 to the Junior Institute when it disbanded in March, 1937

BOGNOR LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 67

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 67 was the first lodge to be organized in the County of Grey It was instituted on November 5 1847 in the village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) Richard Trotter was the first Worshipful Master and the early membership comprised, among others, the following persons Richard Trotter, Francis Hinds, James Sloan, Charles Kembly, Oswald Hinds, John Clark. William Thompson, Patrick Nolan. Elijah Page, Rev A. H R Mulholland, Thomas Peterson, Levi Menarey, Kennedy Orr, Thomas Elliott, William Waterton, James Brinkman. James Colman, George Orr Robert Elliott, William McClarty, Erwin Follis. Thomas Magwill, James Mc-

Clarty, William Cook, George James Gale, Charles Follis, Mr. Lourie, John Follis, John Bell, John Long, and Henry Stewart.

July 12, 1852, was celebrated in Owen Sound (although there is every reason to believe this was not the first celebration to be held). The flag carried on the first occasion was a Union Jack owned by George James Gale.

In 1855, the membership came largely from Sydenham Township. The lodge moved gradually along the centre road via Woodford until in 1857 it was meeting in the vicinity of Bognor, where it has met regularly ever since. The village of Sydenham was not to be without a lodge and Richard Trotter set about and instituted L. O. L. No. 611 the same year.

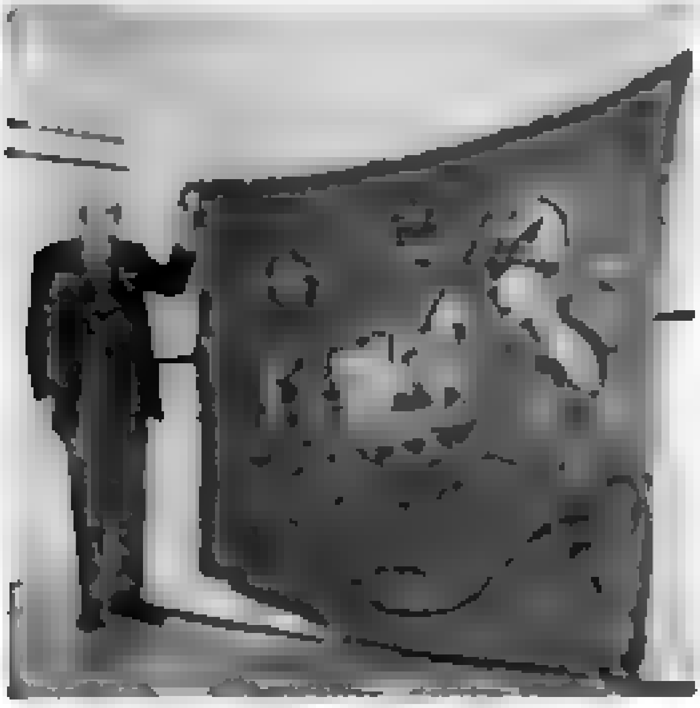
The membership roll in 1858 contained the following names: Thomas Frizzell, Joseph Bannon, William Frizzell, John Miller, John Frizzell, David Frizzell, James Trotter, John Bannon, Timothy Bannon, James Silverthorne, Joseph Silverthorne, Samuel Baker, William Battie, James King, John H. Smith, Peter McArthur, William Farley, Thomas Elliott, William Davies, Patrick Nolan, Robert Moffat, William Craig, Thomas Walker and George McMullen. The fee for initiation was seven shillings. Many of the members joined by transfer from other lodges, some from the Old Country.

While in the village of Sydenham the lodge met at the following places: Francis Hinds, Scrope Street, John Isles, James Coleman's, George Orr's and Peter Campbell's, while on the centre road the meeting places were Thomas Peterson's, Benjamin Shepherd's and James Elliott's who kept the post office near Woodford. Thomas Frizzell's house near Bognor was the meeting place for many years, followed by school house No. 9. Meetings were also held at Thomas Walker's and William Mellafont's. The public hall has sheltered the lodge since May 28, 1890.

In the fall of 1857, Thomas Peterson met a tragic death. His lifeless body was found under the first rock going east from Owen Sound. It was supposed that he had been pushed over the rock, as foul play was suspected. The members of L. O. L. No. 67 attended the funeral in a body. They walked by way of Woodford to his late residence on the Centre Road and by Owen Sound to Chatsworth, where interment was made in what is now the Anglican Cemetery. The journey was commenced before daylight in the morning, the return trip being made by midnight.

In the early days when it was not popular to espouse the cause of temperance and whiskey flowed freely, many a hard fought battle took place behind tiled doors. The members were disciplined and fined for an infraction of the temperance rules. One member was expelled for nine hundred and ninety-nine years for imbibing too freely. Truly the members of this order were among the pioneers in the temperance movement in this country.

W. J. Miller, Bognor, has in his possession the first flag owned by the lodge, which was painted long before it left the village of Sydenham. The size is 7 feet by 5½ feet, both sides being the same, with King William and the lion and the unicorn, the lettering being "Sydenham Loyal Orange No. 6 — No Surrender."



Mr. William Miller

In 1910 a new banner was purchased. Robert McMullen paid a large donation toward the banner fund. He asked for the privilege of choosing the design of the new banner which contained the picture of King George V.

The following members have held office in Grand Lodge: Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, Most Worshipful Grand Chaplain of British America and W. J. Miller, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Ontario West, who was elected to this high office in 1937. Those who have been County Masters are George James Gale, the first Master of the County, Thomas Frizzell and W. J. Miller, also W. H. Baxter, who became County Master of Manitoulin, and Malcolm Gardner and Andrew Beattie, County Masters of Grey West. Mr. Miller has served his Lodge well and has received many deserved honours, attesting to the merit of his membership. In July, 1960, at Toronto he was elected Hon. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British America.

As this book is being published, Mr. Miller is looking forward to another honour, that of being presented with an Honorary Life Membership collar by the Grand Black Chapter of British America on November 9th 1967 in Owen Sound.

Worshipful Masters who have presided over L. O. L. No 67 have been Richard Trotter, James Sloan, John Clark, Oswald Hinds, Thomas Eliott, Kennedy Orr, Thomas Frizzell, David Frizzell, Thomas Walker, George Fraser, J. K. Nelson, William L. Armstrong, Hamilton Atcheson, John Miller, Jr., Robert Atchison, J. S. Moffatt, W. M. Atcheson, J. H. McLean, Robert McLean, W. J. Miller, R. J. White, D. L. Marshall, Vernon Ceaser, W. J. Lemon, Harold Weeden, Milton Ceaser, George Walker, W. J. Moffatt, James Shute, Russell Johnson, Neil H. Morrison, Noble J. McGirr, George G. Miller, Malcolm Gardner, Elmer W. Brown, Rev. James McLauchlan, Russell McMillan, Andrew Beattie, Nathaniel Kirkwood, Lorne Locke, Orval McMillan, Ben Grunsell, Lorne Shute, Vincent Miller, Edgar Lourie, Earnest Carman, Frank B. Howe, Mac Morrison, Harry Grunsell.

BOGNOR BRANCH UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

The U. F. O. were a group of farmers in Sydenham Township. In the year 1919 Mr. Fred Shields was president, Duncan Gillies was vice-president and James Moffatt was secretary-treasurer. There were 45 members. It was moved that the membership fee be 25c. The meetings were held in Bognor Hall. When the Club had a picnic $97.98 was taken in at the tent, $25.00 at the hall, total proceeds of the picnic being $136.78, expenses $138.59.

Wm. Atcheson and R. McLean were appointed to canvass for a load of live stock in interest of the Club.

Record of a picnic held in 1920 show S. Tuck paid $5.00 for piping, J. Atcheson $5.00 for piping, $5.00 for calling the dance, hall rent $5.00, announcement in paper $1.04, Wm. Morrison carting lumber $3.00, long distance calls, letters, etc. $33.09.

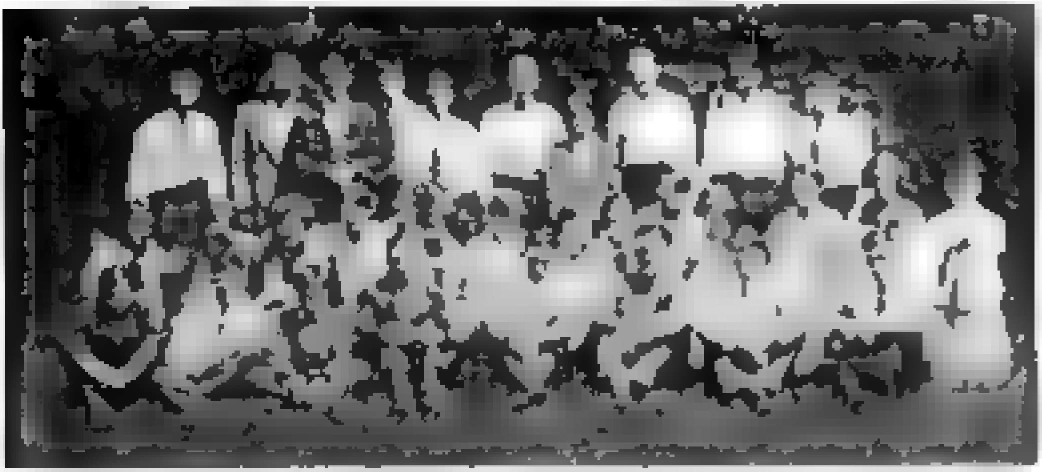
In 1921 membership fee was 50 cents. A field day was held in 1922. Bognor Football team took $13.25, Kemble Ball team $21.75, Fifth Line $21.75, Rocklyn Basketball team $10.00, Bognor Basketball team $6.00. The Basketball teams were made up of local ladies. Cash on hand at November 11, 1922, was $52.45. May 3, 1923, Mr. F. Shields, Mrs. F. Shields, R. Miller and S. Johnson were delegated to go to the U. F. O. convention at Owen Sound. Mr. E. C. Drury was the Farmers' Premier at the time. August 1923 a field day was held. $260.75 was received, expenditures were $240.72, with cash on hand at the end of the year $72.48.

In 1924 R. Miller was elected secretary-treasurer as J. Moffatt was unable to carry on.

In 1941 the Farmers' U. F. O. Club of Bognor ceased to operate. The Club was called by the secretary for the purpose of disposing of the money in his possession December 13, 1941. It was agreed to give $20.00 to the committee of McLean's Cemetery for cleaning up purposes. It was also agreed to divide the balance between the Bognor Women's Institute and Owen Sound branch of the Queen's Fund. Treasurer Mr. F. Shields was authorized to dispose of the money in this way, Duncan Gillies being secretary of this meeting.

ONWEGO CLUB OF BOTHWELL'S CORNER

A branch of the United Farmers' Young People of Ontario (U. F. Y. P. O.) was organized at Bothwell's Corner in the early twenties and was known as the Onwego Club. It was a very successful group with some sixty members at one time. They added much to the social, cultural and recreational life of the local community.



ONWEGO CLUB PICNIC AT HARRISON'S PARK IN [illegible]

Back row, [illegible] Tommy Morrison, Jean Keeling, Belle Ormiston, Cliff Foster, Mac Whalen, Mac Morrison, Marion Henderson, Wilmer Foster, Elsie Lamont, Teresa Iredale.

Middle row, [illegible] Bertha Foster, Elsie McKee, Mae Foster, Doris Keeling, Dora [illegible], Wilma Bond, Isabel Spence, Agatha Iredale, Grace Nelson, Adeline Campbell, Mary Lamont, Lily Kinch, June Fenwick, Isobel Henderson.

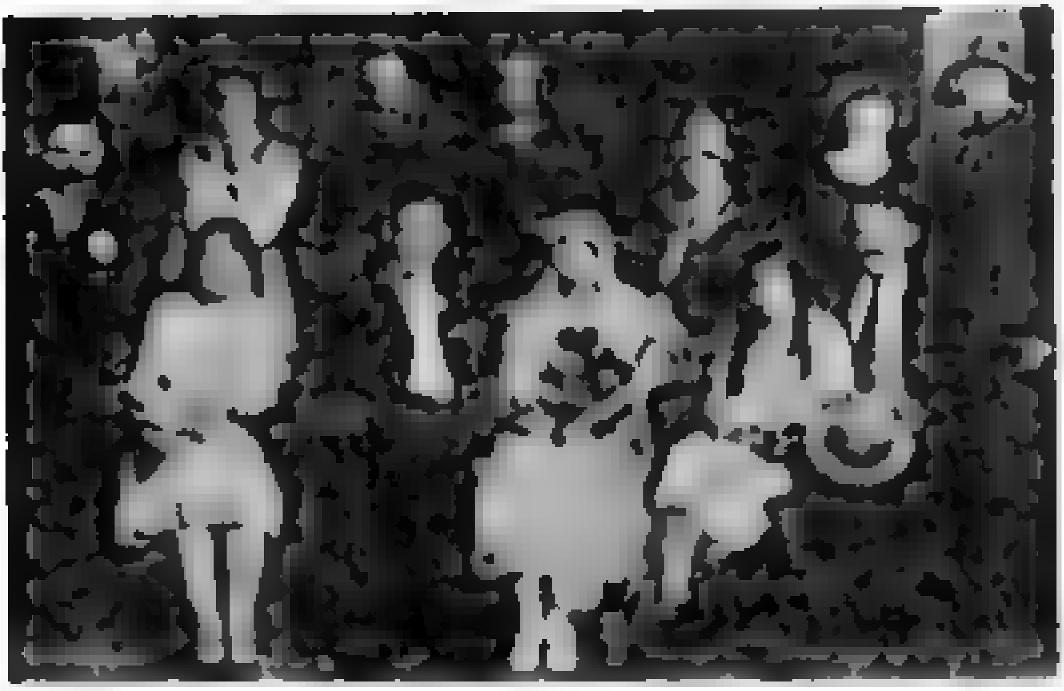
Front row, [illegible] Osborne Elliott, Maurice Whalen, Lewis Long, Ted Whalen, Albert Elliott, Tom Carr, Russel Foster.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER ONWEGO CLUB PICNIC
AT PORT ELGIN BEACH
ON BAND STAND in 1930

Front row, standing on ground: [illegible] Ella Kirsch, Grace Nelson, Mary Lamont, Mae Whalen, Bill Foster, Wilma Bond, May Foster, Archie McArthur, Dave Herman.

Second row, up on band stand: [illegible] Cliff Foster, Catherine Elliott, Gordon Bothwell, Frank Lamont, Wilmer Foster, John Bothwell, Allan Bothwell, Jean Kirsch, Agatha Teasdale, Donna Barrett, Marian Henderson, Grace Teasdale, Maurice Whalen, James Keeling.

JOHNSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB



[illegible]

[illegible] Y. P. Dramatic Club

[illegible] Vera Riddel, Irene Johnston, Russel Dunn

[illegible] Dennis, Thelma Vanwyck, Anne Johnston, Isabel Sutherland

LEITH BRASS BAND

The village of Leith had a brass band in the mid eighties and George Thomson, noted artist, was the leader.

In the 1880's, a number of musically inclined young men held many meetings to discuss ways and means of forming a band. It was quite an undertaking in those days to raise money to buy the necessary instruments. The matter was at last settled by each member giving $10.00 and also buying his own books. Mr. John Thomson offered to loan the remainder of the needed money without interest.

At last the great day arrived when the word was passed around that the instruments had been received. The band used the old school house for practice as the newer school had been built. The instruments consisted of three cornets, two altos, a baritone, a euphonium, a bass and a drum. Several more instruments were acquired later. Mr. Boldy of Owen Sound was the instructor. He walked out and back two nights a week. A waltz was the first number mastered followed by the "British Grenadiers" and the "Red, White and Blue".

In order to repay their loan they held a concert in the Annan Drill Shed and luckily cleared $80.00. Then began a busy time for the Leith Band. They played at garden parties, also weddings and put on concerts. They were assisted by several girls in the community: Minnie Rutherford, Totie Rixon, Maggie and Jessie McKeen. As time passed there were others who helped to make the concerts a success. The programs consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues and musical selections, which combined to make an enjoyable evening. Transportation in the olden days was by horse and sleigh in the winter and with the democrat in summer. These drives would, along with the concert, bring about many an enjoyable outing to the members.

The members when the band was first organized were George Thomson, leader, Henry Thomson, Robert Fawcett, Robert Scott, James Gibson, John McKeen, William Couper, Charles Scott and Robert Gibson. As some left for other life work, among the replacements were Charles Lemon, William Ford and James McNeil. When George Thomson left to attend college, his brother Henry took over the leadership. Later Allan Ross was leader. The band was discontinued about ten years after its inception.

The above interesting old photograph shows the [illegible] Brass Band shortly after it was organized in the early nineties. The members were all residents of the village of [illegible] and the surrounding [illegible] and the Band was in existence for ten years and was in great demand at public functions.

Front row, left to right: Charles Lemon, Robert Scott, George Thomson, Robert Coburn, Charles Scott.

Back row, left to right: Allan Ross, James Coburn, William Bray, Henry Thomson, John McKeen.

THE SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT YOUNG FARMERS

The Sydenham and St. Vincent Young Farmers group was started on January 5, 1959. The first meeting was held at the Woodford Community Centre with an attendance of forty people.

Most of the meetings have been held at the centre, except for a picnic each summer, a bowling game once a year, a bus trip at one time, various speakers with picture tours from the Department of Agriculture, Grey Farmers Co-operative, a druggist, a dentist, a veterinarian, and a Bruce Trail representative, as well as weed control and silage. And for the ladies there were demonstrations on lamp shades, cosmetics, home decorations, Christmas decorations, etc.

The first president was Elliott Greig and the other presidents which followed him were: Glynn Waterton, Don Abercrombie, Raeburn Weaver, Gwen Mitchell, Earl Spence, Cecil Long, Mamie Laycock, and Bob Hewitson. The secretaries have been: Doris Best, Lois Foster, Helen Ford, Bob Hewitson, Pearl Johnson, Doris Long, John Brown, Roger Mitchell and Shirley McInnis.

THE WOODFORD JUNIOR FARMERS

In the spring of 1921 a Junior Farmer Group was formed which was called The Woodford Whirlwinds. It has been difficult to find a great deal of information on this group, but it is believed that William Best was the first president, later Jim Morrison and Walter Hutchinson also served a term each as president.

Ruby Doran, who later became Mrs. William Best, was the first secretary-treasurer and following her were Densie Morrison, Mrs. Norman Rudolph, and Margaret Best (Mrs. Oscar Brown). There may have been others, but no one seemed to remember.

This group met once a month in the Best's hall with a large attendance. They held dances every so often and put on plays and once a year had a picnic. They also sponsored a football team.

One of their big projects was to purchase a piano for $40.00 and donate it to the hall. This piano can still be seen in the house that now belongs to Orton Day, the former Best home.

The group disbanded about the year 1927 as most of the young people either got married or had moved away. Some joined other Junior Farmer Clubs.

SILCOTE GRANGE HALL

Around the year 1875 an organization called Grangers erected a hall on the northwest corner of Lot 29 Concession 2 of Sydenham Township later being moved to the southwest corner of Lot 30 in the same concession in the Silcote community As the object of this society was both social and commercial it was important in the life of the rural districts, where co-operative buying was a saving as well as a convenience, and the opportunity of meeting socially was a great boon in the rugged life of the early settlers.

Songs were written especially for the organization A popular one was in part as follows

' I want to be a Granger
And with the Grangers stand,
A mattock on my shoulder
And a hoe within my hand
Beneath the tall tomato plant,
I'd swing the guttering hoe,
And smite the wild potato bug
Which skims across the snow '

When this organization disbanded, another group known as Patrons of Industry used the hall for their meetings Another organization known as ' The Royal Templars of Temperance made use of the building in its turn.

This building had close association with the Shiloh Methodist Church as during renovation, church services were held in the hall. When these three groups formerly mentioned ceased to operate the hall was lowered around 1907 and some of the material was used in erecting a shed for horses by the side of Shiloh Church The rest of the material was sold for use in local buildings.

SYDENHAM FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

The Sydenham Township Federation of Agriculture was organized December 9, 1943, at a meeting held at Bothwell's Corner. The first directors were President, Findlay McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Bothwell, George Bothwell, Colin Spence, Arthur Lemon, Jim Reid.

Presidents serving the organization have been: Findlay McDonald 1944-45, Ellwood Lemon 1946-47-48, Edgar Lemon 1949-50-51-52, Bob Hewitson 1953-54, George Searle 1955-56, John McCutcheon 1957-58; Vic Bassingthwaite 1959-60-61. Don Burr 1962-63, Mrs. Earl Spence 1964-65, Bill Medley 1966-. Gordon Bothwell served as secretary-treasurer until 1951 followed by Raeburn Weaver, Glynn Waterton, Arthur Martin and Russ McCutcheon.

In this time the Sydenham Federation has sponsored Public School Public Speaking Contests, delegations requesting Sydenham Council to provide roadside weed control, Warble Fly spraying facilities, and Clinics for Rabies control. Through resolutions or petitions and by other means to parent groups the Sydenham Township Federation of Agriculture had part in bringing about improved Hydro facilities to farm areas, compulsory Brucellosis vaccination and improved marketing for hogs.

THE FOUNDING OF LOCAL 12 OF THE ONTARIO FARMERS' UNION

A meeting was held in Bognor Hall on November 25, 1952, in an endeavor to set up a Local of Ontario Farmers' Union. Mr. Steve Miller from Manitoba Farmers' Union was the guest speaker.

A second meeting was held on December 18th to elect officers. George A. Sutherland, then of Sullivan Township and now of Sydenham Township, was Provincial President and in charge of this election. Norman McKibbon was elected first president with the following up to this date, succeeding him Russ McMillan, Elmer Brown, Les Robertson, Ken Weaver, Orval McMillan, Harold Parkin.

The members came from Sydenham, St. Vincent, Euphrasia and Holland to form Local 12 of the Ontario Farmers Union.

FARM FORUMS OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

During the early 1940's Farm Forums came into being in this area. The membership consisted of all interested persons in the community and the different families took their turn at being hosts during the Forum season. The various members, usually the men, but occasionally the ladies, rotated as discussion leaders.

The meetings began with all present listening to a half hour radio broadcast over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (C. B. C.) network, after which the leader appointed for the evening divided the number present into one, two, three or more groups, depending on the attendance. Each group appointed a leader and a secretary. The questions sent out in the National Farm Forum Guide were discussed and the answers recorded by the group secretary. The leader for the evening went from one group to the other during the discussion period and later called the groups together again for a short and final discussion on the findings of each group.

The final findings were recorded by the Farm Forum Secretary and sent in on the Forum Findings Sheet available from the National Farm Radio Forum to Mrs. Edith Storr, Secretary Manager of the Ontario Farm Radio Forum, in Toronto.

The National Farm Forum Guide was prepared by groups or individuals well versed in the field of the suggested topic under the jurisdiction of the National Farm Forum Editor Manager.

Topic Subjects followed a trend through the years on Marketing, Farm Produce, Farm Management, Machinery, Insurance, Co-op's, Taxation, Education, The Church, The Youth, Pension Plans, Tariffs and Trade, The Farmer and the Urban Worker, Arda and other Farm Groups, Disease Control and Safety.

As these topics were planned for a nation-wide subject, the members found it interesting to note that some subjects made more interesting discussion material than others. Occasionally the topic did not pertain to this particular locality but on the whole the subjects were interesting and broadened the thinking of the groups. In November, 1963 a series of topics on "The Farmer and Rural Development" and in January, 1964, on "The Business of Farming" were particularly interesting to follow. Recreational features such as euchre or a varied program followed the topic discussion at the earlier meetings but later had to be foregone as the discussions took all the available time.

Through the years, the Sydenham Farm Forums enjoyed the once a month Review or Fourth Night social gatherings when the various Forums acted as hosts. On occasion the local Forums were joined by Massie or Kemble. At least once a year Forums attended County Farm Forum Rallies and Annual Meetings held at Markdale. Delegates were appointed various years to attend the Provincial Annual Farm Forum meeting held in Toronto at the Royal York or the King Edward Hotels.

An offering taken at the early meetings when there was a larger attendance covered the cost of the fees, guides and other material and was sent by the treasurer periodically during the year to the Provincial office. In later years, an amount of around $3.00 per couple decided on by a motion of the local members as needed to cover the cost of the fees and other expenses has been sent to the Provincial office in a lump sum.

BLIND LINE FORUM At a Women's Institute meeting in the late summer of 1944, it was decided to organize a Radio Farm Forum in the community but owing to the size of the community and the number of people involved it seemed advisable to organize two groups rather than one, one on the Blind Line and the other to include the village of Bognor and the 3rd and 4th Sideroad. Consequently the people in the proximity of the Blind Line met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Shortt, on Monday evening, November 27, 1944 and with a large attendance organized the Blind Line Radio Forum with the assistance of Mr. Findlay MacDonald. Mrs. Bert Shields was appointed secretary.

BOGNOR FARM FORUM was organized on November 27, 1945, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Moffatt, under the direction of Mrs. Findlay McDonald. Election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary, William Martin; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Harry Parkin; Chairman, Lawrence Stephens; Recreation Committee, Miss Jean Weaver and Mrs. Elmer Hodgkinson.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER FARM FORUM-The first recorded meeting was held on February 7, 1944, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Ferguson, with seventeen present. Mr. Gordon Bothwell was elected president and Mr. Carl Morrison, Sr., secretary.

HILLVIEW FARM FORUM In January of 1945 at a meeting of the Hillview Women's Institute, it was moved by Mrs. Mac Gardner and seconded by Mrs. Neil Morrison that a Farm Forum be organized. Mrs. Harry Parkin and Rev. Mr. Burgess were appointed a committee to make plans. An organizational meeting was held in the Fifth Line School, with Mr. Wes Magwood, Secretary of Grey County Federation of Agriculture, and Mr. T. S. Cooper, Grey County Agricultural Representative, present. On January 22, 1945 the first meeting of the Hillview Farm Forum was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyes. Mr. Achie Stewart was the first chairman and Mr. Mac Gardner the first secretary.

HOATH HEAD one of Sydenham Township's first Farm Forums, was organized in 1943 and functioned successfully for nine years.

LEITH FARM FORUM was organized early in 1944 with Jaffray Rutherford elected secretary-treasurer. Roger Mitchell was the second and only other secretary-treasurer in the life of the forum.

The chairmen were elected each month and this position was shared by the members. Meetings were held weekly in the homes with as many as thirty to thirty-five members present.

MORLEY AND SILCOTE FARM FORUMS Farm Groups were organized at Morley and Silcote in November 1941. The organization meetings were held at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Lemon, Morley and Mr. and Mrs. Milford Johnson, Silcote.

WOODFORD WEST FARM FORUM-1953 1956-An organization of the Woodford West Farm Forum was considered by a group of farm neighbours sparked by the enthusiasm of the late Mrs. Norman Waterton, on January 26, 1953. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Waterton. Mr. Edgar Lemon was present to give information on the value such a group would derive. An executive was formed which included Mrs. Norman Waterton president, Mrs. O. W. Elliott, secretary and O. W. Elliott, treasurer.

Today the pioneers are gone,
Too oft they sleep without a name:
In many an ancient churchyard lie
Neglected graves without the same.

Oh, children of those pioneers,
Recall the debt you cannot pay,
And keep their graves and memory green,
Until you close life's little day.

All honour to brave pioneers
Who laid foundations firm and true!
God grant that we may build upon,
And worthy be of sires like you.
Rev. William Howey

CHAPTER II HALLS

ANNAN HALL

Information gleaned from old minute books and by what could be remembered by various people gives the year 1914 as about the time the farms in the area were getting pretty well equipped with barns and a place to hold the old barn dance was on the way out. Some enterprising community minded people decided they needed a hall for a social centre. With this in mind an application was sent to Toronto and on June 16, 1915 a "Letters Patent" was granted to form a corporation to be entitled "The Annan Hall Club" and to be established without share capital. On August 6, 1915 property was purchased from Mr. Charles McArthur for $50.00.

The first annual meeting was held in the Annan United Church basement on September 29, 1915, at which time the following directors were elected: T. J. Harkness, president; Wm. T. Cooper, secretary-treasurer; Robert Harkness, William Robson, Dr. W. McDonald. Seventy-two people availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain memberships when the hall was first established.

The first chairs were bought from Breckenridges for $67.50. The brickwork cost $149.00 and the piano $150.00. Mrs. R. Sibbald held the mortgage which was paid off December, 1926. The first lighting was done by coal oil lamps followed by gas lanterns and the Delco system which ran from James Dickson's garage. Later hydro came through the village and the hall was converted to hydro, the present lighting system being installed in 1957 at a cost of $114.54. The old fence was torn down in 1946. Various donations have been given to the hall including 6 planks and a cupboard, besides some gifts of money.

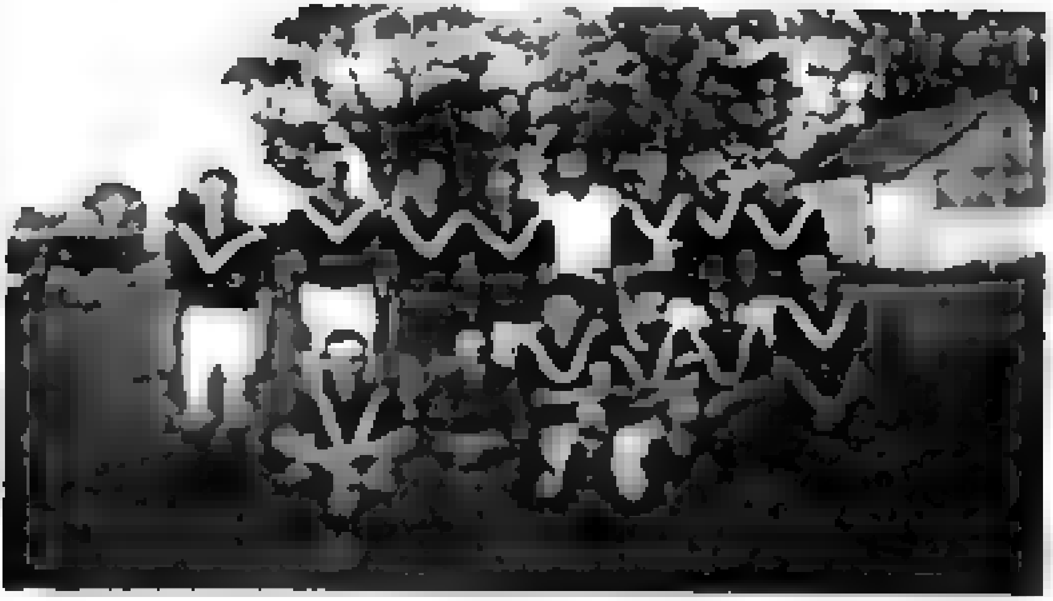
Rental rates have varied over the years from $1.50 for local Showers to $12.00 for those outsiders who wished to use the building. The first rental fee was $4.00 and the Women's Institute was charged $2.00. Some of the organizations who have rented the hall were the Excelsior Club, The Women's Institute, The Farmer's Club, and the Sydenham Council.

Over the years a number of local people have donated their time and talent to provide concerts and dances for funds to keep the hall operating. This building has provided the community with a great deal of social life and contributed to the benefit of all, which was the reason for it being brought into existence.

BOGNOR TOWN HALL

The social life of the Bognor community started off with neighbourly visits, logging bees, house dances, paring bees, quilting bees, box socials in the schoolhouse and house weddings.

BOGNOR TOWN HALL



BUILT IN 1888 THE ABOVE HALL IN THE RIGHT BACKGROUND SERVED THE COMMUNITY UNTIL 1957

In the foreground are shown the Bognor Football Team of about [illegible]. Front row [illegible] Art Morrison, Harold Watson, [illegible] Mervyn Johnson, John Wilson Jr., Archie Sloan, Gordon Lee, [illegible] [illegible] Sloan, [illegible] Collins, [illegible] Johnson, John Sloan, [illegible] [illegible] Jack Murdock, [illegible] Morrison [illegible] Eugene [illegible]

In 1888 a public hall of frame construction and complete with a belfry and bell was erected at a cost of about $150.00 and was financed by public subscriptions. Frank Quance was the treasurer of the building fund. The site was purchased from James Moore for $20.00 being part of E ½ Lot 6, Concession 3, Sydenham Township and situated across the road from the present Community Centre. The men of the community raised $10.55 in donations of from 25c. to $2.00 toward the cost of a bell. The money was collected by Walter Hemming, who was also responsible for ringing the bell each week day, in the morning, at noon and in the evening, at set times.

Dances have been held in this hall down through the years from the time of its erection until it was destroyed by the tragic fire of July, 1957. The highlight of the early years was the annual New

Year's Ball topped off by a sumptuous banquet. Tickets were sold for the ball. Later the banquets gave way to lunches served following the balls.

Many splendid concerts and plays by local talent were staged sponsored by societies and organizations of the community. Plenty of good music was supplied by local talent for these social events. Bognor has always been noted for its music. Some of the early settlers brought musical instruments with them from the "Old Land."

After the erection of the Hall the local Orange Lodge No. 67, which had previously, since 1857, met in a home near the village moved its place of meeting to the new Hall.

Soon after its organization in 1912, the Bognor Women's Institute became interested in the interior decoration of the Hall and made this effort one of its major projects, which culminated in the promotion of a public fund for the complete renovation of the Hall in the summer of 1956 when the building was raised and a cement block basement was built underneath and plans laid for a later installation of a furnace and all modern conveniences.

The building committee was composed of Alex. Morrison, William Armstrong, George Moffatt, Leslie Robertson and Alan Reid together with Neil H. Morrison and Harvey Irvine, who were appointed by the Sydenham Council.

The Hall trustees at this time were Kenneth Weaver, Leslie Robertson, Arnold Harbottle, Harvey Irvine and Secretary-Treasurer Neil H. Morrison.

The Finance Committee, which was constituted to raise the necessary funds, was composed of the Hall trustees, already named, together with Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Russell McMillan and Mrs. Harold Watson, who was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

On July 6, 1957, as the Hall was nearing completion, fire broke out in the stable at the rear of Thomas Brown's store and post office immediately to the south, and along with Noble McGirr's blacksmith shop and the Hall all were burned to the ground. The flames were fanned by a high wind from the west. The prompt response of the [illegible] to ashes.

BOGNOR COMMUNITY CENTRE

[illegible] held in the United Church.

[illegible] Thomson and Mrs. Harold Watson.

Mr. Rae Johnson and Mr. Walter Manning drew the plans for the new two-storey building, the size of which is 76 feet by 40 feet. These were readily approved by the Department of Agriculture in Toronto.

On September 28, 1957, the first sod was broken. Excavating for the basement was done by Chester Healy, of Holland Centre and Lawson Juniper, of Meaford. W. E. Ormsby and Son, contractors, started laying the cement foundation on October 1st. Because of the favorable autumn weather and the untiring efforts of Mr. Ormsby and his son, Donald, the block building and basement floor was finished so the roof could be added before winter. Under the supervision of George Grant and Sons, of Meaford, the framework and blue asphalt roofing was completed in a very short time. The interior of the building is finished with Mahogany wood grain paneling, with the ceiling and walls being well insulated. The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario drew up the lighting plan. Mr. J. D. Caesar of Holland Centre wired the Community Centre according to these specifications. The forced air oil heating system was installed by Mr. Phil Taylor, of Meaford. The three-quarter inch maple flooring was laid by community workers. Sanding and varnishing was done by Ed. Southon, of Meaford. The painting and varnishing of the stage and auditorium was decorated by Richard Murdock and William Armstrong.

The committee received wonderful co-operation from the residents of the district in all the carpenter work required in building the splendid new Community Centre. Donated labor hours were 3,218 hours. The finance committee decided to canvass the district for financial support which amounted to approximately $3,500.00. Grants were received as follows: County of Grey Council, $500.00, Sydenham Township Council, $400.00 and $3,400.00 from the Department of Agriculture in Toronto.

The official opening was held on Friday, May 2nd, 1958, when a good program was planned by Mrs. John Moffitt, Mrs. Bert Shields, Mrs. Herman Johnson, Mrs. Frank Boyes and Mrs. Alex Reid.

The main source of revenue until the end of 1966 was derived from weekly Saturday evening dances in the Community Centre. Batterman's Orchestra supplied the music. Since this time the dances have been sponsored fortnightly with various orchestras in attendance.

HOATH HEAD COMMUNITY HALL

In 1937, the Hoath Head Women's Institute purchased the little Methodist Church building on the Eighth line for a Community Hall. The roof was shingled, the interior redecorated, cement steps built and hydro installed. Cupboards were built, a piano purchased and the exterior painted. For some time it was used frequently, but later it seemed to have outlived its usefulness and the hall and its contents were sold by public auction in September, 1967 to Glen Beattie.

LEITH HALL

The Leith Hall is situated on Village Lot 8, on the north side of Princess Street and is a subdivision of Lot 33 in Broken Front, Concession of Sydenham Township. This property was donated by Helen and Henry Rixon on April 17, 1895 to William T. Ross, Sydney Day and John H. McKeen, trustees for a list of subscribers of the Leith Hall Club.

Each year trustees were elected. James McKeen, C.S. Kemp and D. Reid held the offices in 1920. The Club decided in 1921 to form a limited stock company with shares to be sold and a charter drawn up. A provisional board of directors was set up and consisted of M. Rutherford, C.S. Kemp, James McKeen, D. Reid, J. H. McKeen, C. Scott and A. Cameron.

This company continued to operate the Leith Hall until 1949 when James McKeen was the only surviving trustee of the Company and the board decided to disband and to donate the hall building and property to the Leith United Church. Many meetings were held to attend to all legal matters.

The Church now elects a six member board of directors, who have charge of the Leith Hall.

SILCOTE COMMUNITY BUILDING

When Silcote School, S.S. No. 7, Sydenham, closed in 1944, the Balaclava Women's Institute received permission from the Sydenham School Area Board to convert the school into a temporary community building for use by the Institute and communities within the area of the Institute. This building was equipped with erectable tables, chairs, china and cutlery. The first lighting used was from Coleman gas lamps and lanterns until 1951 when electricity was installed by the Institute with permission of the area school board.

As a community building is of little use without a musical instrument, a piano was purchased in 1947. The entire building was redecorated and curtains hung at all six windows. Inside toilets had been installed before the school closed in 1944. In 1965, the Balaclava Women's Institute and the Silcote United Church Women, who use the building on various occasions, shared the expense of purchasing and installing an electric stove. Water is brought from farm homes for table use.

WOODFORD HALL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE

Before the Woodford Community Centre was built, there was a dance hall, well known as Best's Hall, in the house owned by Orton Day. For years, many social functions were held in this hall, such as short courses for ladies and girls, showers, dances and parties, young people's meetings, and the last event was a shower for Mr. and Mrs. George White.

Mr. James E. Lemon started the hall in 1912, when he owned the farm. Mr. Lemon was well known as a musician and composer. The present owner of the farm, Mr. Day, found a copy of one of Mr. Lemon's compositions, "The Balaclava Two Step" when he moved to the farm. The dance hall was closed about 1947 and is used now for a campus room by the Day children.

When the Woodford Women's Institute held a euchre and crokinole party in Woodford School on March 24, 1950, the president of the Women's Institute, Mrs. John Bothwell, asked Robert Laycock to outline particulars with regard to forming a community centre committee to study the possibilities of a community centre and athletic field in the community.

After the information had been given and possibilities discussed, it was the unanimous wish of the gathering to form a committee. Those named to it were Robert Laycock, Norman Waterton, Frank Benedict, William Linn, Lloyd Garbutt, Colin Spence, Carl Kellough, Mrs. John Bothwell, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, and later were added Mrs. Peter Morrison, Bob Best, Mrs. Alvin Keeling and Irvin Vanwyck.

The committee met on March 29, 1950 and appointed Carl Kellough as chairman, Robert Laycock, secretary, Lloyd Garbutt, treasurer. The following committees were formed: SITE COMMITTEE William Linn, Mrs. George Best, Lloyd Garbutt; FINANCE COMMITTEE Mrs. John Bothwell, Frank Benedict, Colin Spence, Carl Kellough, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, Bob Best; BUILDING COMMITTEE Norman Waterton, Mrs. Peter Morrison, Irvin Vanwyck, and site committee.

The committee's first consideration was to find and purchase a suitable site for the project. After looking over several properties an option was taken on three acres of land belonging to the late Wm. Stewart, in the village. This property was bought and paid for and the centre erected on it.

Members of the committee visited many communities where community centres were established and finally decided on the size of the auditorium as 30 feet by 60 feet and a porch 15 feet by 28 feet. Mr. Glynn Waterton drew the plans for the building which were readily approved by the Department in Toronto.

The finance committee decided to canvass the district for financial support and adopted a pledge system over a period of three years.

1952, 1953, 1954, which amounted to approximately $3,500.00 when 1954 pledges were received. Grants have been received from the Department of Agriculture in Toronto, County of Grey, Township of Sydenham and Township of St. Vincent.

On June 23, 1952, the first sod was broken by the township maintainer when the land was levelled to begin preparation for a sports field. On September 13, 1952, a bulldozer further levelled the ground and dug the foundation for the new centre. In the fall of 1952, the committee began stockpiling materials donated by Peter Morrison, Arthur Lemon, John Cooper and John McCutcheon.

On April 13, 1953, a start was made on the excavation for the basement when stone was quarried to complete a start on building operations. On April 24, 1953, the concrete was poured for the main wall of the auditorium under the supervision of Mr. Lorne Wright, of Blantyre. On April 29, the wall for the porch was poured to complete the basement wall. On May 28, 1953, the framing of the main hall began with Mr. Mac Gardiner, of Owen Sound, in charge. The construction continued on the auditorium to July 1st, when the building was erected with the roof on. In early fall the insul stone siding was put on, chimney erected, cement floors and steps put in. The interior was commenced with insulation plywood put on the walls, heating system and wiring installed, varnished, and maple flooring laid.

The committee received wonderful co-operation from the residents of the district in labour donated. Approximately 5100 hours had been donated by April 1, 1954, also from Mr. Mac Gardiner for his excellent leadership in supervising the construction of this fine building.

The Woodford Community Centre Committee co-operated to complete the building with Carl Kellough as chairman, Frank Benedict, vice-chairman, Robert Laycock, secretary, Mrs. George Best, treasurer (in place of Lloyd Garbutt), Mrs. John Bothwell, finance chairman, Norman Waterton, building chairman, and other members of the committee as have been heretofore mentioned.

Friday, April 30, 1954, was a red letter day for this district when the new Woodford $20,000 Community Centre was officially opened. Mr. F. A. Lashley, Director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, as the guest speaker. Distinguished guests were the Hon. Dr. Mackinnon Philips, Ontario Minister of Health, Colin E. Bennett, Grey North M.P., George Mannerow, Grey County Warden, Charles Tomlinson, Reeve of St. Vincent Township, Lorne Locke, Reeve of Sydenham Township. Rev. Ralph Clark, minister of First Baptist Church, Owen Sound and Woodford, pronounced the dedication for the new hall.

Through the years there have been many improvements made, such as inside facilities for men and women which were installed in 1956, at a cost of $410.00, dining tables were purchased from Knights of Meaford, in 1957, the exterior of the building was painted (white and green), in 1960, a well was drilled by Wright Bros. (this well is 85 feet deep) with total cost of $275.00, a pressure system was installed on the well, which will produce 60 gals. of water every 10 minutes.

In November, 1961, a public meeting was held in the Community Centre to secure a new Community Centre board. The following were nominated for this board: Mrs. Earl (Eileen) Spence, Mrs. Percy (Violet) Bowden, Cecil Long, Ronald Morrison, Stan Sutton with Jack McCutcheon as Honourary member. Later John Craig was added. The present board members are John Craig, Alvin McCutcheon, Elwood Snider, Mrs. Lloyd Spence, Mrs. Bob Best.

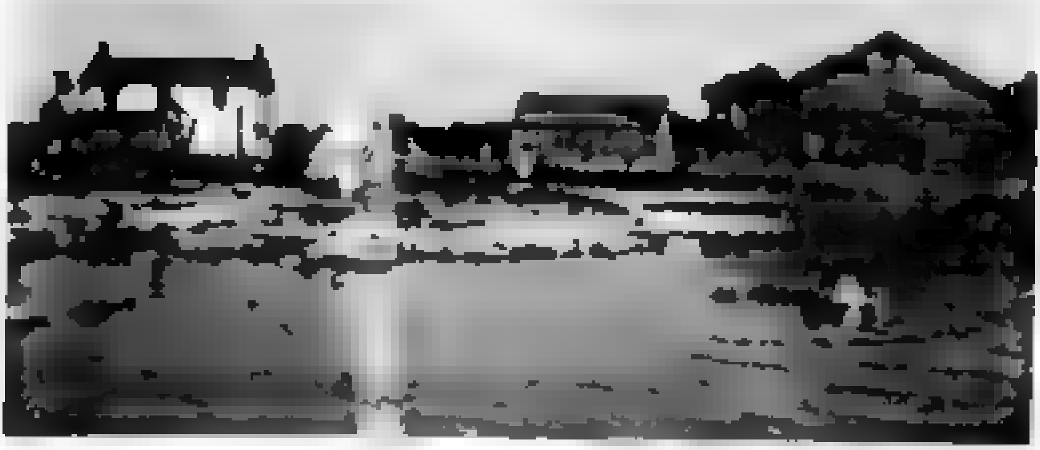
Since this time tile ceilings have been added to the dining room and kitchen. In 1963, kitchen cupboards were installed by Glynn Waterton, tile floor, sink and taps and hot water tank were also added. At this time the basement was decorated.

In 1963, a Woodford Community Centre sign was added to the front of the building.

Through the years this building has been maintained by holding banquets, dances, meetings, social activities, showers, sales. It has been the location for many other events of interest to the people of the district.

CHAPTER 12 MILLS AND SHOPS

SLATTERY'S GRIST MILL NEAR ANNAN



Some time in the 1800's Mr. Robert Patterson purchased over 200 acres of land in Sydenham Township. On part of the property was a stream and a waterfall with a good head of water. At the site of the waterfall he built a flour mill, barn and a hotel. Mr. John Wilson took over the property in the time of about 1846-1849. There was erected on the waterfall two mills, a sawmill being built on the opposite side of the stream from the flour mill. At one time woollen machinery was installed in the upper storey of the flour mill and a weaving business carried on for several years. Mr. Dixon was the name mentioned as the weaver.

Another miller whose name has not been mentioned in many accounts was Mr. Manders, who came from Baie Chaleur and unfortunately found other interests to take his attention and his business suffered as a result.

The Tolton water wheel then in use was later replaced by one patented by Charles Barber of Meaford. The millstones used to grind the wheat were imported from Scotland

During the early 1900's this was a very thriving business and served the majority of farmers in North Sydenham from Highway 26 to Vail's Point Approximately a hundred farmers patronized the mill.

In 1906 James Slattery bought the property and in 1928 sold it to Albert North During the next ten years the flow of water decreased to such an extent, the advent of more efficient machinery and better roads all tended to the business gradually being suspended The Slatterys re-purchased the propery in 1937

Wilson's Falls was the scene of two drownings in the early days. One of them was a hired girl who was swept over the falls while attempting to fill a pail of water

In recent years, the mill building has fallen down though parts of the dam, millstones and bits of machinery may still be found on the site The house has been moved to a new location about a half mile south of Annan on the Lakeshore Road and serves now as a modern dwelling It is owned by Mrs Roberta Gilbank and occupied now by Mr and Mrs. Clifford Biggar and family

LEITH GRIST MILL

In 1846. Mr Telfer land agent built a grist and flour mill on the Leith River It was at first only half of its subsequent size, and had two runs of stones and a large belt believed brought from England This mill was substantially built, but the dam gave a great deal of trouble at first, as it persisted in leaking but this was overcome in time A Mr Fairbairn erected this mill and many of the first settlers found their first employment in its construction. About 25 yards north of the mill, there was a mill house built It was razed about 1875

The millers toll was 6 pounds in the bushel Mr Telfer sold his interest in the mill to Mr James Wilson Farmers came from

many miles and often had to wait four or five days for flour to be ground. The oxen were tied to trees in the bush about the mill.

Mr. Adam Ainslie was the man who built the addition to the mill, bought grain for storage and shipment and enlarged the mill pond.

Mr. Charles Kemp came to Leith in 1891 and assumed charge of the mill. He ground the last grist in the late summer of 1921 and the machinery which had rumbled for [illegible] years was silent. Mr. Kemp was a very faithful, trustworthy miller and served his community well. The mill building was dismantled and the machinery taken out and sold. Very recently, there were still remnants of the old mill to be seen just west of the footbridge leading to the Golf Course.

LEITH OATMEAL MILL ON KEEFER'S CREEK

In 1858, Adam Ross built a mill for his father, James Ross, Sr. on Keeler's Creek, half mile north east of Leith. This mill was built for a woolen mill but never operated as such. This machinery was bought from a mill on the same stream, three-quarters of a mile east of Annan and built for John Wilson. After installing this machinery, the owners changed their minds and bought 5000 logs in Sarawak and made plans to operate a saw mill, but this idea was also abandoned. Oatmeal machinery was then installed. Allan Ross was head miller and ground oatmeal for eleven years.

A turbine wheel was placed after a huge overshot wheel did not prove satisfactory. Oatmeal was shipped to all parts of Ontario, New York and some even went to Edinburgh. This oatmeal was so fine in texture that it brought a lot of prestige to Sydenham Township and Leith. One can only imagine the business being done in the midst of a Scotch settlement.

The stream started drying up in the summer and in the early 70's the mill was shut down. The machinery was removed about 1890 and the mill torn down in 1902. The site was later occupied by a honey extracting establishment owned by Mr. Frank Showell.

WOODFORD GRIST MILLS

A grist mill was built on part of Lot 4, Concession 1 S.C.R., Sydenham Township around 1900 or before. This is the land where the Clarence Fligg and Allan White families now have their homes. It was owned by John Thompson and Mr. Haig. This mill was a three storey building with a basement. At first it was operated by a steam engine and the grain was ground by a stone. Flour was also made at one time. Mr. Tom Clarke rented the mill for awhile and he installed a grinder run by a gas engine. It was torn down in the year 1917 when Mr. Robert Long owned the land.

There was no grist mill then until Mel. Scarrow built one on part of Lot 4, Concession 1 N.C.R. This was located about half way up the hill on the north side of the road which goes through Woodford. Mr. Scarrow built the mill in 1944. It was run by a Deisel fuel engine and grain was ground into chop for the farmers in the community. The mill caught fire and burned on December 13, 1945.

This was a great loss to the farmers in the district. In the spring of 1946, Mr. Scarrow re-built the mill, and in the summer of 1948 he built a home on the hill north of the mill and he and his family moved to it on September 4, 1948.

In 1949 Fred Genoe bought the mill and the house and he and his family moved to Woodford on January 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Scarrow and family then moved to Owen Sound. Mr. Genoe operated the mill until August 1, 1950, when he sold it to Mr. Ed. Wilson, of Goderich. The Genoe family then moved to Owen Sound. Mr. Wilson operated the mill until February 13, 1953, when Gus Franks and family from Baysville purchased it and they also bought the general store from Lloyd Garbutt at the same time. He operated the mill until October 1, 1955, when Marshall Newman, of Chesley, purchased it. Mr. and Mrs. Franks and family moved to Chesley taking over the business owned by Newmans.

On November 20, 1958, the mill burned and has not been re-built.

BOGNOR GRIST MILL

For story of Bognor Grist Mill see Bognor Sawmill history.

DRESSMAKER SHOPS AT BOGNOR

In the very early days most of the materials used in the making of clothes was made from woolen cloth made from the fleeces from the home grown sheep. A man could hire a tailor to come in from Meaford at the rate of 50c. a day and board. Girls came in to sew at the rate of 25c. and later 30c. a day. Money was scarce.

A description of a wedding dress over 80 years ago is given in the Tweedsmuir History book. A heavy woolen serge dress, the skirt being ankle length and very full (five or six widths of material were used for skirts at this time). The tightly fitted waist was cut to a point in front, three-quarter bell sleeves, a handsome embroidered set consisting of "habit shirt," fancy collar and white undersleeves, high laced boots and homemade woolen stockings.

Mrs. Rorke, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Long are listed as early dressmakers in the village. Misses Nellie and May Wallace, who lived in the house now occupied by Russel Hill and family, worked in their home.

Miss Hanna Moffatt is the dressmaker remembered by present day villagers. She was kept very busy sewing in her home and when asked for a special order for "kilts" to be worn by the school children for the fall fair, had to call on the assistance of women in the village to help her. The boys and girls were fitted for black pleated skirts and black tops, over which was a plaid sash. With this costume they wore a Glengarry cap.

Nowadays, with ready made dresses, mail order houses and easy access to the city, a dressmaker is not as necessary as she used to be. Also dressmaking is much simpler today. Horsehair braids, buttons, domes, hooks and eyes, laces, ruffles, flounces, tassels, shirring, extra padding for sleeves and busties are all outdated.

Not only were dresses elaborately adorned, but usually several petticoats of linen or broadcloth or both were worn beneath. Even the infants were bountifully supplied with petticoats, barrow coats, vests, binders, etc. Little girls wore pinafores with ruffles and little boys wore dresses until about three years old.

When one sees the beautiful stitching done by these pioneer dressmakers, mostly by hand and without electric lights, one marvels at their neatness and efficiency.

DRESSMAKER SHOPS AT LEITH

The Misses Betsy and Robina Easton were dressmakers and lived in a small log building built in 1857 from logs on the lot on which it stands. They resided there until 1890. About 1915 this house was renovated into a summer cottage called Blarney Castle and is now occupied by Harold Oatt. Very often the dressmaker went to the home of her client and completed the required sewing before she returned home

Mrs. Alexander and Miss Eliza Cameron were also dressmakers. The former resided just behind the school on the property owned by Miss Lottie Day. Mrs. Alexander was the grandmother of Mrs. Herb Little and Miss Day. Miss Cameron lived on Queen Street, where Rev. Mr. Graham and his wife have their summer home.

DRESSMAKING SHOPS AT WOODFORD

In 1893 Mrs. Jane Chapman and children, Gordon and Mabel, came from Owen Sound to Woodford. Mrs. Chapman started a dressmaking shop in three rooms in the back part of the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kyle Sr. In 1894 they moved to the building on top of the hill in Woodford, which had been George Knight's factory. In 1920 Mrs. Chapman purchased this building from the Sanson's. There were living quarters in the building where Mrs. Chapman continued dressmaking until 1950, but had slowed down due to her advanced years. In 1950 she moved to Owen Sound and lived her remaining years with her daughter, Mabel, and passed away in 1956, in her 99th year.

In 1897 Mrs. Mary Silverthorn purchased a house and lot from Mr. and Mrs. George Arthur. This lot was east of the large brick home of the Lemon's. There was a small log house with floors covered with hand hooked mats. Along the front was a fence and a little gate with a board walk to the door and no steps. On each side of the walk were beautiful flowers. Mary Silverthorn lived in this house a number of years before she purchased it. She was a dressmaker and made her living working at her trade. She also taught dressmaking to some of the girls in the district. In 190. the house was sold to Wm. Alexander and later was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Silverthorn. In that same year she made a wedding dress for Emma Long, now Mrs. Reg. Wilcox, of Meaford. Mrs. Silverthorn retired to Meaford.

CHAPTER 13 TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1850 - 1967

The following is a brief outline of affairs of the Township of Sydenham from the time of its organization as a township under Authority of Act 12 Victoria Chapter 80, entitled an act to provide by one general law for creation of Municipal Corporation and establishment of regulation of police in and for the several counties, cities, towns, townships and villages in Upper Canada.

At this time the Township of Sydenham was still in the County of Wellington (the County of Grey being formed in 1852) with its capital Sydenham Village (now Owen Sound) and remaining a part of Sydenham until August 4, 1857 when the town of Owen Sound was organized by Act of Parliament and established as Grey County capital. The county buildings were erected the following year on Third Avenue East in Owen Sound. A new county administrative building was built on Ninth Avenue East in 1960.

It was on January 21, 1850, that the first Sydenham Township Council met, by appointment, at the home of William McKenzie. Present for that meeting were Robert Hoath, John Telfer, Thomas Lun, John Frost and Caleb Morden. The first reeve, named at that meeting, was Robert Hoath and the first township clerk was William McKenzie.

Down through the years people of Scottish, Irish and English stock have worked to develop the township. Sydenham Township, whose development has been linked with that of the City of Owen Sound, is one of the most northerly townships in Grey County. It can boast of having a beautiful portion of the county's shoreline, reaching from Owen Sound to near Vail's Point, the entire length of the eastern shore of Owen Sound Bay. The southern part of the township is watered by the Big Head River and other streams which flow into the Bay. As Leith grew a small wharf was built there at the mouth of the river assisting in transportation. It enabled a "batteau" to dock there and convey passengers and freight to steam boats waiting at anchor.

There is a natural boundary on the east, a high ridge separating Sydenham from St. Vincent Township. Some parts of the township are hilly, others gently rolling and in the early days we read of the huge stumps 6 to 7 feet in diameter.

The Township of Sydenham was surveyed in 1842 and 1843, after the original site of Sydenham Village, now Owen Sound, had been laid out as a town plot. The concession lines in the township run north and south with the lots being numbered from the south. In those early days, the land agent was John Telfer and the surveyor, Charles Rankin. The Lowland Scots settled along the shore of Owen Sound Bay, around Leith. The Highland Scots located in the southern part of the township and the Irish in that district known as the Irish Block, to the north of the township. The English settlers could be found in any part of the township.

The three main roads, as well as concession and sideroads, were laid out early in the township's development. One of these gravel roads was between Meaford and Owen Sound and aided settlers coming in from the east. The Garafraxa Road extended north to Owen Sound and gave to those travelling this way a most beautiful view of the Bay and countryside. Roads were steadily improved in the township but it was not until 1928 that the highway between Meaford and Owen Sound was completely paved.

[illegible] well now lives

Left to right: Irvine Lipsett, Frank Lipsett and Wilson Johnston are shown with their teams of horses and scraper as they finished opening up a portion of Concession 2 in front of Miss Bessie Lipsett's home in the spring of the year in the early 1940's.

It was not until 1925 that highways in Ontario were given a number. Prior to this time they went by given names. In 1926 or 27 the Gravel Road or Centre Road, as it was sometimes called, running through Sydenham Township from Owen Sound to Barrie was given the Highway number 26.

County Roads were designated in 1917. Running from Rockford to the 2nd Concession, south, through Bognor to Walters Falls, by way of St. Paul's Church; from Woodford down the Blind Line and west on the Derry Line, meeting the aforementioned County Road between Lots 9 and 10, on the 2nd Concession. Legend has it that when the roadway going east from Rockford in South Sydenham was opened some one wanted to know what they should call the road, whereupon an Irish lady suggested it be known as the Derry Line, "The Londonderry Road". It was at Derry in Northern Ireland where the famous seige took place in 1689. The road extends into St. Vincent Township and is now known officially as County Road No. 19. A suburban area road runs from Bothwell's Corner through Annan to Leith and by the Bay shore to Owen Sound.

In the early years road overseers were appointed, whose duty it was to look after and maintain with the physical help of the neighbours, certain sections of the township roads. Some thirty-eight were appointed in February 1850. Statute labour was abolished in 1925 and the first Road Superintendent appointed.

The early road building was undertaken with the best known means, oxen and men with pick and shovel. The low lying roads were built up with the tree trunks placed side by side across the road. The corduroy roads, as they were called, served for many years. The gravel roads were a great improvement, with horse graders, stone crushers and road rollers. Gravel was crushed for road work by township crushers and later this was done by contract. The introduction of the maintainer was an improvement on gravel roads as well as clearing snow roads.

The winter roads were always a problem with deep snow and high drifts. Heavy loads of wood and logs were hauled in a cavalcade, often a mile long and frequently through continuous pitch holes.

Thirteen fence viewers and eight pound keepers were appointed in 1850. The dog tax was first levied in 1854.

Sydenham Township produced five County Wardens. Richard Carney served in 1854. In 1873 Hugh Reid was County Warden. William Lemon passed away during his term of office as County Warden in 1894. In 1906 James M. Thompson was Grey County Warden and Wm. McGregor served in 1940.

The following persons served as Township Reeves: 1850 Robert Hooth, 1851-1853 Thomas Lun, 1854 Richard Carney, 1855 William McDonald, 1856 William Millar, 1857 Robert Innis Campbell, 1858 William Lang, 1859-1862 Robert McCutcheon, 1863-1864 John Couper, 1865-1878 Hugh Reid, 1879-1886 William Lang, 1887-1890 John Thompson, 1891-1894 William Lemon, 1895-1896 John McDonald, 1897-1898 Francis Quance, 1899-1902 John McDonald, 1903-1906 James M. Thompson, 1907-1908 Neil McDonald, 1909 John Burns, 1910-1911 Hugh McKay, 1912 John Burns, 1913-1917 John G. Campbell, 1918 James L. Boyd, 1919-1920 George F. Hill, 1921-1924 John J. Currie, 1925-1926 George A. Bothwell, 1927-1928 M. X. Traynor, 1929-1930 J. H. Fretter, 1931-1933 Colin Spence, 1934-1935 Thomas Ramage, 1936-1937 Allan Wilkinson, 1938-1940 Wm. McGregor, 1941-1942 G. Find ay MacDonald, 1943-1947 James E. Reid, 1948-1950 Andrew Beattie, 1951-1955 Lorne Lucas, 1956 Neil H. Morrison, 1957-1958 Wm. J. McKibbon, 1959-1961 John McCutcheon, 1962-1964 Neil Morrison, 1965 and until August of 1966 Robert Burns and August 1966- James Sibbald.

Deputy Reeves serving Sydenham Township were as follows: 1852-1853 Richard Carney, 1854 William McDonald, 1855-1856 Robert Innis Campbell, 1857 Stephen Cameron. No deputy reeve was elected in 1858 as property owners in the township did not number the required 1000 in order to have a deputy reeve in County Council. In 1859 James Gardiner was deputy reeve and Robert Innis Gardiner in 1860. 1861-1862 John Cooper, 1863 John McDonald, 1864-1865 James Gardiner, 1866-70 James Graham, 1871-1877 James Gardiner. In 1878, because the number of township land owners had risen above 2000, two deputy reeves were elected, these being William Lang 1st Deputy and James Gardiner 2nd Deputy. In 1879 one deputy (James Gardiner) was elected. John McDonald served for the years 1880-1881 and Robert McCutcheon in 1882. Again from 1884-1896 two deputies acted, Hugh Gordon as 1st Deputy and C. H. Fleming as 2nd Deputy from 1884-1886 and from 1886-1888 Wm. Lemon was 1st Deputy and J. C. McLaren 2nd Deputy. Wm. Lemon served as 1st Deputy and N. MacDonald as 2nd Deputy from 1888-1890. In 1891-1892 James Sutherland was 1st Deputy and John McDonald second. John McDonald and P. C. McGregor served 1893-1894, then P. C. McGregor and Wm. McKinley served 1895-1896.

In 1897 there was a change in representation of the county. The county was divided into eight divisions, Sydenham and Holland forming Division No. 8 with two representatives from each division. John McDonald served as Deputy in 1897-1898, Thos. Wolcroft 1899-1902, Anthony Shute 1903-1906.

The system of commissioners from eight county council divisions was abandoned with the election of 1907 and the old plan of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the municipalities forming the County Council was put into effect.

In 1907 Henry Y. Fulford was elected. 1908 Charles P. Day and again 1909-1911 Henry Y. Fulford. 1912 Charles P. Day served and 1913-1917 James L. Boyd. George E. Hill 1918. Colin Spence 1919. John J. Currie 1920. George A. Bothwell was Deputy Reeve for the next four years 1921-1924, succeeded by M. X. Traynor in 1925. J. H. Fretter served from 1926-1928, followed by Duncan Morrison 1929-1930. Thomas Ramage served for the next three years 1931-1933 and Allan Watkinson 1934-1935. 1936-1937 Wm. McGregor. 1938 Charles E. Tippett and in 1939-1940 Findlay MacDonald was the Deputy Reeve. 1941-42 saw James E. Reid as Deputy and in 1943 John G. Lemon acted. Andrew Beattie served 1944-1945, Victor Bye 1946-47 and Lorne Locke 1948-1950. Neil Morrison served as Deputy Reeve 1951-1955, followed by John McCutcheon 1956-1958. Walter Reid was elected in 1959-1960, Mel Morrison in 1961 and Lloyd Spence from January to July 1962, Lorne Lemon finishing out this year from July to December. Robert Burns was Deputy Reeve 1964-1965, followed by James Sibbald Jan. 1965 - Aug. 1966, then Pat Traynor stepped up to be Deputy Reeve when Mr. Sibbald replaced Mr. Burns as Reeve due to illness and Mr. Traynor is Deputy Reeve for Sydenham Township in 1967.

There have been seven Clerks of Sydenham Township down through the years and they served as follows: 1850-1858 Wm. McKenzie; 1859-1887 Charles Gordon; 1888-1912 James Cannon; 1913 John McDonald; 1914-1931 James M. Thomson; June 1931-1958 Clayton Boddy; Fall 1958-1967 Gordon M. Bothwell, who is still acting in this position.

Treasurers of Sydenham Township have been: 1850 William Wilson; 1854 William Lun. Considerable research has failed to locate the names of the treasurers from 1855 to 1903. In 1904 Hugh Reid was treasurer; 1905-1913 John MacDonald; 1914-1937 P. C. MacGregor; 1938-1962 George A. Bothwell; 1963 until present time Lloyd Spence.

In 1925 the pathmaster or road overseer system (involving statute labour) was abolished and John J. Currie was named the first township Road Superintendent. Mr. Currie retired in 1950 and Ev erett P. Johnson was appointed in 1951. The present Road Superintendent, Walter Manning, was appointed when Mr. Johnson retired in 1958.

At Sydenham Township Council's second meeting on February 18, 1850, James Douglas was appointed assessor. Hugh McKay and John Goodall were also named, but were not to act unless the assessment bill was brought into operation in 1850.

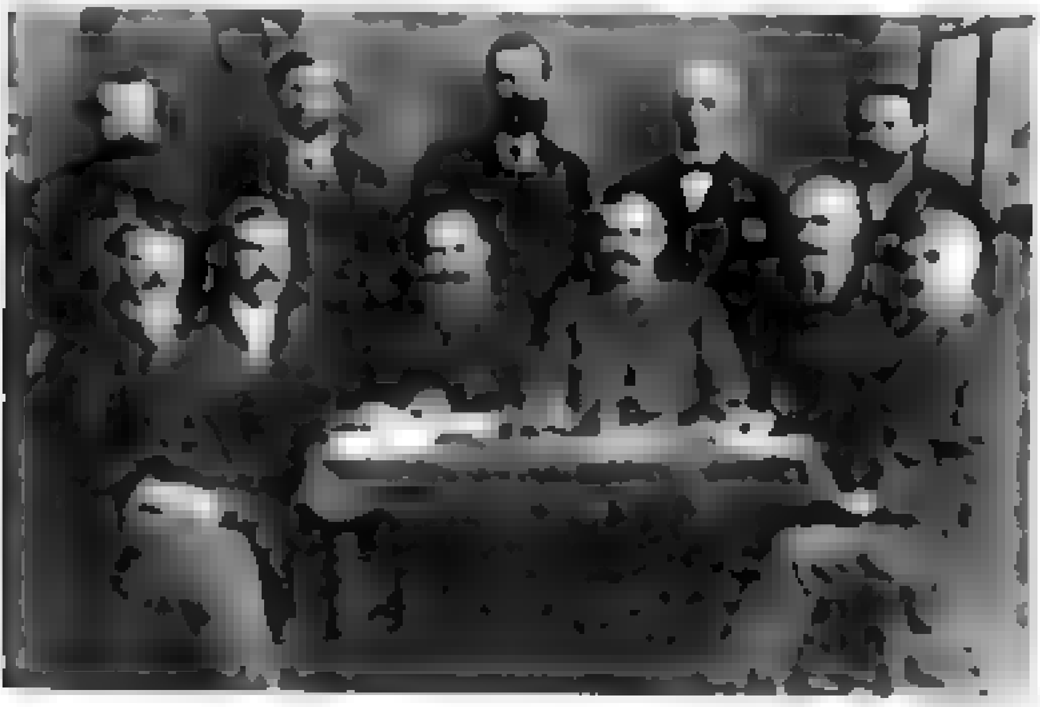
In 1852 Charles Brown and George Brown were appointed assessors for the Bay ward and the River ward, Angus Gunn for the Garafraxa Road, Harris Knight for the St. Vincent ward and Henry Reilly for the Lake Shore ward. Owen Sound was still a part of Sydenham at this time and did not become a separate corporation until 1857. In 1859 William Johnstone was appointed assessor and continued in this capacity until 1874. Dollars and cents were used after 1860 to express value. Prior to this date pounds, shillings and pence were used.

From 1875-1876 Angus McKay was assessor, 1877 Joseph Rogers, 1888 James Cannon, Jr., 1888-1903 George Wilkinson, 1904-1905 Gilbert McDonald, 1906-1908 George Wilkinson, 1909-1911 George Turner, 1912-1920 Duncan Gillies, 1921 William Atcheson, 1922-1928 Robert Gardner, 1929-1933 Wm. T. Moffatt, 1933-1951 Michael X. Traynor, 1952-1963 Allan McPhatter, 1964 Walton Robertson appointed assessor. Until 1947 most assessors of rural townships did their work in the winter, travelling by horse and cutter or on snowshoes.

In 1947 Grey County adopted The Racbourne Manual of Assessment in preference to The Department of Municipal Affairs Manual, whereby a County Assessor was appointed to oversee and advise all assessors and try to equalize all assessments in the various towns, villages and townships. In 1963 the assessment system was revalued and the Department of Municipal Affairs Manual of Assessment was again accepted.

This township was named for Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord Sydenham, who was Governor of Canada in 1839-1841. In 1861 the township had a population of 3,021 and for various reasons this de-

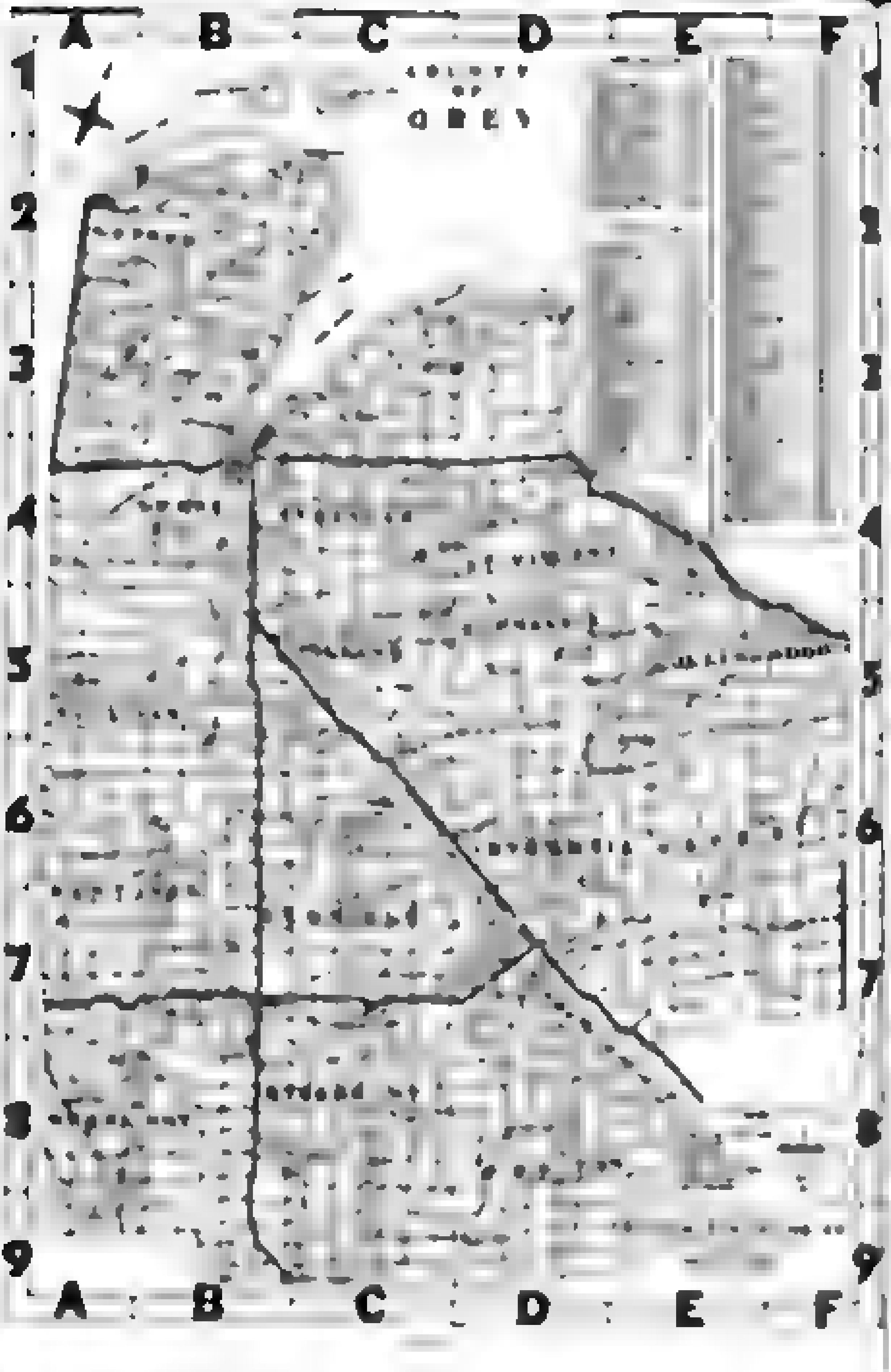
[illegible] and in [illegible] there were [illegible] persons living in the township. In [illegible] the annexation by the City of Owen Sound of a portion of property in the north-west section of the township comprising Ranges [illegible] and bordering by Highway [illegible] toward the Tenth Line has further depleted the population by over [illegible] persons and now in Canada's Centennial year the population stands at [illegible] persons. It was [illegible] announced [illegible] that the [illegible] Company [illegible] their new [illegible] $25,000,000 plant



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1898

[illegible] Reeve [illegible]
Gregor, 1st Deputy Reeve

[illegible]


A
B
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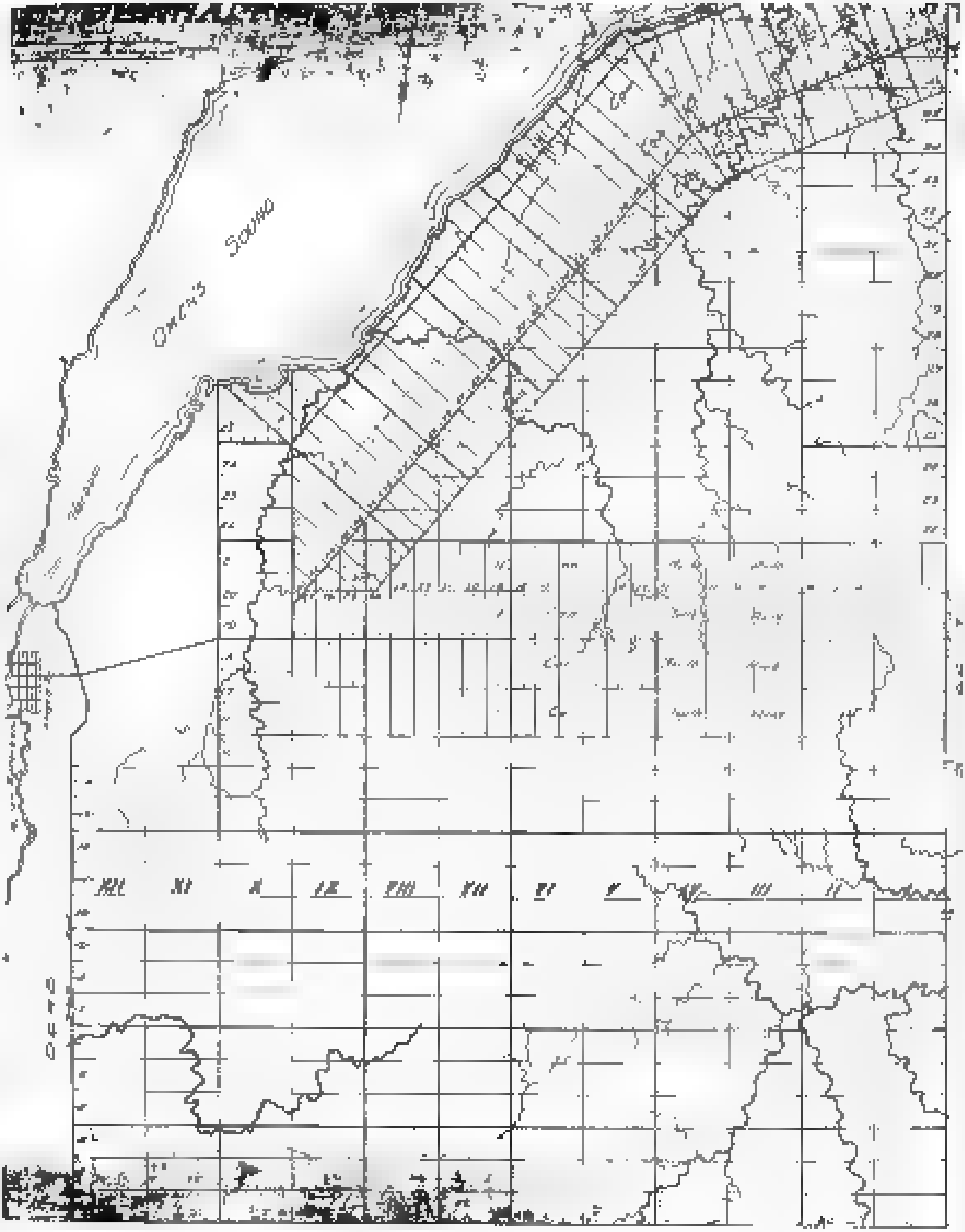
COUNTY
OF
GREY

MAP OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AS SURVEYED



ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY
OF PROPERTY OWNERS IN
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP 1865,
WHICH IS REPRODUCED FROM THE
GAZETEER OF THE COUNTY
PUBLISHED BY
W. W. SMITH OF OWEN SOUND

THE TOWNSHIP OF SYDENHAM

	Con.		Lot
Armstrong, James	1		1
Armstrong, William	1		1
Armstrong, Thomas	6		25
Armstrong, Francis	7		23
Armstrong, James	B		37
Armstrong, David	C		35
Armstrong, Robert	C		36
Armstrong, Charles	B		33
Atcheson, Hamilton	3		6
Abra, Thomas	3		6
Alexander, Matthew		(Leith)	
Alexander, Richard		(Leith)	
Alexander, James	10		25
Alexander, Alex	4		23
Alexander, Robert	4		17
Alderson, Thomas	5		1
Anderson, John	3		1
Anderson, Peter	C		19
Andrews, Mary	10		7
Arnett, Francis	12		13
Atkins, Walter	B		30
Ainslie, Adam	B.F		34
Bailey, John	2	S.C.R.	12
Bailey, Edward	8		3
Bailey, Robert	1		6
Baxter, Colin	1		7
Baxter, Donald	3		7
Ballard, Peter	1		14
Bannan, Timothy	2	N.C.R.	1
Bannan, Joseph	1	N.C.R.	1
Bannan, John		N.C.R.	1
Bannan, Edward	2		8
Binane, Timothy	7		11
Binane, Michael	7		13
Binane, Patrick	7		14
Binane, James	10		14
Boyce, Andrew	3		12
Barry, James	3		15
Burns, Patrick	3		23
Byrne, James	1	S.C.R.	11
Burns, Robert	1	S.C.R.	13
Bowley, George	2		21
Bowley, Thomas		(Leith)	
Brown, George	4		28
Brown, Thomas	B		4
Brown, Thomas		(Leith)	
Brown, William	A		40
Black, James	5		22
Black, Joseph	12		14
Buzza, George	5		26
Buzza, William	B		11
Bodle, William	6		5
Bodle, Mary	2	N.C.R.	16
Bryan, James	6		15
Buchart, David	10		25
Bowles, William	11		9
Beattie, Andrew	C		31
Bradie, Robert	12		14
Beattie, John	2	S.C.R.	16
Brodie, Walter	B		41
Baker, Michael	3	N.C.R.	3
Berridge, George	1	S.C.R.	3
Bryson, James	1	N.C.R.	3
Boyce, Robert	1	N.C.R.	10
Blackshaw, S	A		18
Blackshaw, W	A		18
Benedict, A	B		3
Benedict, Daniel	B		3
Benedict, James	B		3
Bready, Andrew	B		12
Bready, Joseph	C		7
Burr, James	C		4
Burr, Peter		(Leith)	
Blue, Charles	C		22
Bothwell, John	10		19
Bonestead, William	1		7
Biggar, Andrew	C		34
Caswell, Sarah	1		3
Caswell, William	1		8
Caswell, Samuel	2		5

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

[illegible]

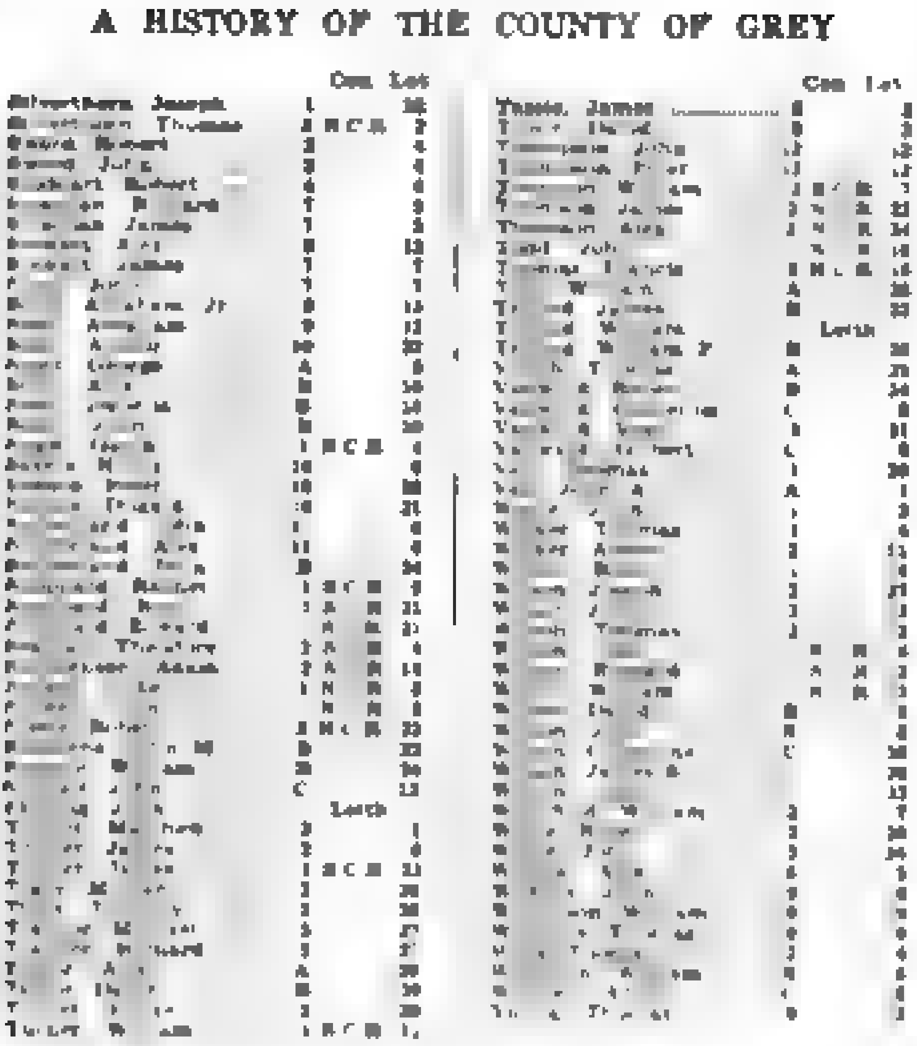
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

[illegible]

	Con	Lot
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Con	Lot
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

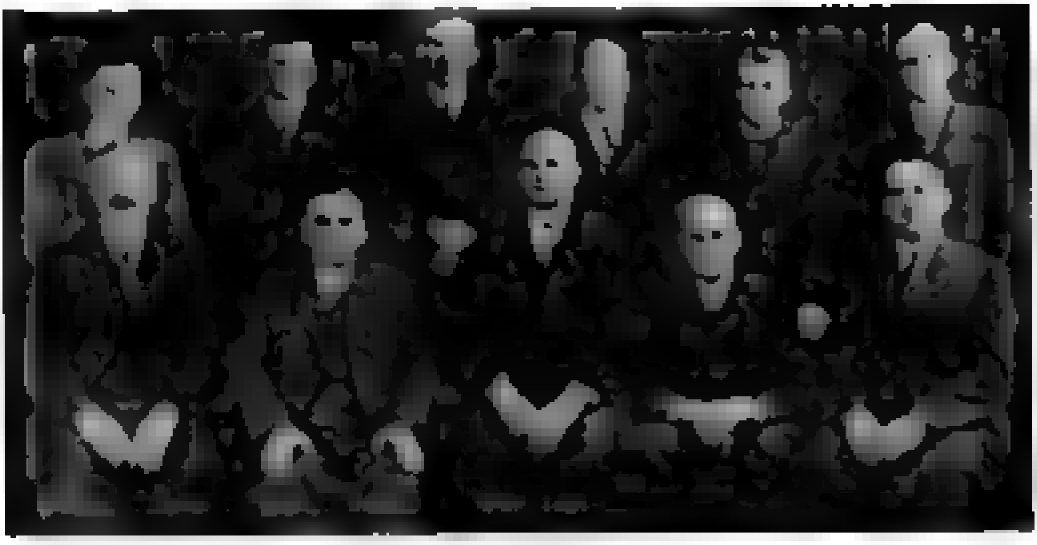
	Con.	Lot		Con.	Lot
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McDowell David	A	[illegible]



A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

Surveyor Rankin commenced his survey of the new Village of Sydenham on September 22 and finished November 30, 1840.

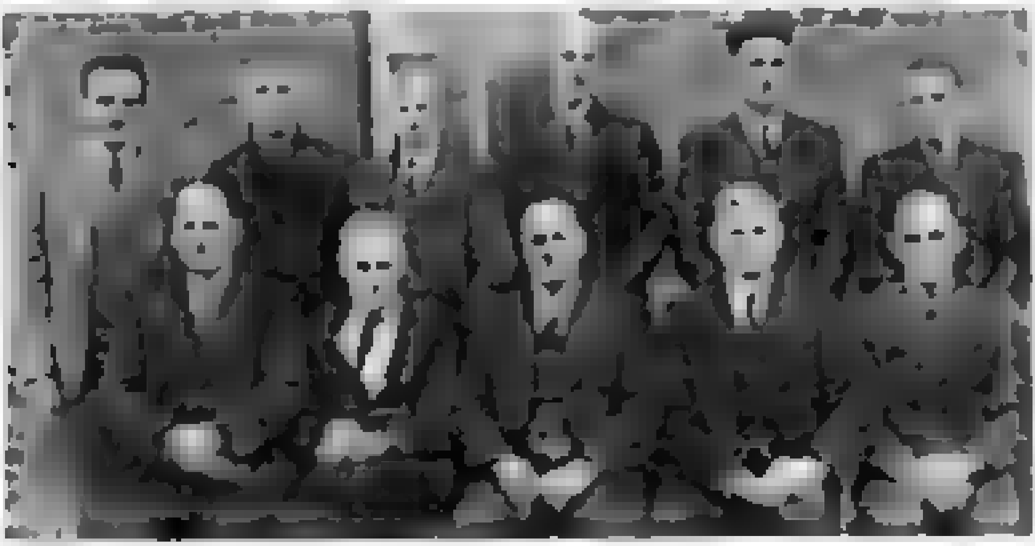
Unlike Collingwood, St. Vincent and Euphrasia, the Township of Sydenham was, from the beginning, an intrinsic part of the Owen Sound Settlement. The Owen Sound Settlement was an experiment, a new departure in settling new lands, and the backbone of the Owen Sound Settlement was the Owen Sound Road, sometimes called the Garafraxa Road. The principal feature of the new plan of settlement was the Free Grant of Fifty Acres.



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1930

Front Row [illegible] Duncan McI[illegible], Deputy Reeve; James M. [illegible], Clerk; Joseph Fraser, Reeve; Peter [illegible], Treasurer; Adam Williamson, Councillor.

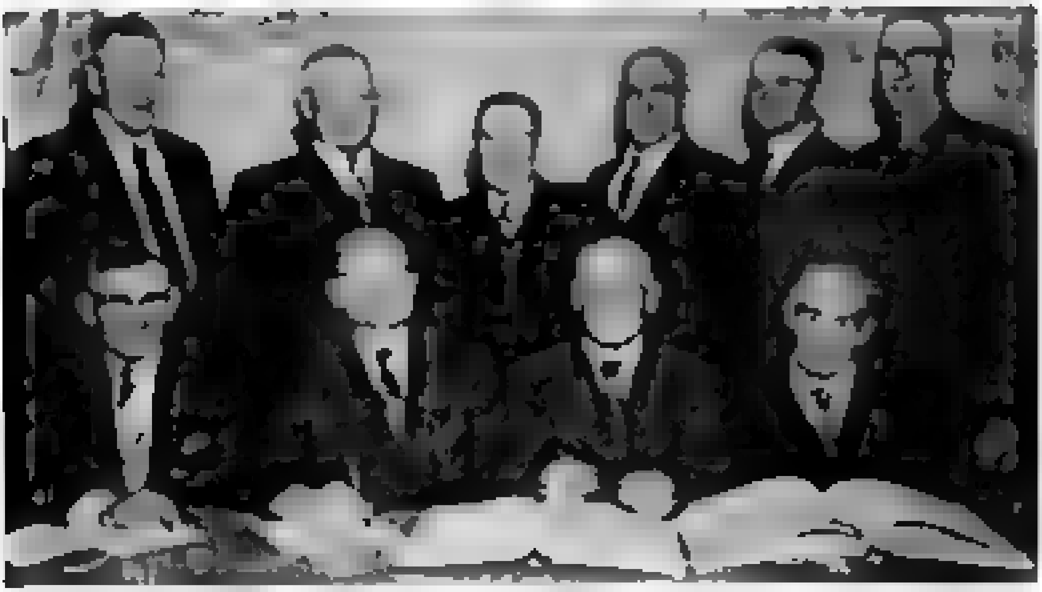
Back Row [illegible] Thomas Ramage [illegible] John [illegible] Road Superintendent; Wm. J. [illegible] Assessor; [illegible] Beattie, Auditor; Thomas McDonald, Auditor



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1944

Front Row [illegible] Clerk; James Reid, Reeve; G. A. Bothwell, Treasurer; Andrew T. Beattie, Deputy Reeve

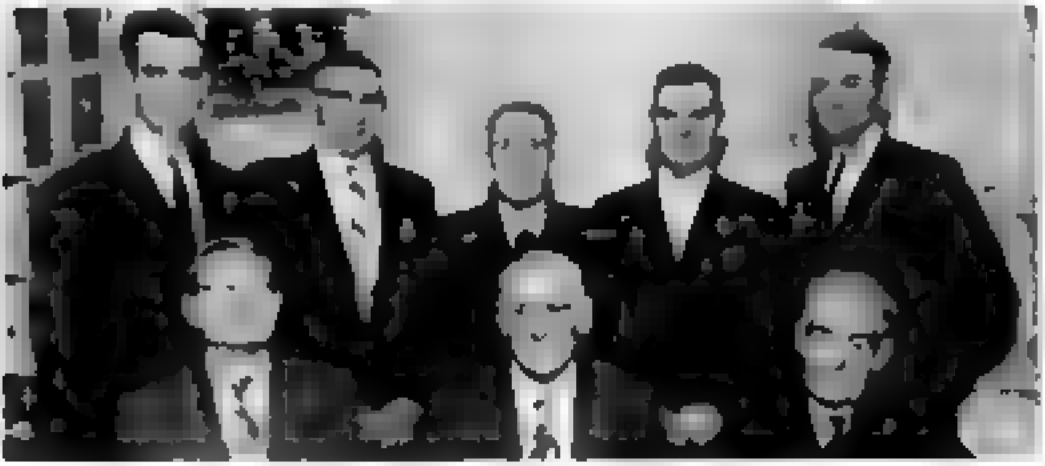
[illegible]
W. S. Reid, Auditors



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1957

Front Row, L. to R. Jack McCutcheon, Deputy Reeve; George A. Bothwell, Treasurer; William J. McKibbon, Reeve; Clayton Boddy, Clerk.

Back Row, L. to R. Wesley McKay and Orville Porter, Township Weed Inspectors; Walter Reid, Councillor; Everett P. Johnston, Road Superintendent; Gordon M. Bothwell, Councillor; and Allan McPhatter, Assessor.



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1958

Front Row, L. to R. George A. Bothwell, Treasurer; William J. McKibbon, Reeve; and Clayton Boddy, Clerk.

Back Row, L. to R. Rev. Stanley Woodcock, minister of First Baptist Church, Owen Sound and Woodford Baptist Church, who conducted a devotional period at the inaugural meeting of Council in 1958; John McCutcheon, Deputy Reeve; Walter Reid, Councillor; Harvey Irvine, Councillor; Gordon Bothwell, Councillor.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1964

Front Row, L to R-Lloyd Spence, Treasurer; Robert Burns, Deputy Reeve; Mel Morrison, Reeve; Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk.

Back Row, L to R-Pat Traynor, Councillor; James Sibbald, Councillor; Rev. Arthur Thompson, Minister of the Annan United Church charge; Arnold Harbottle, Councillor; Walter Manning, Road Superintendent; Allan McPhatter, Township Assessor and Stewart Howey, County Assessor.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1965

Front Row, L to R-Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk; James Sibbald, Deputy Reeve; Robert Burns, Reeve; Lloyd Spence, Treasurer.

Back Row, L to R-Arnold Harbottle, Councillor; Walter Manning, Road Superintendent; Rev. Arthur Thompson, Minister of Annan United Church charge; Patrick Traynor, Councillor; Walter J. Reid, Councillor.

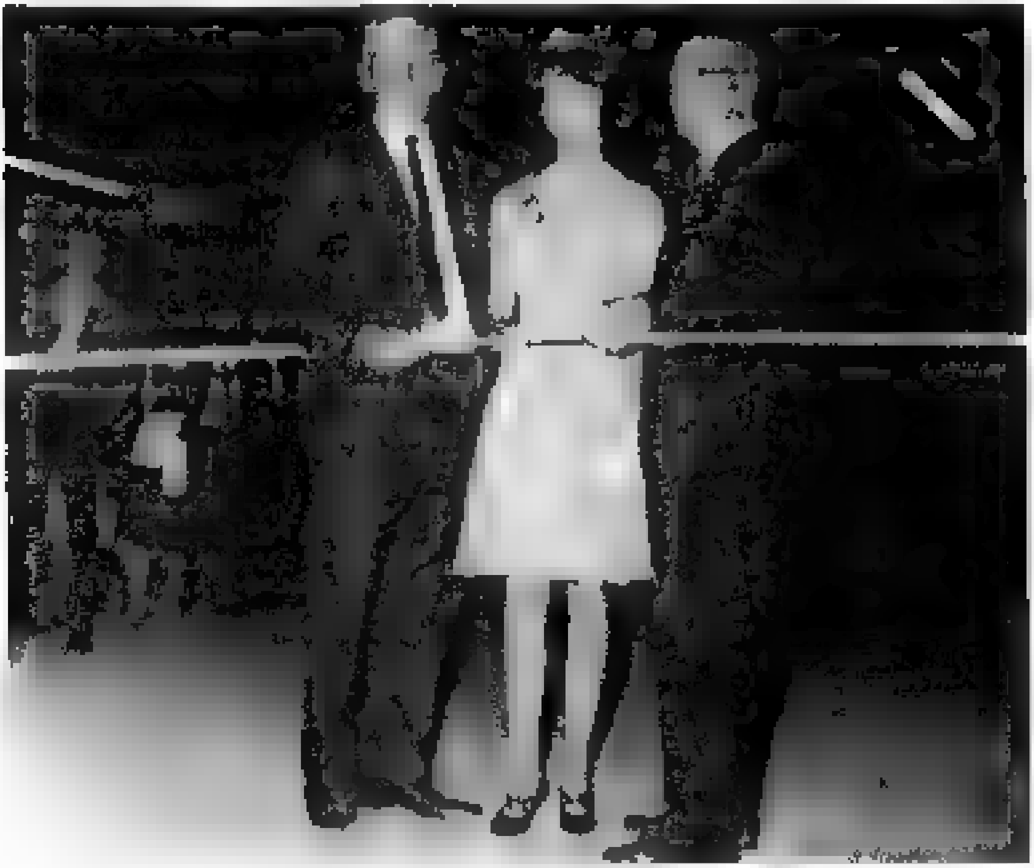
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1967

Front Row, L. to R. Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk, James A. Sibbald, Reeve, Pat Traynor, Deputy Reeve, Lloyd Spence, Treasurer.

Back Row, L. to R. Walter Manning, Road Superintendent, Melville Morrison, Councillor, Mr. Arthur Tobey, student Minister of Woodford United Church, who conducted the devotional exercises at the January Council meeting, Lorne Lemon, Councillor, Percy Bowden, Councillor.

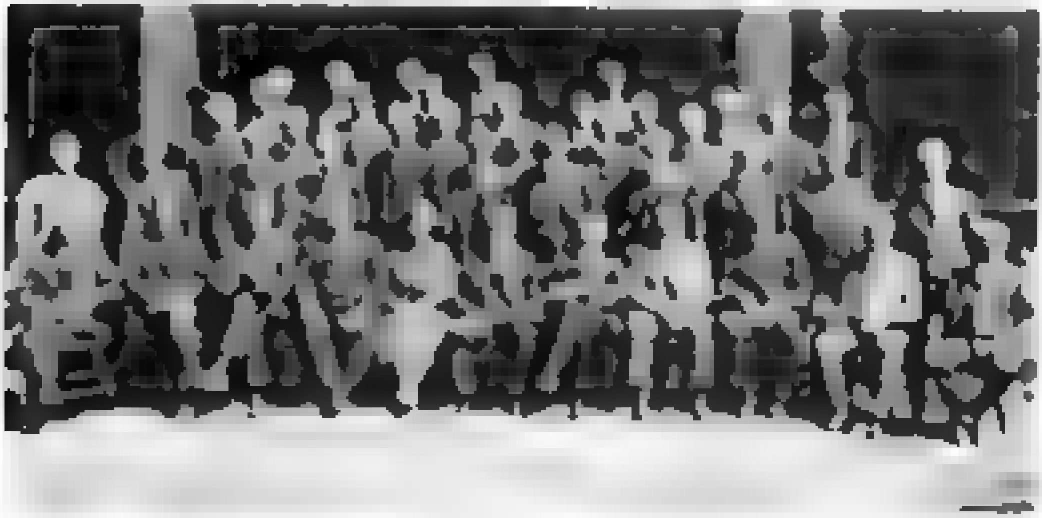
Township shed built around 1941 to house municipal road equipment. John Currie was the framer, located on Lot 25, 1 S.C.R.

Township building built in 1967 a few feet north and east of the old building to accommodate the township equipment.



Shown above are Pat Trainor, Deputy Reeve; Miss Verna Porter, Sydenham Township Centennial Queen; Jim Sibbald, Reeve, cutting the ribbon at the opening of the new township building on Sept. 16, 1967. Following the official opening ceremony a dance was enjoyed.

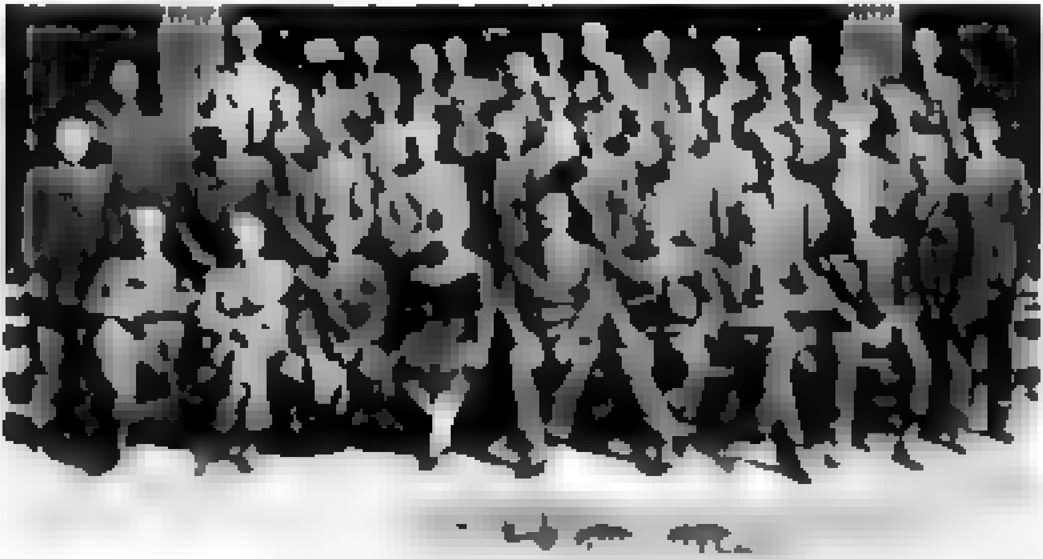
Grey County Council is composed of representatives of the various municipalities within the county. The [illegible] pictures [illegible] of representatives from [illegible] in alphabetical order shows Sydenham representatives



COUNTY OF GREY
LIST OF REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES, 1926
of the County of Grey with their Post Office Addresses

Artemesia—J. A. Hogarth, Reeve, Proton, R. R. 3
Artemesia—Alex. Carruthers, Deputy Reeve, Eugenia
Bentinck—D. J. McDonald, Reeve, Elmwood, R. R. 3
Bentinck—Robert Grierson, Deputy Reeve, Durham, R. R. 2
Collingwood—J. J. Buchanan, Reeve, Clarksburg, R. R.
Collingwood—W. J. Field, Deputy Reeve, Redwing, R. R. 1
Derby—Donald E. Sinclair, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 3
Egremont—Neil Calder, Reeve, Holstein, R. R.
Egremont—John A. Ferguson, Deputy Reeve, Holstein, R. R. 1
Euphrasia—John T. Miller, Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 2 Warden
Euphrasia—W. H. Erskine, Deputy Reeve, Markdale
Glenelg—William Weir, Reeve, Durham, R. R.
Holland—D. J. Gardiner, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 4
Holland—Alex. Acheson, Deputy Reeve, Markdale, R. R. 3
Keppel—John A. Pringle, Reeve, Shallow Lake, R. R. 1
Normanby—Charles Holm, Reeve, Ayton, R. R. 1
Normanby—Andrew Filsinger, Deputy Reeve, Ayton, R. R. 3
Osprey—William L. Taylor, Reeve, Singhampton
Proton—William Jack, Reeve, Dundalk, R. R. 2
Sarawak—James T. Dickson, Reeve, Owen Sound, R. R. 7
St. Vincent—Robert J. White, Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 4
St. Vincent—John W. Jolley, Deputy Reeve, Woodford, R. R. 4
Sullivan—Jacob L. Lembke, Reeve, Chesley, R. R. 4
Sullivan—David McEwen, Deputy Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 2

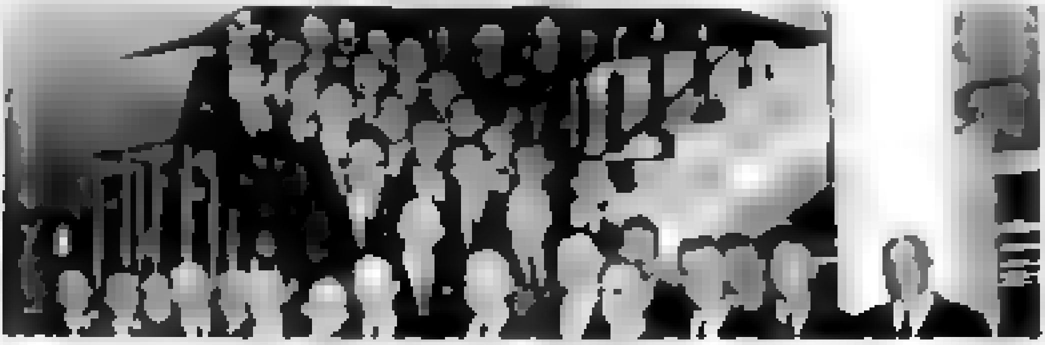
[illegible]—[illegible], Reeve, Owen Sound, R. R. [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible], Deputy Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Durham—Allan Bell, Reeve, Durham
Hanover—M. S. Armstrong, Reeve, Hanover
Meaford—William F. Riley, Reeve, Meaford
Meaford—W. Lulicrap, Deputy Reeve, Meaford
Thornbury—J. W. Hutchison, Reeve, Thornbury
Chatsworth—Neil McIlheron, Reeve, Chatsworth.
Dundalk—H. C. Moody, Reeve, Dundalk
Flesherton—W. J. Meads, Reeve, Flesherton.
Markdale—A. E. Colgan, Reeve, Markdale
Neustadt—Charles Widmeyer, Reeve, Neustadt
Shallow Lake—David Allan, Reeve, Shallow Lake



LIST OF REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES, 1928
Of the County of Grey With Their Post Office Addresses

Twp. of Artemesia—Alex. Cameron, Reeve, Eugenia.
Twp. of Artemesia—Hebert Corbett, Deputy Reeve, Proton
Twp. of Bentinck—Herbert W. Hunt, Reeve, Hanover, R. R. 1
Twp. of Bentinck—Geo. H. Magwood, Dep. Reeve, Hanover, R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Dep. Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Warden—Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Dep. Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Euphrasia—Harry H. Thompson, Reeve, Heathcote
Twp. of Euphrasia—Harold Dawn, Deputy Reeve, Heathcote
Twp. of [illegible]—Thomas [illegible], Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Holland—David J. Gardiner, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 4
Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Dep. Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Keppel—John A. Pringle, Reeve, Shallow Lake, R. R. 1
Twp. of Normanby—Charles Holm, Reeve, Ayton, R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of [illegible]—[illegible], Reeve, [illegible], R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Osprey—Wm. L. Taylor, Reeve, Singhampton

Twp. of Osprey—Wm. C. Edwards, Deputy Reeve, Singhampton
Twp. of Proton—Howard Watson, Reeve, Proton Station, R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Sarawak—James T. Jackson, Reeve, Owen Sound, R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of St. Vincent—Fred E. Abercrombie, Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 4
Twp. of St. Vincent—W. H. [illegible], D. Reeve, Meaford, R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Sullivan—Jacob L. Lembke, Reeve, Chesley, R. R. 4
Twp. of Sullivan—[illegible] McEwen, Dep. Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. [illegible]
Twp. of Sydenham—Michael X. [illegible], Reeve, Annan, R. R. [illegible], 2nd from left in 3rd row
Twp. of Sydenham—Joseph H. [illegible], D. Reeve, Woodford, R. R. 2, 2nd from left in back row
Town of Durham—Allan Bell, Reeve, Durham
Town of Hanover—Robert Brigham, Reeve, Hanover
Town of Meaford—Homer Reid, Reeve, Meaford
Town of Meaford—Noble Arthur, Dep. Reeve, Meaford
Town of Thornbury—John W. [illegible], Reeve, Thornbury
Village of Chatsworth—[illegible] H. [illegible], Reeve, Chatsworth
Village of Dundalk—Hector C. Moody, Reeve, Dundalk
Village of Flesherton—W. H. Thurston, Reeve, Flesherton
Village of Markdale—Thomas H. [illegible], Reeve, Markdale
Village of Neustadt—Louis Himmler, Reeve, Neustadt
Village of Shallow Lake—David [illegible], Reeve, Shallow Lake



Grey County 1967 Centennial Council

Shown above are the members of the [illegible] Grey County Coun[illegible]

In the front row, reading from left to right, are Reeve George Allen, Artemesia; Reeve [illegible], St. Vincent; Reeve [illegible], Shallow Lake; Deputy Reeve [illegible], Sydenham; Reeve [illegible], Proton; Reeve [illegible], Keppel; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Sullivan; Reeve [illegible], Durham; Reeve [illegible]; Reeve [illegible], Thornbury; Grey County Warden [illegible]; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Keppel; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Normanby; Reeve [illegible], Bentinck, and Reeve Lyall McInnes, Holland.

[illegible] Reeve Robert [illegible], Egremont; Reeve [illegible], Hanover; Reeve [illegible]; Dep. Reeve George [illegible], Meaford; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Holland; Dep. Reeve [illegible], St. Vincent; Dep. Reeve [illegible]; Reeve [illegible], Osprey; Reeve [illegible]; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Bentinck; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Artemesia; Dep. Reeve [illegible], Collingwood; Reeve [illegible], Chatsworth; Reeve [illegible] Martin, Proton; Reeve David [illegible], Collingwood; Reeve [illegible]; Reeve Joseph [illegible], Annan; Reeve [illegible], Woodford; [illegible]; Reeve [illegible], Dundalk.

[illegible] Dep. Reeve [illegible], Hanover, and Clerk-treasurer [illegible].

CHAPTER 14 POST OFFICES

POST OFFICES IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Information received from the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa states that rural mail delivery was begun in Canada on October 10th, 1908. By 1912 there was 1003 rural routes

The first Post Office in Sydenham was established at Woodford in 1852 Several of the small communities in Sydenham received their names from their first Portmaster A number of these Post Offices closed with the beginning of rural mail delivery in the locality

ANNAN POST OFFICE

The first post office was established at Annan on March 1, 1865, in the home of William Speedie, which was situated near the northern part of the village The postmarks of early letters bear the words Speedie C. W so it is presumed that the early post office was called Speedie The original name of the village was Dunedin. This name had to be changed due to another village already having that name On the death of Mr Speedie in 1885 his wife assumed the postmistress duties until March 1899 The post office was then moved to its present location, the north east corner of the main intersection of the village Postmasters since that time have been Thomas Edmonstone A Bowie, and Mrs. Margaret Bowie, E Wonch. Roy Loftus, George Scarrow Elgin Bye, Everett Johnson, Gordon MacPhatter, with Earl Sampson being the present holder of this office

The mail routes from Owen Sound to the surrounding area post offices were established prior to the turn of the century The route from Owen Sound came to Leith and then to Annan and on alternate days to Balaclava and Garryowen. Thus Annan had daily mail.

Mail box routes were begun from Annan during the First World War. There have been two routes numbered accordingly. Mail carriers on the first route were John Wesley VanWyck, Frank Cameron and at present his son Norbert. The second route has had more activity as to carriers and some of them have been: James Frizzell, the Bells, Frank Bassingthwaite, George Kinch, Charles McArthur, Margaret Aitken, Gordon MacPhatter and Earl Sampson. Men who carried the mail from Annan post office to Garryowen and Balaclava were John Godfrey, his son Tom and Peter Matthews.

The statistics for the Annan post office are as follows: Called Speedie from March 1, 1865 until May 1, 1874, William Speedie March 1, 1865 — March 1, 1885; Mrs. Margaret Speedie June 1, 1885 — March 1, 1899; Thomas Edmonstone May 1, 1899 — Jan. 30, 1901; A. R. Bowie October 16, 1901 — died; Mrs. Margaret Bowie May 1, 1902 — September 24, 1921; F. Wonch November 15, 1921 — April 2, 1923; Roy Loftus April 24, 1923 — March 8, 1930; George Scarrow April 1, 1930 — May 18, 1931; Elgin Bye June 11, 1931 — March 5, 1946; Everett Johnson April 2, 1946 — October 3, 1946; Gordon MacPhatter December 5, 1946 — November 25, 1948; Earl Sampson December 2, 1948.

BALACLAVA POST OFFICE

Records show that a post office was established at Balaclava, Sydenham Township on the 1st February 1890 under the postmastership of W. H. Hunt whose term of office extended to February 18th 1893. This office was closed on the 30th November 1961. Listed below are the names of all postmasters who served at Balaclava.

Name of Postmaster	Period of Service	Location
W. H. Hunt	1-2-1890—18-2-1893	Lot 4, Concession B
W. F. Teller	30-8-189[illegible] 1894	Lot 4, Concession B
G. D. Howatt	1-2-1895—30-6-1907	Lot 4, Concession B
John Watson	[illegible]	Lot 8, Concession B
Gerwood White	29-6-1929—13-10-1945	Lot 8, Concession C
Chas. Norman Lee	5-12-1945—2-12-1948	Lot 8, Concession C
Ernest Chas. Pitman	2-12-1948—15-11-1949	Lot 8, Concession C
Herbert Wm. Dickson	15-11-1949—29-9-1961	Lot 8, Concession C

BOGNOR POST OFFICE

The post office was first established here on January 5 1873, under the name of Sydenham Mills. Owing to the confusion of mail with Sydenham in Frontenac County, Mr C H Heming, postmaster of Sydenham Mills, suggested that the name of the office be changed to that of Bognor this change being made officially on January 6, 1879

Following are the names of the postmasters of this office

Postmaster	Date of Appointment and Date of Vacancy	Cause of Vacancy
Peter Quance	1-5-1873—8-2-1874	Resignation
C. H. Heming	1-7-1874—26-1-1894	Resignation
E. F. Heming	1-3-1894—28-12-1901	Resignation
J. M. Thomson	2-1-1902—4-5-1931	Death
Mrs. Catherine Louise Thomson	14-10-1931—20-1-1935	Resignation
Alan McPhatter	9-1-36—9-10-1953	Resignation
Thomas Conboro Browne	10-10-1953—3-8-1957	Resignation
Reginald Blake Edmunds	7-11-1957	

The post office had been located in the general store in the village until that building was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1957 Seeing the danger, Mrs. Herman Johnson hurriedly and courageously removed all items pertaining to the post office and took them to her home in the village, where she took charge and then it was located in the Bognor United Church for a time before being placed in the general store purchased by Reginald Edmunds. Postal authorities were high in their praise of Mrs. Johnson's action in saving the office records and effects from destruction.

Prior to the establishment of the post office at Bognor and to the appointment of rural mail carriers a local resident would walk to the post office at Woodford and bring the mail for others to his home where it could be picked up by those concerned A box located on a large tree growing on the top of Shortt's hill on the Blind Line of Sydenham Township was a favourite place to leave mail for residents farther to the south when one of the Shortt family brought it from Woodford.

Ted Heming of the village of Bognor was known to have carried the mail in a bag on his back to the Woodford post office when roads were impassable for horses.

Rural mail carriers on the Woodford to Bognor, route No. 1 Bognor and route No. 2 Bognor routes have been: William Mellafont, William Anderson and Thomas McArthur, John Moffatt, David Murdoch, Hazel McClean, Robert and George Miller, Richard Mellafont, Dick Murdoch (14 years of age), Archie Shute, Lorne Shute and Mrs. Shute, Jack Metcalfe, Mrs. Gordon Jack.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER POST OFFICE

The Bothwell's Corner post office was established on the 13th day of November, 1905, on Lot 27, Concession 1, South of the Centre Road, Sydenham Township, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cole. When this post office was in the process of being established there was some controversy whether it be named Coles Post Office or Bothwell's Corner Post Office. The community had already been known as Bothwell's Corner because of the large hotel built on the corner of the Bothwell property by John Bothwell across the Meaford Highway from the Cole home. Hence the new post office became known as the Bothwell's Corner post office.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole gave over a bedroom just off their large farm kitchen to the post office business and their first telephone was hung on the wall of the post office room.

The in-coming mail was brought to the post office by the stage driver, a daily horse drawn vehicle between Owen Sound and Meaford, and the out going mail was taken by the same driver to other centres. Many a time Mrs. Cole gave the stage driver a hot drink with some fresh hot tea biscuits in the cold stormy weather.

The people of the community called at the post office for the mail and often the school children called for it on the way home from school. Saturday when the farmers went to town to shop was a busy day at the post office, although it was open any hour of the day and on into the late evening.

MR AND MRS THOMAS H COLE

Mr. and Mrs Cole had eight children They were Vincent, and Pearl (Mrs. George Smith) of Brantford, Cora (Mrs Vernon Hunter, of Burford, Carl, Hughie, Eric and Elsie (the late Mrs. Jim Rutherford) all of Owen Sound, and the late William Cole, of Derby Township Mrs. Cole and the older children assisted Mr Cole, who was the postmaster with the responsibilities of the post office

The Bothwell's Corner post office closed March 31st. 1914 When the post office was established in 1905 every one thought it was such an advantage and when it closed in 1914 for the beginning of rural mail delivery it was a much greater advantage

Prior to the establishment of the post office residents can recall going to Owen Sound post office about once a week when they went to shop and sometimes standing in a long line-up to get their week's mail Residents of this community are mainly served by Rural Route No 1 Owen Sound and R R No 2, Woodford

DAYWOOD POST OFFICE

A post office was established at Daywood, Sydenham Township on May 1, 1863 at Lot 25, Concession C. The post office was under the postmastership of Abraham S. Cameron, who served in that capacity until March 31, 1882. No further appointments were made to the postmastership at Daywood and the office was permanently closed on April 1, 1882. The property is now owned by Albert Laycock.

JOHNSTONE POST OFFICE

This post office was established at Johnstone, Sydenham Township on April 1, 1855, under the postmastership of William Johnstone who served in that capacity until April 8, 1886. This office was permanently closed on January 31, 1914. The original post office is now the home of the family of Jack and Lorne Lemon.

The names of all postmasters who have served at Johnstone together with their period of office and location are listed hereunder. William Ramsay the last postmaster was the grandfather of Irvin Ramsay and it was where Irvin and his wife (Jackie McMillan) now live that his grandfather operated the post office.

Name of Postmaster	Period of Service	Location
William Johnstone	1-4-1855—8-4-1886	Lot 12 Con. C.
Mrs. Nancy Johnstone	1-7-1886—6-5-1896	Lot 12 Con. C
Mrs. Ellen Ramsay	1-9-1896—3-12-1897	
Ronald Livingstone	1-1-1898—27-3-1899	
Mrs. Jessie Cashore	1-6-1899—0-10-1900	Lot 19 Con. B
Mrs. M. J. Gilchrist	16-6-1902—21-7-1909	Lot 19. Con. C
William Ramsay	9-1909—31-1-1914	Lot 19 Con. B.

GARRYOWEN POST OFFICE

The corner of Sydenham, S. W. ¼ Lot 25, Concession 4, which bore the name of Garryowen was first owned by John Ryan who took the land from the Crown. He built a house on the property about 1840 and ran a hotel in connection with it. At the same time and on the same property about a hundred yards from the Ryan home there was a blacksmith shop operated by Tom Leighton In later years the place was sold to the Godfrey's, a probable date being 1881 The property belonged to the Godfrey family until 1910 when Mr Tom Gallagher became the owner and postmaster The Gallaghers kept the store and post office until the rural routes started in 1914 when the post office was discontinued

The Gallaghers sold to James Carroll who farmed the land and discontinued keeping store The farm was later sold to Mike Duggan and to John Grinsell. This property, part of Lot 25, Concession 4 is now owned by Mr and Mrs. Stanley Hutchinson

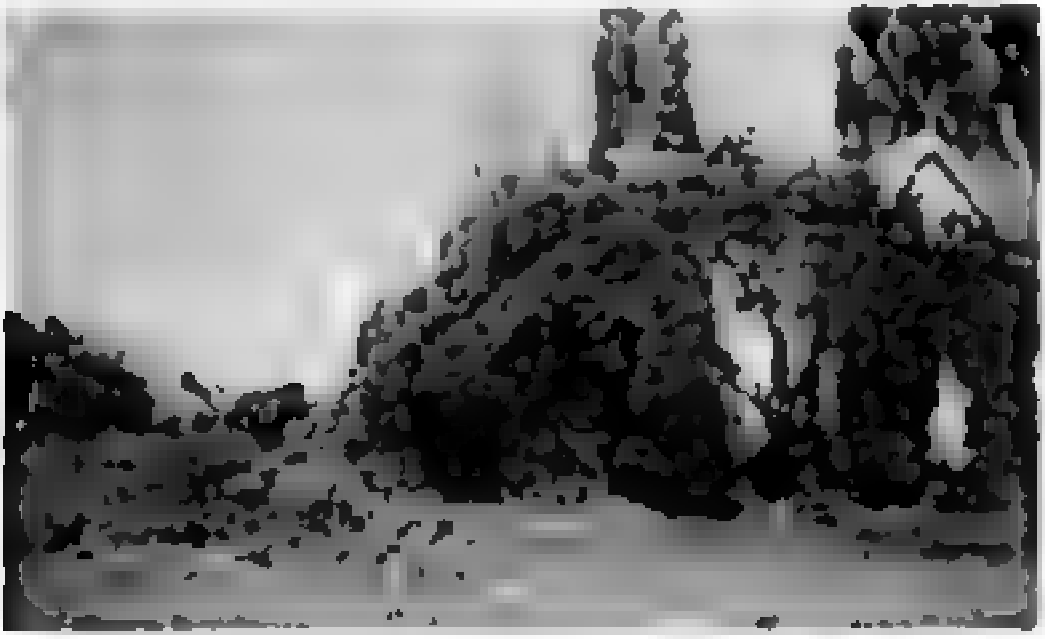
Fond memories are still held by the pupils who attended the Garryowen school of the kindness of Mrs. William Godfrey who rewarded the scholars at Christmas and at the end of the school year with a treat of candies and an orange also a coloured handkerchief all special gifts to be appreciated by children of that day

Statistics for the Garryowen post office are as follows. Commissioned July 1, 1881, closed March 31, 1914 The following served as postmasters-July 1 1881 Mrs. E Leighton-November 18, 1881, January 1, 1883 James Godfrey-November 26, 1901, March 1, 1902 Wm. J Godfrey-February 8, 1907, May 1, 1907 Louis Godfrey September 26. 1910, November 5, 1910-Thos. Gallagher-March 31, 1914

Mail carriers were John Godfrey, his son Tom and Peter Matthews.

HOATH HEAD POST OFFICE

The first post office to be established in the Hoath Head district was opened October 1, 1860, with Robert Hoath as postmaster and it was from the postmaster the village was named Clary Nicholls now resides at the original Hoath homestead at Lot 6 Concession 8 Mr Hoath served as postmaster until May 1 1876 when the office was closed until June 1, 1877 It was reopened then with J W Cross as postmaster It was closed again in February 1880 and reopened October 1st of the same year with J. Clendenning as postmaster. The post office was closed on March 1, 1881 and did not open again until January 1, 1883, with Michael Deasy, Sr., as postmaster. He served



The above picture of the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William [illegible] is where Michael Deasy operated the Post Office in the 1880's.

until June 30, 1890. On March 1, 1891 G. Currie was appointed postmaster. This position he held until August 1, 1893. D. Clark was postmaster from November 1, 1893 until December 1896. On March 1, 1897 James Fisher was appointed postmaster at the W ½ of Lot 9 Concession 8, where Mrs. Robert Forbes now lives; this lot is part of Glen Beattie's farm. Mr. Fisher held the position until 1914. At this time the post office was closed as the district was served by rural mail R. R. No. 6 Owen Sound serving part of the area and R. R. No. 1 Bognor serving the remainder.

The above picture shows the Fisher home, now occupied by Mrs. Robert Farley. The Fishers operated a blacksmith shop, the large door to the right, and a store in the centre portion of the building, where the post office was also located. The back part of the house was their living quarters.

GREY POST OFFICE

Grey post office located at Seaman's sawmill on N½ of Lot 8 Concession 10 was established July 1, 1907, and was closed December 31, 1913. Mrs. Matilda Campion was the postmistress. This property is now owned by Neil MacDonald. No buildings remain.

MAIL SERVICE AT LEITH

It is said that in the earliest days of Leith mails were carried by Indian trail from Big Head River, possibly the Meaford area.

For many years the mails came from Owen Sound by steamboat, the Frances Smith being the last one utilized in this service. Mail was coming bi-weekly in 1865. No record could be found as to when daily mail by land was established.

The first postmaster was Mr. William Wylie appointed in 1853. In 1855 James Ross bought the store from Wylie and became postmaster until his death in 1871, followed by his son James Jr. until 1875, when he moved to Annan and Arthur B. Cameron became postmaster until his death in 1886. His daughter took over the duties and was postmistress from 1887 until 1893. Her brother, Arthur Cameron, was postmaster from 1893 until 1941 and another brother Richard assumed the duties from 1941 until 1947, followed by another brother G. Oliver Cameron and his son Clarence O. were in charge until 1948. The Cameron family had the post office for 73 years.

Statistics show that William V. Fisher was postmaster from 1948 until 1949, when William Rust D'Eye took over until 1955. Mrs. M. Viola Knott became postmistress on January 26, 1955 and is the present person in charge of mail handling at Leith.

Mail came to Leith every day in the early years, but Balaclava and Garryowen only received it on alternate days. Mr. McAleer took the mail to Balaclava. Older people remember the faithful services so far as rural mail carriers were concerned and Mr. James Frizzell and Mr. George Scott believed that Mails should always be delivered regardless of weather conditions, and they have become lost and nearly frozen in severe snow storms. It is believed that shortly before the First World War, rural mail was established on the local routes.

Among the mail carriers on R. R. 1, Owen Sound were James Frizzell, the first mail carrier, and it is known that he walked many miles, Hiram Vanwyck, George Scott, Victor Habart 1937-51, and Mr. William Pegelo, who is presently serving and has been carrier for 14 years. The mail route for R. R. 1, Owen Sound was extended to Bayshore Road in December 1952.

MORLEY POST OFFICE

According to records from the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa, the Morley post office was established March 1, 1860, but the first postmaster there is any record of is James Lemon, who served as postmaster from 1868-1893 on the N½ Lot 31, Concession 12, St. Vincent Township. Charles Lemon served 1893-1894. Thomas Brown 1895-1898, on the same Lot. The post office changed location to the S½ Lot 32, Concession 1, Sydenham, when John McMillan was postmaster 1899-1900. It was moved back to St. Vincent when Charlie E. Johnson became postmaster on S½ Lot 31, Concession 12, 1901-1908. Joseph Trekeaven, who lived on the N½ Lot 30, Concession 12, served from 1909-1912. J. Arthur McDonald, who lived on N½ Lot 29, Concession 1, Sydenham, was the last postmaster of the Morley post office serving 1913-March 30, 1915, when the post office closed with the beginning of rural mail delivery in the locality.

SILCOTE POST OFFICE

In 1898 the ratepayers of the community known as the "Mountain" petitioned the government for a post office and upon it being granted the name of Silcote was given by the government in place of the Mountain as requested.

This new office opened February 1, 1899, in the home of J. M. Ramsay, who was appointed postmaster keeping the position until March 15, 1910, when he went West. The office then moved to the home of Mr. William C. Johnson, who became postmaster July 11, 1910.

Rural delivery from Silcote post office was established February 2, 1914, with Reginald B. Johnson as courier at a yearly salary of $274.00 with an additional $1.00 per box served. Later a straight salary was paid. When Mr. R. B. Johnson resigned, the postmaster, Mr. William Johnson, became courier of the route R. R. 1, Silcote, covering a mileage of approximately ten miles.

Mr. William C. Johnson resigned August 12, 1921, after which a new rural route delivery known as R. R. 1 Balaclava was begun. Before Silcote post office was established mail for the Mountain Community, later Silcote, came to the Johnstone post office on the lake shore road. Each Friday afternoon the Mountain school teacher would send a pupil for the mail and upon his or her return the teacher would distribute the mail and the children carried it home. Mr. Johnson first operated the post office from his home on Lot 31, Concession 2 and later moved it to Lot 31, Concession 3.

Prior to rural delivery the mail was brought to Silcote post office twice weekly from Woodford, the couriers being Charles Johnson, Isaac Johnson and Horace Vai

WOODFORD POST OFFICE

Woodford, a village of an estimated one hundred persons, is situated at the intersection of Lots 3 and 4 and Centre Road in Sydenham Township, in Grey County. Centre Road is now Highway No. 26. Woodford is midway between the town of Meaford and the city of Owen Sound on this highway. There is a massive rock on the direct line necessitating in those days a slight deviation to the north. The early settlers could forsee the potential of a small stream and waterfall and no doubt this was an influence in locating at this point.

The first record of a post office here was in 1852, according to statistics of the Postmaster General at Ottawa. Thomas Elliott was the first postmaster from 1852 resigning in 1859. No records are available as to the location of the post office. Peter McCallum is noted as postmaster from 1-6-1859 and his location was Lot 11, Concession 1, North Centre Road about two miles west of Woodford. This is now the location of Elwood Snider's farm. Mr. McCallum's death in 1861 terminated his term. Robert Lemon is listed as next postmaster from 1-4-1863 until 1864. His location was noted as in the hotel in the village on Lot 4 Concession 1 N. C. R., now owned by Edgar Taylor and formerly owned by Oliver Martin.

John Hill was appointed to succeed Mr. Lemon and his location was in another hotel on Lot 4 Concession I S. C. R. just below the rock. In later years this house was purchased from Les Laycock and transported to the suburbs of Owen Sound, when the rock was cut through to straighten the highway. This straightened highway left the principal part of the village on a crook in the road mostly west and north of the intersection. John Hill is known to have owned the one hundred acres, Lot 4 N. C. R. where the village now stands.

It is supposed John Thompson purchased this hotel on Lot 4 Concession I N. C. R. from John Hill and carried on as postmaster from 1-2-1868 until 12-10-1910, later taken over by Fred Thompson until 10-4-1914 where he passed on. Mr. Thompson operated the P.O. where Perce Bowden's garage is now located.

John J. Stinson was appointed 11-6-1914 and held office till 8-9-1933 in the present store on the hill. Mr. Stinson acquired the store from his father-in-law R. P. Williams, who lived over the store. John Stinson lived in the house next door where John Craig now lives. The location of the post office has remained here until the present time.

After the resignation of Mr. Stinson, Mr. Reuben Lyon Hurlbut became postmaster 24-10-1933 living in the building which had been remodeled by the former owner. After the death of Mr. Hurlbut in September 1945 Mrs. Hurlbut carried on until the appointment of Alexander Lloyd Garbutt.

Lloyd Garbutt was appointed postmaster on the 5-3-1946. His wife the former Alma Silverthorn and her sister, Gertrude Silverthorn, assisted in the post office and store. When Mr. Garbutt resigned 3-2-1953, Mr. Gustive David Franks took over both store and post office. Mr. Franks also ran a grist mill down the hill from the store taken over later by Marshall Newman. Mr. Franks' term was short only a little over a year 26-2-1953 to 30-3-1954 when he resigned selling the store to Melville B. Snell. Mr. Snell's term was equally short, being appointed postmaster on 23-4-1954 until 10-1-1956 when he resigned and disposed of the store to Mr. Leonegar

Schickli Mr Schickli's appointment was 10-7-1956 and with Mrs. Schickli is still serving the community in this capacity

BURNHOUSE POST OFFICE

Burnhouse was located on Lot 14 Concession I N C R the property now owned by John Bothwell in Sydenham Township. Date of appointment of John Burns as postmaster 1-4-1904 It was declared vacant 14-9-1908, closed 1-1-1909

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO 2, WOODFORD

According to history little Mike Traynor was the first man to carry mail on this route Mr Traynor began about 1911, carrying mail from the Woodford post office In 1915 Lorne Snider took it by contract for a term When he was called to war his father, Mr Wellington Snider, and his sister LaVera (later Mrs David Artley) carried it for the balance of the year Lorne McDonald, Mr George Hutchinson, Sr, and James Stevens each carried on this route being paid by the day finishing Lorne Snider's contract Mr Joe Baker took this route by contract in the year 1921 He covered this route of twenty miles in the afternoon with a horse and buggy in summer and horse and cutter in the winter In the morning he carried Rural Route 4 Woodford and R R 2 Woodford in the afternoon. His son Howard assisted him. Mr Baker lived in the frame house next to the manse, known as the Luton home

In the year 1929 George Hoath bought the contract and equipment from Mr Baker He also bought the home including small barn and two acres of land. He kept three horses for the purpose of carrying mail and was assisted by his sons Carman and Perry Hoath In 1936 Mr Hoath and the Government agreed both routes should be carried in the afternoon so the box holders could get their daily mail the same day it was printed This transaction involved having two complete outfits for carrying purposes in the winter months. Mr

Hoath carried the mail by car but in the winter when horse and cutter were required he had to have hired help. This help included his sons, Carman and Perry, Lorne Snider and Wm. Waites. Mr Hoath carried R R No. 2 himself because it was a much greater responsibility than route 4 having 55 box holders In 1940 Irvin Silverthorn bought the business and equipment Irvin carried this route himself also because of the responsibility In 1950 he fulfilled the contract by the month until June 30, 1951, when Lorne Snider contracted with the Government for the position.

Of late R R No. 2 and R R No 4, Woodford, were combined into one route by the Government and the forty mile route serving 75 box holders is covered by Mr Snider each afternoon and a car is used for delivering mail by the courier summer and winter

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO 3 WOODFORD

During the early years prior to 1922 a few men carried the mail between Bognor and Woodford by an agreement with the farmers These men lived in Bognor and travelled by horse and vehicle to Woodford post office, picked up the mail and delivered it into the homemade mail boxes at the patrons gates. Those served paid the carriers a small amount of money for this service These men included Mr William Anderson, Mr Thomas McArthur and Mr William Mel afont Mr Dave Murdock was the first contractor, then in the year 1922 Mr Robert McClean contracted for it Mr McClean because of his trade as a butcher did not carry the mail himself his daughter Hazel (Mrs. George Best) carrying it most of the time Her brother, Bert McClean and sister Velma (Mrs. Ian Torrie) made the trip when Hazel could not

In 1927 Mr McClean gave up the contract and Mr Robert Miller carried it for awhile Mr George Miller Sr took over the contract During his contract term Mr Miller passed away and Mr Dick Murdock completed the term of about two years.

In 1936 the route was let for tender and Lorne Shute received the contract. Lorne then carried the mail for 14 years. During the busy season his wife Edna (Long) Shute and his brother Archie took turns carrying it. In 1950 it was let for tender again. It was not applied for immediately and during this period Mr. Dick Murdock again carried it. Then in 1951 Lorne Shute again tendered for the contract and received it. He is still courier for this route.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO. 4, WOODFORD

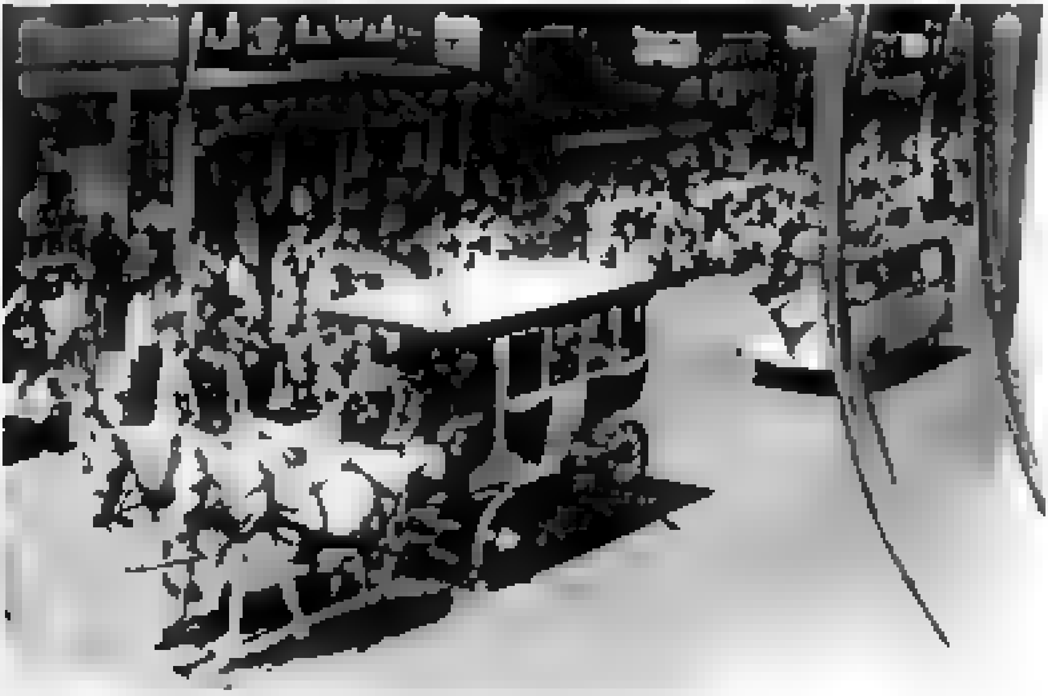
During 1914 John Jolley carried the mail by contract on Route 4 Woodford, which involves 17 miles. Mr. Jolley lived on a farm on the Eleventh Line of St. Vincent Township. He travelled by horse and buggy to Woodford post office, picked up the mail and proceeded north on the town line of Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships, for 4½ miles to the cross road known as 31 sideroad, east on this road for 1¾ miles to the Eleventh Line of St. Vincent, south on the Eleventh to the Gravel road (now Highway 26) then west again to Woodford. During the busy season on the farm Mrs. Jolley and daughters Annie (Mrs. Roy Boyle) and Grace (Mrs. Elmore Woods) took turns carrying the mail for him.

On January 1, 1919, Mr. Joe Baker took the route by tender. He carried this route in the morning with the help of his son, Howard. In 1929 George Hoath, of Paisley bought this business and carried the mail in the morning until 1936 when the Government and Mr. Hoath agreed that the mail should be carried in the afternoon so the box holders would get their daily paper on the day it was printed. It was necessary to have hired help on this route in the winter months when the mail was carried by horse drawn conveyance. Those who were hired included Mr. Hoath's sons, Carman and Perry, Lorne Snider and Wm. Waite. Mr. Hoath carried the No. 2 route himself it being a greater responsibility with 55 box holders.

In 1940 Mr. Irvin Silverthorn bought the business and equipment from Mr. Hoath and during the year 1942 the Government took over several square miles of land in Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships for war purposes. This made a change in the route and added more miles to it, as it meant travelling north on the Town Line and re-tracing the road back to the Highway. The route proceeded to the Eleventh Line then north on the Eleventh for 3½ miles and re-tracing the road right back to Woodford. Mr. Silverthorn's hired help carried this route too. His assistants included Russel Farquharson, Glenn Hammil, Elton Woods, Cecil Long, Osborne Long, Edgar Long, and Marion (Long) Silverthorn.

In 1950 Irvin Silverthorn let his contract go for tender and carried it by the month until in 1951 Lorne Snider contracted with the Government and received this appointment.

CHARLES WHALEN HAS OUTSTANDING RECORD



THE OLD AND THE NEW

Charlie Whalen shows grandson Larry Whalen how he drove the old stage coach between Meaford and Owen Sound. Behind the

horse drawn vehicle is the modern Cotten's bus, in the Centennial Parade in Owen Sound, in 1957

Few men have a record such as that of Charles Whalen. Accident free and always with courteous good humour for close to fifty years, he held the reigns from the seat of the old stage coach or the wheel of the later bus as he piloted passengers and Royal Mail from Meaford to Owen Sound. It was a six day week job, summer and winter. There was wind and rain, snow and ice, but somehow Charlie and the mail got through and mostly they got through on time.

Charles Whalen started driving the "stage" in First Great War days, back in Nov. 1916, and retired more than 49 years later. During these years he was a familiar and popular figure on the streets of both Meaford and Owen Sound as well as the highway he travelled so faithfully.

Upon retirement as the driver of Cotten's Meaford Owen Sound Bus Mr. Whalen was presented with a gift donation from the Post Office Staffs of Owen Sound and Meaford.

There was also a gift of a silver engraved tray from the Meaford carriers and dealers of the Owen Sound Sun-Times. This presentation, which is pictured above, was made by Charles Muxlow on behalf of all Meaford carriers and dealers. Left to right they are Bob Duhe, Mary Murphy, Stuart Hardie, Jean Jenkins, Mr. Muxlow, Mr. Whalen, with tray, Stephen Theakston and David Curry.

Charlie Whalen is the oldest son of Martin and Margaret (Keeling) Whalen and he had seven brothers and two sisters namely Millie who married Hector Gunn, Russel, John (killed at Browns feed mill), Rose married William Keeling, Stewart, Mac, Ted, Cecil (Owen Sound's fire chief), and Maurice deceased.

Charlie married Lottie McKee of Sydenham on March 28, 1917 and they were blessed with two sons Gordon and Keith. Gordon married Rae McQueen and they have two children Bob and Cathy at home. Gordon operates a grocery store in Meaford. Keith (a Road Manager at Kennedy's Foundry in Owen Sound) married Roma Gardiner and they have two children Pat (Mrs. Ron Geffery of Midland) and Larry of Owen Sound who married Merry McDonough. Larry and Merry have one son David, who is the only great grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whalen.

Just prior to Mr. Whalen's hiring with Cotten's as stage driver Frank Thompson not only drove the horses but he owned the chuck wagon used on this route. Joe, Bill and Ab Carnahan, Snider Price and Tom Smith were other drivers who changed their horses at Woodford hotel mid way between Owen Sound and Meaford. George Johnson formerly of Bognor succeeded Mr. Whalen as stage driver.

THE RURAL POSTMAN

In the cold and blustery weather
When the frost is on the rail,
Would you love to face a blizzard
With a half a ton of mail?
In the biting blizzard weather
When the snow comes to your knees,
Would you love to fish for pennies
While your feet and fingers freeze
When the gleaming snow is drifted
Underneath a foot of sleet,
Would you love to have the chilblains
In your elbows and your feet?
When outdoors the wind is whistling
And the air is full of snow,
Would you love to have a flivver
And the blamed thing wouldn't go;
Yes I'd love the good old fireside,
Sipping coffee from a pail;
But I have to buck the snowdrifts
'Cause the farmers want their mail.
I don't mind the frozen snowdrifts
When my knees are stiff with cramps,
If you keep the blooming pennies,
Buy a quarter's worth of stamps
I get snow mixed in my whiskers
And I get it in my socks;
But it never hurts my feelings
Like those pennies in the box!

Author Unknown

CHAPTER 15
INNS - HOTELS - TAVERNS

BALACLAVA INN

The first Inn or Hotel was kept by Elijah Moulton at the roadside on Lot 4, Concession B. John Hill, Sr., bought this early public house about 1870 and carried on until it closed.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER HOTELS

In 1889, John Bothwell bought the Mander's Hotel property on the south east corner of his 200 acre farm, demolished the frame building and built a 40'x60' brick hotel.

This building had an 8' stone basement 18" thick and two storeys solid brick walls, three bricks thick. As well as being used as a hotel and tavern it was also a community hall and meeting place for the Sydenham Township Council. There were eleven guest rooms upstairs, while downstairs there was a dining room, a kitchen, a public room, used by the community for various gatherings and of course the bar room. John Middlebro, an Owen Sound mason and bricklayer built this hotel for Mr. Bothwell.

Across the highway to the south there was a shed which held the horses and gave this necessary accommodation to the travellers of that long ago era.

After local option came into effect this building housed a dairy and later a store and gas station operated by Mr. Wm. Ormiston who had purchased the building around 1920. He was assisted by his brother, Lockhart. This hotel known to some as Ormiston's Hall could have told an interesting story of the many dances, showers, meetings and Christmas Concerts held inside its walls, filling a need in the community. The building was burned in 1955. It had been taken over from Mr. Ormiston by the Provincial Highway and while it was being demolished for highway purposes a fire completely destroyed the remaining structure.

HATTON HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatton bought property in 1865, on the north and south sides of Highway 26 and on the west side of the Tenth Line of Sydenham Township. This corner was named Hatton's Corner and was also the city limits of Owen Sound, the highway known as St. Vincent Street (this name is still to be found on the side of the building). A board sidewalk was on the south side of the highway from Hatton Hall into town.

The Hattons built a large hotel on the southwest corner and also a barn. On the north side of the highway another barn and driving shed were built to accommodate the horses of the customers coming

HATTON BUILDINGS

to this licensed establishment. The latter building was dismantled in 1946-47 and the timber which was still in excellent condition, was used in the building of the home and garage of Mr. Robert Hurley (whose mother was a Hatton) and Mrs. Hurley. The Hurleys have two children, Dr. Morrison Hurley, Montreal, and Anne, Mrs. Ronald Prickett, of London.

The hotel was built of bricks manufactured by Benjamin Pyette and Arthur Scott on the Dougal Spence farm, Lot 21, Concession 10, near a small creek now known as Telfer Creek. It contained ten bedrooms, kitchen, living and dining rooms and a bar room, where liquor was sold until the vote for local option January 1, 1906, thus closing the bar May 1st of the same year.

The Hattons had a family of ten children, none ever marrying and each one dying in the old home. The last member of the family, Robert, died in 1946, well over 80 years of age. The property was sold through the estate to Mrs. G. L. Parsons, of Goderich, who sold the barn and farm land to Robert Walter and just kept the hotel and a couple of acres. Mrs. Parsons completely modernized the hotel and it was a lovely country home where she and one of her sons and family lived.

Hatton Hall, as named by Mrs. Parsons, who carried on a small catering business here

In the year 1955, Mrs. Parsons sold the property to Messrs. William and Lockart Ormiston, who erected gas pumps and used it as a service station. After William's death, Lockart sold to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Vermilyea, of Owen Sound, in February, 1957. Vermilyeas still operate the service station, have made more improvements to the home and carry on a very popular catering service.

Hatton's Corner ceased to be the city limits in August, 1857, when the town of Owen Sound was organized by an Act of Parliament. On January 1, 1967, the city of Owen Sound annexed the properties on the north side of Highway 26 and 200 feet on the east side of the Tenth Line. The south side of Highway 26 including Hatton Hall remains in the township and it is here that the Council hold their meetings each month, as also does the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute.

HOATH HEAD TAVERN

A tavern was built about 1865 by Lewis Shannon on Lot 6, Concession 9, where William Tottenham now lives. In 1866 Michael Dealy bought the farm and operated the tavern. Sheds were built near the road and cattle sales were held there.

In this hotel a man by the name of Duncan McArthur choked to death on a piece of meat.

LEITH HOTELS AND TAVERNS

The first tavern was erected about 150 yards north east of the mill on the Leith Walk on the left side of the road, next to the Miss Rutherford house. This building was large and well built and withstood the ravages of the years very successfully. One of its early features was a large bar in the front facing the Leith Walk with a storage room for beer. This hotel was a very busy one in the early days with activity on both sides of the bar. The hotel was called a necessity for the accommodation of the farmers waiting for their grists. It is believed that it was built about 1850 and only torn down in 1962. A new family residence now stands on this location.

Mr. Charles Kemp came to Leith in 1891 and occupied this building and was still a resident there in 1924. Rev. and Mrs. Orr (a daughter of Mr. Kemp) owned the building and used it as a summer home until shortly before it was demolished.

The first hotel keeper was James Burr, who came from Elora. Royal Moulton was the inn keeper at the Leith Hotel in 1865.

Just east of this first hotel in the village and distant about 30 yards stood another large one storey log tavern, first built for and occupied by Mr. William Glen. It was a rambling building and said to be very roomy and convenient. This hotel's existence was short lived as it was torn down about 1884, only about 34 years after its erection, to provide fuel for a brick kiln. Its large stable also of homely log construction which stood directly opposite it on the Princess Street was torn down for the same purpose.

WOODFORD HOTELS

The first known of the Woodford hotel, situated on part of Lot 3 and part of Lot 4, Concession 1, North Centre Road, Sydenham Township, was when the deed was recorded in September, 1883, when it was sold by Mr. and Mrs. James Lemon to Robert Gordon. Mr. Gordon owned it until 1887 when it reverted back to John Lemon, who in turn sold it to Margaret Lemon for the sum of $1.00 in the year 1896.

During these years with the open bar an attraction and accommodation for dining and lodging it was a successful operation. The building consisted of a ballroom on the third floor where many parties and dances were enjoyed. The second floor had six bedrooms in the main building and two over the back storeroom and these were usually all occupied. The main floor consisted of a ladies' sitting room, a dining room on the east side with a centre hall and men's sitting room and bar back of it, a washroom off the bar on the west side, with a large kitchen and pantry to the north, with a storeroom at the back.

To the west of the hotel there was a large shed for horses to be tied, with a manger running the full length of it where feed was placed for the horses, and a water trough with running water the year round, at the corner of a large platform which extended across the south and west of the hotel. There was a barn to the west of the shed which was large enough to house fifteen to twenty horses with a loft above for feed. It was here that the stage horses were exchanged midway from Owen Sound to Meaford for a good many years. Some of the hostlers were John McDonald, George Smith and Michael Traynor. Mr McDonald met with an unfortunate accident which caused his death when employed here. In later years a blacksmith shop was operated in part of the barn.

Some of the proprietors were Mr Craven, Mr Chiswell and Mr and Mrs Wm Dixon and family who lived here for a number of years and are well remembered by a number of local people.

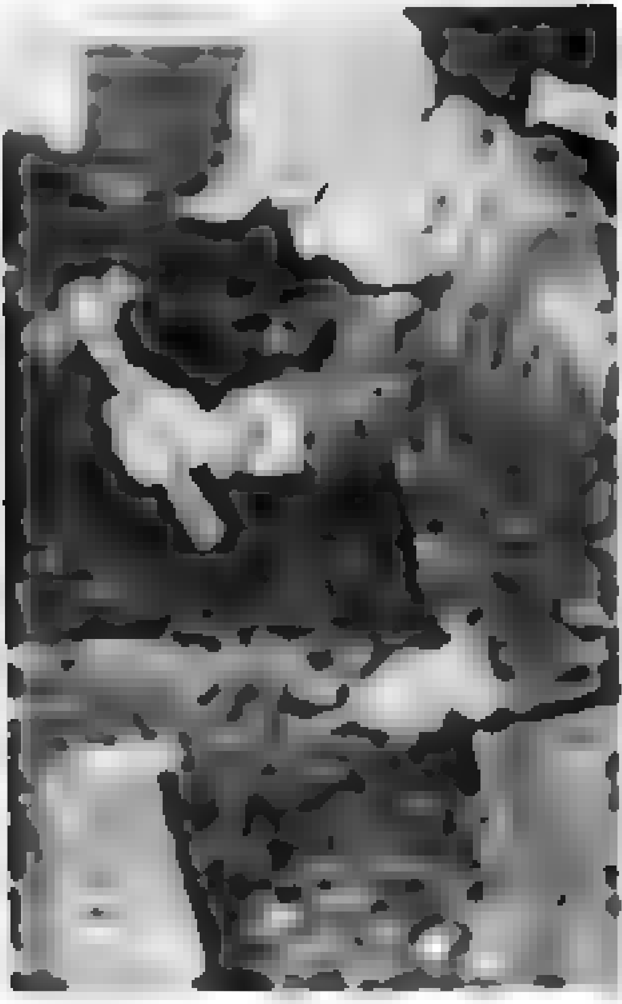
With the advent of Local Option, around 1906 the business deteriorated. For a few years with the operation of Seaman's sawmill boarders were accommodated here, also the stage horses were kept. The Dixon family moved to the west in 1913. Mr and Mrs Allan Hartley were the next to operate the hotel staying for two or three years. Mr and Mrs Arthur McKay and son Arnold were the next tenants moving here in 1922. During their stay the ballroom was a popular place for dancing enjoyment. They operated gas pumps, garage, snack bar and blacksmith shop, leaving in 1926.

All these years the property had been owned by the Lemon family and was sold to Mr Alexander Irwin in 1926, who had it in his possession until 1932, only living in it a short time. It came into the ownership of Charles, James and George Shields in 1932 with Mr George Shields becoming owner in 1934 and retaining possession until 1945 when it was purchased by Oliver and Grace Martin, who had been living here since 1928 and where their family of six children were reared. After the death of Mr Martin in 1961, Mrs Martin continued to make this her home until it was sold in 1965 to Mr Edgar Taylor of Owen Sound. Since then to the present time it has been vacant.

Woodford's other hotel was located on the south west corner of the Blind Line and Highway 26. This hotel was kept by John Hill and was moved to Owen Sound around 1955 and is used as a private residence.

CHAPTER 16 BLACKSMITH SHOPS

[illegible] town, or country cross roads



JOHN LOURIE SHAPES A CHERRY RED SHOE TIP

To work hot iron a blacksmith must be able to accurately judge its temperature by its color. After the shoe has been shaped it must be reheated then doused in cold water at an exact temperature to give it the proper temper.

ANNAN BLACKSMITH SHOP

The blacksmith shop was located beside the home now owned by Mr. Lou Somers. The building consisted of three sections, which housed the machinery, drills, etc. and the three forges (pumped by hand, the bellows system) in the first section, next was a lean-to for storing coal, and directly behind the main shop was the shoeing shed. This shed was separate from where the forges were located to make it cooler for the horses. The stable was behind the shoeing shed and here the blacksmith kept his own horses and above was a loft where the hay was stored.

Outside the shoeing shed were scales which were used to weigh anything and everything in the community.

Charlie Lemon, who was the blacksmith for many years learned his trade at McKinley's blacksmith shop in Bognor and started up business for himself in Annan. He employed two men at all times. Several men learned the blacksmith trade here.

Bob Scott kept a tinsmith shop at the back for a number of years.

Others who carried on a blacksmith business in this location were J. P. Telford, who built the stone house and buildings for the blacksmith trade about 1858. After Mr. Lemon's retirement the Alfred Pusey's and William Bell carried on the business. About 1924 James Leflar bought the business and carried on the trade until about 1928 when he moved to a farm at the south side of the village of Annan and built a blacksmith shop next to the cemetery. This business was closed in the 1940's when motor cars and tractors followed the horse and wagon.

BALACLAVA BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Duncan Cameron operated a blacksmith shop around the north west corner of Lot 3 Concession C in the early days of Balaclava He was followed by Elijah Cross, George Johnstone and Wash. Moulton

A blacksmith shop was built on the north west corner of Lot 8 Concession C. Some of the operators were George Johnstone, Mr Hoath. W Chas. Brown in 1913 followed by John Lourie Jr in the early 1920 s.

Mr George Johnstone built a small shop at the roadside on his farm, Lot 11 Concession C and carried on his trade there for a few years.

BOGNOR BLACKSMITH SHOPS

As two mills had been established in Sydenham Mills, which was the former name of Bognor it is possible there could have been a blacksmith shop Two names have been mentioned as blacksmiths. John Glenn and Charles Lemon, but no dates seem available as to when and where they had a shop

Mr William McKinley erected a shop on the west side of King Street near J M Thomson s General Store and the Town Hall around 1888 Along with the shoeing of horses, Mr McKinley made the metal parts for the carriage shop run by Mr John A McPherson which was beside the present day Keeling residence They turned out wagons, democrats, sleighs. buggies. cutters, etc. needed for business and travel in the area Mr McPherson also made coffins. Mr McKinley s shop was burned down and another shop was built on the same posts in 1890

Several men learned the trade with Mr McKinley Mr J Moffatt Mr Robbins and a Mr Fisher from England Mr Fisher lived over the blacksmith shop with his wife and daughter Many tea meetings and oyster suppers were held over the shop. which had an outside staircase Matthew Moffatt also worked several years with Mr McKinley

A second blacksmith shop was operated for a short time by Mr Watson near the present sports field

Another well known village smithy and horse shoer was Jim Campbell Sam Hawthorne assisted Mr Campbell and boarded with the McPhersons across the road Around 1900 a horse could be shod with four new shoes for $1.00

Mr McKinney rented his shop to Mr Jasper, who lived in the house which is now Harry Edmund's General Store and Post Office After Mr Jasper left the shop was rented to Mr Davis for a short time

In 1919 after service in the army overseas, Mr Noble McGirr rented Mr McKinney's shop and later bought it and ran it until the disastrous fire July 6, 1957 which burned down the blacksmith shop, general store, barn, residence and Bognor Hall

Mr Noble McGirr is still residing in Bognor and tells how the tires were made for the wagon wheels. He had to rise at daybreak and work before breakfast and then again after supper and into the evening so as not to interfere with the shoeing of horses during the day time Hemlock bark made the best fire to heat the iron Some trees used to grow up near the Rock and when they were used up slabs from the mill were used However, the slabs needed very careful attention as the fire gave off sparks and had to be built outside with buckets of water handy As iron swells when hot, the tires had to be carefully measured and welded so that when the iron cooled and shrank it would fit the wheel exactly

The village must seem very quiet to the residents who can recall the pleasant, clanging sound of the Blacksmith Shop

HOATH HEAD BLACKSMITH SHOP

The first blacksmith shop in this district was located on the corner of Lot 10 Concession 8 and was owned by Thomas McGuire from 1875-77 Later James Fisher had a blacksmith shop there Then he moved to a store and blacksmith shop built by James Reoch on Lot 9 Concession 8 beside the school house Here he carried on his work until 1928 when he retired and the blacksmith shop was closed

Mrs. Fisher kept a small country store in the same building and in the days before rural mail delivery, the store and blacksmith shop were favorite meeting places, where the mail was picked up and the neighbourhood news enjoyed

LEITH BLACKSMITH SHOP

Messrs. James and Allan Ross built a house on Princes Street for Mr Peter Burr in 1855 A blacksmith shop was also erected beside the house It is believed that the anvil is still in existence

Mr Burr was a first class blacksmith and had a good trade Mr Sam Woods was blacksmith for two years. It is thought that the blacksmith shop closed about 1888.

SILCOTE BLACKSMITH SHOP

In the year 1890 a young man Joseph Ramsay purchased a half acre of land from the south east corner of Lot 29 in the 3rd Concession of Sydenham Township now known as Silcote Corner and erected a blacksmith shop from which he would derive a living in the future for he and his young bride Until a house could be built he and his wife had use of a house on a farm near by However at the birth of their first child the young wife gave her life and that of the child, but the young man with blacksmithing in his blood kept the wheels turning and the horses shod ready for travel on gravel roads

Many night by lantern light you could hear the anvil clang while he finished sharpening harrow teeth, set a tire, mended a broken cultivator or put a new reach in a wagon so the farmer could go about his daily task on the morrow A surplus of horse shoes could be seen hanging on the rafters as well as iron for sleigh runners needing repair

During the summer months with doors wide open the smithy could be seen hatless and sweating pumping the bellows to make red hot the horse shoe for shaping After a few tactful blows of the hammer the shoe still red hot was plunged into cold water before being applied to the hoof, from which arose a sizzling sound and odour of burnt hoof which still remains in the building today even though it is now used as an implement shed

Mr Ramsay was faithful to his work until his death in 1931 when the doors closed never to open as a blacksmith shop again

WOODFORD BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Around 1890, two men William Croft and Roland McReynolds, owned and operated the blacksmith shop on the south side of the road opposite the store owned by R P Williams. The house Mrs Girdler lives in belonged with the shop A few years later Cyril

Richmond bought the shop and he and his wife and three little girls lived in the house. Several years later the Richmonds sold to Mr. Jack Stott. He operated the shop for a few years, then sold to Mr. Fred McCullough. He and his wife and young son lived in that house for a few years, then moved to Rocklyn. In the early 1900's Mr. Robert Long bought the property now owned by Welburn Laycock. He and his daughter and son lived in a red house which stood where the house built by Chas. Brown now is located. There was a small barn north of the house and Mr. Long operated a blacksmith shop business there. He married Mrs. John McDonald and a few years later purchased the farm on Lot 2 Concession 2 now owned by Robert Best and he did blacksmithing there as long as he was able.

Mr. Duncan Sampson had a blacksmith shop in a shed or barn on the hill, midway between the old hotel and the present Woodford store, going up to Woodford. Mr. Sampson only stayed a short time.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

(Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett)

Beneath the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands
Is now a tale of yesteryear
Written by unknown hands
But this, a tale, is of today,
The blacksmith shop is gone
The smith himself has passed away,
The old tree stands alone

The zephyrs whispering in its leaves
Tells of the days gone by,
Methinks I hear the anvil ring,
And see the bright sparks fly,
But the tree itself with branches wide
Stands out so strong and true,

Its feet deep planted in the soil,
Its head in Heaven's blue

When Autumn winds come racing by
And sends the bright leaves down,
The frost then cracks the chestnut burrs,
And nuts fall on the ground.
Now through the winter's storms they lie
Deep down in rich brown earth
Till spring sun, warm, on waking soil,
Brings tiny new trees forth

So spring time comes and soft green mists
Spread o'er its branches wide,
Like drifts of foam, its blossoms white
Are like a blushing bride
The birds again its branches throng,
The tame bees buzz and hum,
And sigh, old things have passed away,
All things have new become

All old things that have passed away
Are things produced by man
But new things that abide and stay
Are works of the Master's hand
Why then sigh for past and gone,
The present is bright and true.
For they are naught but old things past
And behold! All things are new

CHAPTER 17 GENERAL STORES

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ANNAN

The first place of business in the village that was to be eventually given the name of Annan was a post office and store erected by Mr VanWyck and Mr McKinnon. This was a large roughcast two storey house which stood directly opposite the school on the road leading to Leith and facing the Lakeshore Line It was built of hewed barn timber frame and was a substantial building In the part of the house next to the road to Leith was the hotel, kept by Mr VanWyck At this time the name of the centre or village was Van Wyck's Corner

The next storekeepers after McKinnon were Rixon and Lemon who did business there for a few years. William Speedie was next in succession as a general storekeeper in the same location. He later moved farther north and built a store and a post office for himself

The Ross Bros. (David and Hugh) kept store in the VanWyck building before they moved to the present store site. Other occupants of this first, large old building were Logans, Bryons and Tompkins Another resident and business man was Charles Skinner, who had a butchering business there for awhile Mr Geddes bought it and tore it down and built the present residence where Charles McPhatter now lives

This place of business at one time was given the name of the White Duck and over the years as the roads became more passable, the hotel business ended and a new era began with the motor car In 1928 James Dickson and his bride came to reside on the Geddes property Mr Dickson opened a garage business in what had been the old stable which was part of the hotel property He repaired cars, sold cars and supplied gas and free air to a growing number of customers

To show the progress of time it was in the early 1940's that Mr Dickson, along with several others in the village began snowplowing the road from Annan to Highway 26. Thus, in less than one hundred years, what had been a solid untracked forest, was now a farming community with a gravel road which was more or less passable by car in the winter

Other owners of this garage business begun by James Dickson, were Kenneth Galbraith and John Clifford also several other partners In 1954 J Clifford sold the property to Kenneth Spence and the garage was not operated until May 1955, when Charles McPhatter purchased it

Today on the site of the first business place in Annan, stands a modern dwelling a new and modern three bay garage and the old stable, later garage, still stands as a storage place

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The second place of business was a large frame two storey building opposite the VanWyck hotel on the Lakeshore Line Here Thomas Vickers kept a store also ran a cheese factory This building also was a hotel and was called the Grey Duck At one time a family of Campbells ran a shoemaking and repairing establishment there It also served as a residence for a number of years for other people and after being vacant for some time, mysteriously burned one night at midnight

The other store and post office in Annan were those erected by William Speedie at the north end of the village and for a number of years the village went under the name of Speedie or Speedieville Other resident owners of this building were Sibbald and Mr Joe Morris and the present owner, Mr Wm. Riddell

On the lot between the Speedie post office and the school a stone cottage was built by James Davidson and in the barn at the back of the lot, he carried on a carpentry business along with Robert Clark This property is now owned by Delbert Curtis.

J. Robinson had lived in a house next to the present church and was a weaver.

At one time there was a large brick house north of the Speedie store which was built by Dr. Alan Sloane about the year 1865, which was destroyed by fire in the middle nineties. He replaced it and that building was used by Doctor William McDonald from the turn of the century until about 1920. The large old house stood empty for a number of years and was eventually torn down and the brick used to build the fine home now owned by Clement Reilly.

Another building of note in Annan was the old Drill Shed which stood across the road from where the present hall stands. The date of erection of this building is unknown but an account of the drilling of men in 1862 and the name of the company was Leith Company, which afterwards gazetted as Number Three Company, Thirty First Battalion of Grey County. These men served bravely in the Fenian Raids of 1866. The Drill Shed served as a shelter on a number of occasions for such events as school parades. It too met its fate by fire one Sunday at noon during a church service.

Another place of business was built across the street and is the present store. This frame building was built by the Telford Bros., James and William, and rented to the Ross Bros. David and Hugh, who had been in the VanWyck building. Later another Ross firm in the persons of James Ross and Sons succeeded in line and did business until 1888. Following them, we have the names of Hill and McConnell as storekeepers. The land upon which the present Annan store stands was taken from the Crown by John Hutton in 1841. The land for the store was bought by the Telford Bros. and a frame building placed on it. The next storekeeper after the McConnell gentleman was Tom Edmonstone, who also became the postmaster on January 1, 1899. It was in this time that the post office was brought into the store. The next owner was Ted Wonch, who in turn sold it to Roy Loftus. With the coming of the motor car the store boasted the modern feature of gas pumps installed in early August 1924. In 1940 the store changed owners again with George Scarrow becoming the proprietor, succeeded by Elgin Bye.

During the years in which Elgin Bye was storekeeper and postmaster the store was up-dated, hydro installed and a feed business carried on as well. The next owners were Everett Johnsons in 1946 until within the next year when Mr. Gordon MacPhatter took over. The business changed hands again in 1948 and the present owner, Earl Sampson, took possession. Within the last few years the outside of the store has been recovered, the inside remodelled to a self service type of store and along with numerous modern refrigeration units and an oil furnace has the appearance of a modern store. The owners also have two bus routes to transport children to the Owen Sound Collegiate and West Hill Secondary School. They also conveyed the public school children from Balaclava and Briar Hill to Leith prior to the opening of the new Central School in 1967.

Other lines of business which have been housed in this building along with the store and post office have been a tailorshop run in conjunction with the store when the Ross family was there. Several women's names have been mentioned as being seamstresses in this establishment.

During the years that the Ross Bros. kept the store, a millinery shop was operated by Miss Katie Hill, who later married W. T. Thomson and they ran a tailor shop in Owen Sound.

In the 1920's a chiropractor opened a practice there for several years, the man's name being Dr. Frank Lipsett.

The manse for the Annan Church was built directly opposite the present church. The frame building was erected in 1882 at a cost of one hundred and sixty-five pounds, fifteen shillings. This building too succumbed to flames in the 1920's. A very attractive brick home was built on this site in the 1930's and was the home of Mr. Thomas Armstrong and his wife for a number of years and the present owner is G. McInnis.

Another building whose date of existence cannot be definitely ascertained was the Grange Hall which stood between the present store and the home of Everett Johnson. It was the scene of many lively political meetings and served as a community hall until the present one was built in 1915. The old Grange Hall stood empty for a number of years and finally was torn down and moved away to serve another purpose.

At one time there was a residence north of the present store and occupied by a Mr. MacArthur and his family. From a shed on the property he carried on a carpentry business for a time. Later this building was moved down to the farm of Charles McArthur along with another building that had stood where the present garage is now. This latter building had done duty as a small blacksmith shop at one time.

The present home of Earl Bumstead had served as a home for several doctors namely Dr. Thompson and Dr. Early who used the small building at the back as an office. Dr. Early had lived at Annan from 1889 until 1895. Others who had lived in the house were John Scott and Alexanders, and the Frank Bassingthwaites bought it in 1934 and it was sold by the estate to Mr. Bumstead in 1964.

The present manse that is situated on the brow of the hill overlooking the village of Leith, at the west end of the village of Annan.

was built by Robert Clark and bought by the Annan congregation for a manse in 1889, and Dr. J. B. Fraser and his family were the first to reside in it as church property.

The home of Mr. Lou Somers is already written up so far as the history of the blacksmith business is concerned. The house itself was built in 1858 by the Telfords. The iron fence which is across the front was made in the blacksmith shop which was operated on the property.

ANNAN

The following lines were written by Father C. Collins, C. S. B., after he left the community and were sent back to a friend, Mr. Clem Slattery.

Annan, lovely Annan, sequestered, quaint and fair
How I love that peaceful hamlet for some friends are living there
'Tis not the upland pastures with their droves of fattening kine
Nor the groves of spruce and hemlock or balsam, birch and pine
All picturesque, attracting with a grandeur passing fair
'Tis more than this and better some friends are living there

'Tis not the sparkling waters of the Bay that lies nearby
Nor the brilliant sunshine gladdening the face of earth and sky
'Tis the charm of loyal friendship that weans the heart from care.
Oh, Annan, how I love thee, for some dearest friends are there

'Tis not the fruitlands glowing in their wealth of treasure sweet
Nor the staunch and well built dwellings where love and friendship greet.
'Tis something more entrancing, more ennobling and rare
'Tis romance lovely Annan, my friends are living there

'Tis not the gorgeous landscape with ermine-clothed plain
Festooned with wondrous garlands by hedge and bush and lane
Or heaped with mounting snowdrifts reflecting sunlight's glare.
'Tis more than these, dear Annan my friends are living there.

BALACLAVA

Several stores have operated in the Balaclava area. The village was first situated on the Lake Shore Line, on Lot 3, Concession B

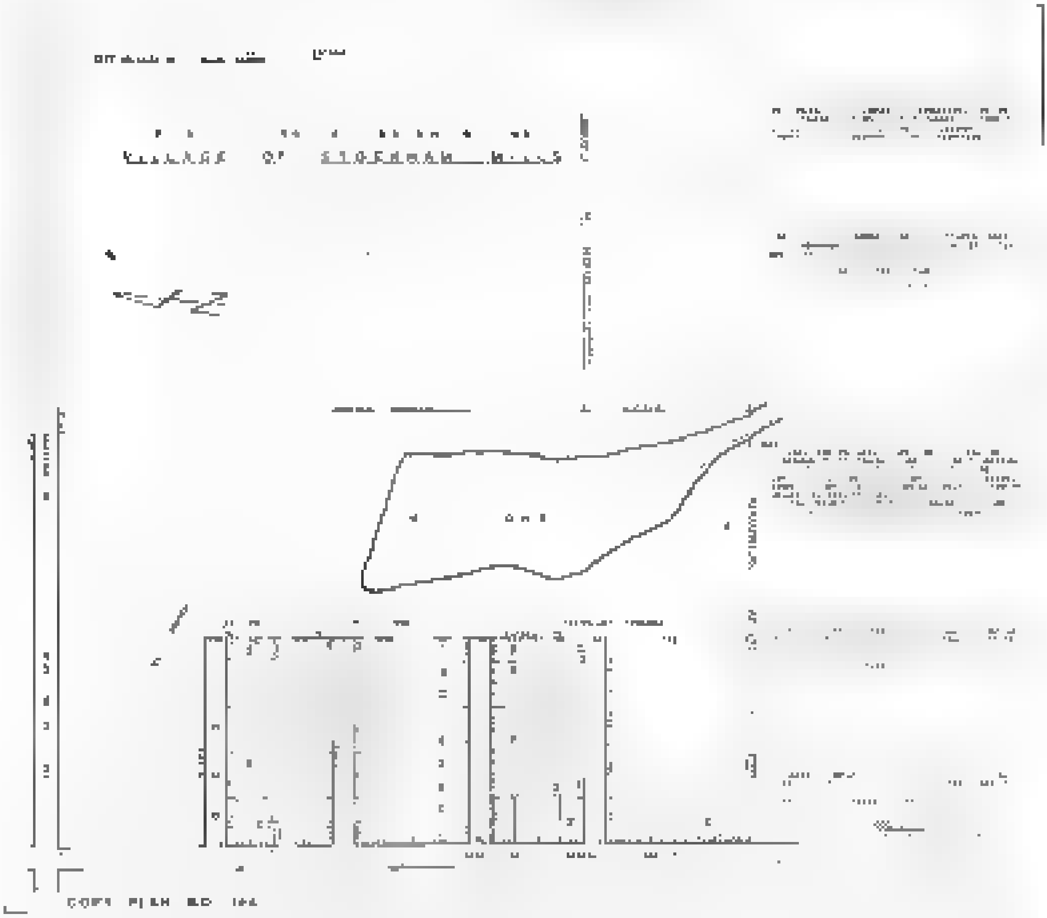
and on Lot 4, Concession C at the road leading to Johnson Harbour. It appears that the first General Merchant was John Kergan, who kept groceries, dry goods, etc. for sale. Later Harry Hunt kept store and the Post Office in 1880. One brick and stone building is still standing, which was built in 1875. A Mr. Leflar, Mr. Yates, Mr. David Dodge followed with Mr. George Howitt being the last store keeper in the village at this location.

Gradually the village moved south west to the corner at the Second Line of Sydenham. Mr. John Watson opened store in his frame home about 1900. Mr. Watson later kept the Post Office, giving this up in 1929. Mr. W. C. (Charles) Brown came to Balaclava to operate a blacksmith shop on the corner and started a store in his stone residence and later built the large brick store on the Lake Shore road in 1919. Mr. James Rouse took over this store in 1925 and Mr. Cerwood White in 1928. Mr. White had a good general store and also a trucking business. With the taking over of the Tank Range in 1942, this business was badly cut, with so many customers moving to other parts. Mr. White sold his store to Mr. Norman Lee in 1945 and Mr. Lee sold to Mr. Ernie Pitman in 1948. Mr. Herb Dickson took over in 1949 and kept store and Post Office until the Post Office was closed in 1961. This store remained closed until Mr. Bruce Keul opened it in 1965 for summer trade only.

BOGNOR

There was a time when the country store was more or less the centre of the community. The girls and women met to post or receive mail and to make their grocery purchases, when a greeting or friendly chat was enjoyed. The boys and men took possession in the evenings when everything from "dollars to doughnuts" was freely and exhaustingly discussed.

It would be possible to manage without the store at the corner in this advanced age, for the motor car brings you to the city in half



an hour, the telephone allows you to chat or make a business deal with a neighbour twenty rods or twenty miles away, and a twist of the dial brings the country or the world news to you as you sit comfortably in your home.

Mr. Ted Heming owned the first general store in Bognor at the corner of King and Main Streets in the early 1870's. At this time the village was called Sydenham Mills. He also ran a Post Office and because of the confusion caused by the name had the village renamed Bognor. Miss Essie Melatont, now Mrs. A. D. Giles, recalls being a clerk in this store, receiving $1.00 a week in wages (she boarded at home). Chewing gum was sold in the shape of a mouse with a long tail.

Mr. James N. Thomson had a store where the Community Centre Hall now stands. This was the former Temperance House. In 1888 when Mr. Thomson built a new store on part of Lot 6, Concession 3, and the dwelling on the north, on a quarter acre of land, the village store was an absolute necessity It supplied a man and his family with food dishes from which to eat it pots and pans in which to prepare it It clothed the mother, father and every member of the family from the skin out, and from the soles of their shoes to the crown of their hats or caps. It was not possible to buy furniture but many furnishings were to be had window blinds, curtains, glass, wall paper, paint, varnish and floor coverings Besides this it was the drug store, book store drygoods store and the notion counter for a hundred and one small articles such as needles, pins, thread. crochet cotton, elastic embroideries, laces, domes, hooks and eyes, buttons, etc

One daughter, Clara, and three sons, John, George and Alex were born and grew up in the Thomson store

Some years later the store was enlarged and in 1902 Heming store and Post Office were purchased and moved intact to rest beside the Thomson store This served many years as a storage room At one time a tailor Mr Slaney, and Dr Nixon and later Dr Henry had rooms over the store The entrance to these was gained by an outside stairway

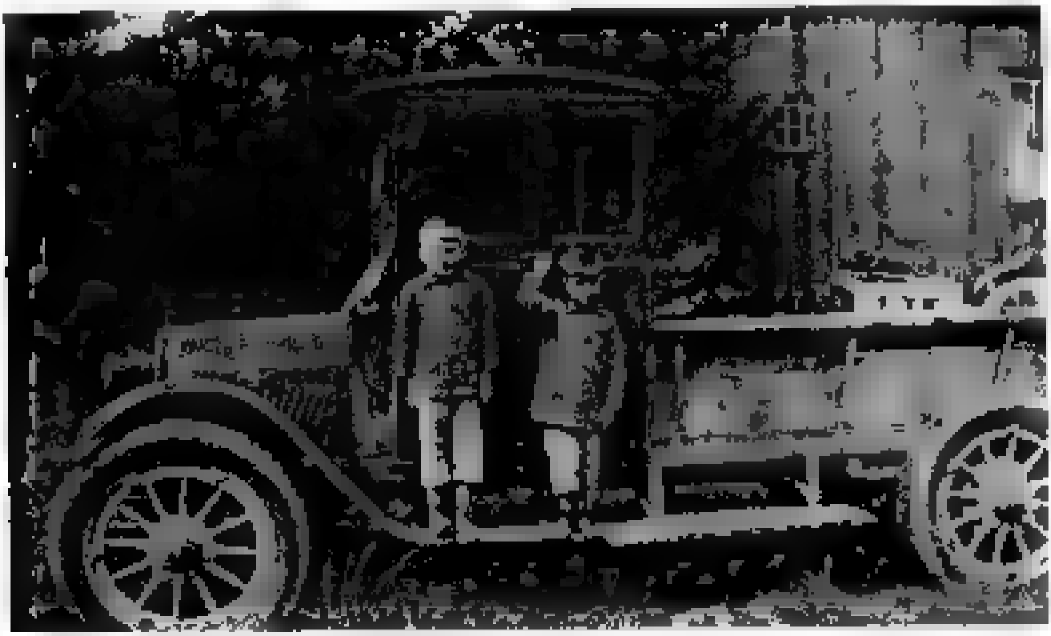
Much of the trade in early days consisted in exchanging eggs. fowl and dairy butter etc for goods. Mr Thomson always had a

good stable of horses and was able to take much of this fresh merchandise to Owen Sound supplying the lake vessels when they came to port.

The place had a fine row of Balsam trees along the fence and north side of the lot. The Community Hall rested in the shadow of these trees. The hall had been built a year previous to the store. The motor car's coming necessitated the installing of gas pumps and the selling of oils, greases and certain car repairs and accessories.

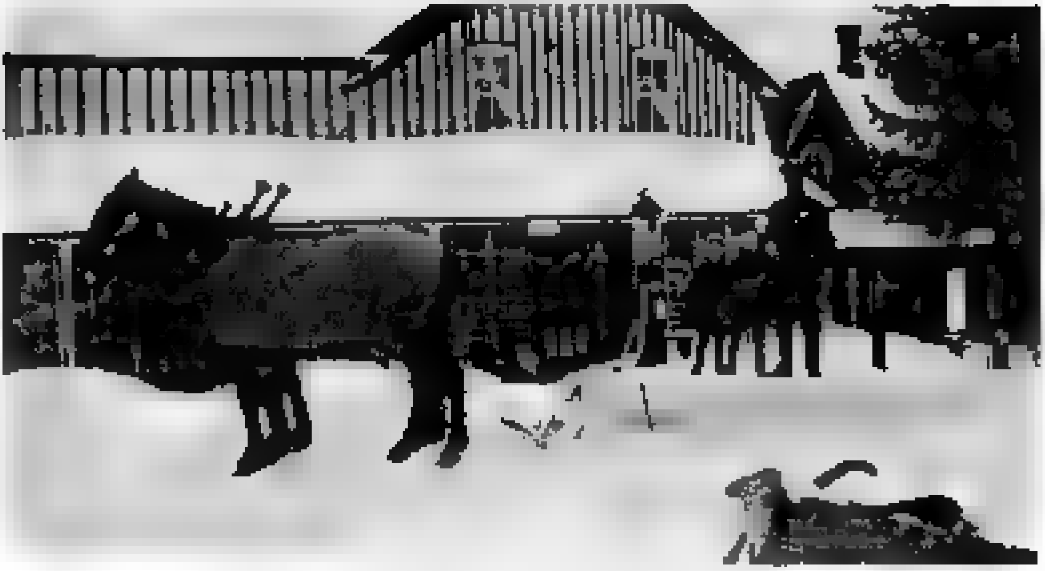
In 1934 Allan McPhatter purchased the store and Post Office and on January 1, 1935, he, his wife and two sons, Charles Wesley and Kenneth Allan, came there to reside. Two more children were born, Melva Muriel and William Malcolm.

The store has been lighted by coal oil lamps, gas Coleman Lamps which were installed in 1938, and then hydro electric. The goods from wholesale houses in Owen Sound have been conveyed by wagon, democrat, sleigh, truck, trailer and car.



McPhatter Boys Pose on Truck Running Board

In 1939, a sawdust burner was placed in the basement to heat the store and dwelling. It was the first of its kind in this part of the country. Locker storage vaults were installed in 1946 or '47 at a cost of between $3500 - $4000, built by Mr. Mac Gardner.



ALEX MORRISON HAULS ICE LOGS WITH TEAM
CHARLIE AND KEN McPHATTER GO ALONG

Ice, 20" - 24" thick, was cut in logs on the mill pond in 1936. Alex Morrison with his sturdy team hauled the ice blocks to McPhatter's General Store, for Ice Refrigeration and Ice Cream freezer usage.

In 1953, Tom Brown, with his wife and little son Tommy bought the store from Mr. McPhatter. The disastrous fire of July, 1957, destroyed the store along with Noble McGirr's blacksmith shop and the Community Hall.

On October 10, 1950, Glenn's Self Service Grocery store opened up shop on the east side of the street. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn and a daughter ran the store for two years.

For the next three years the store was taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Harron, who had four sons and a daughter.

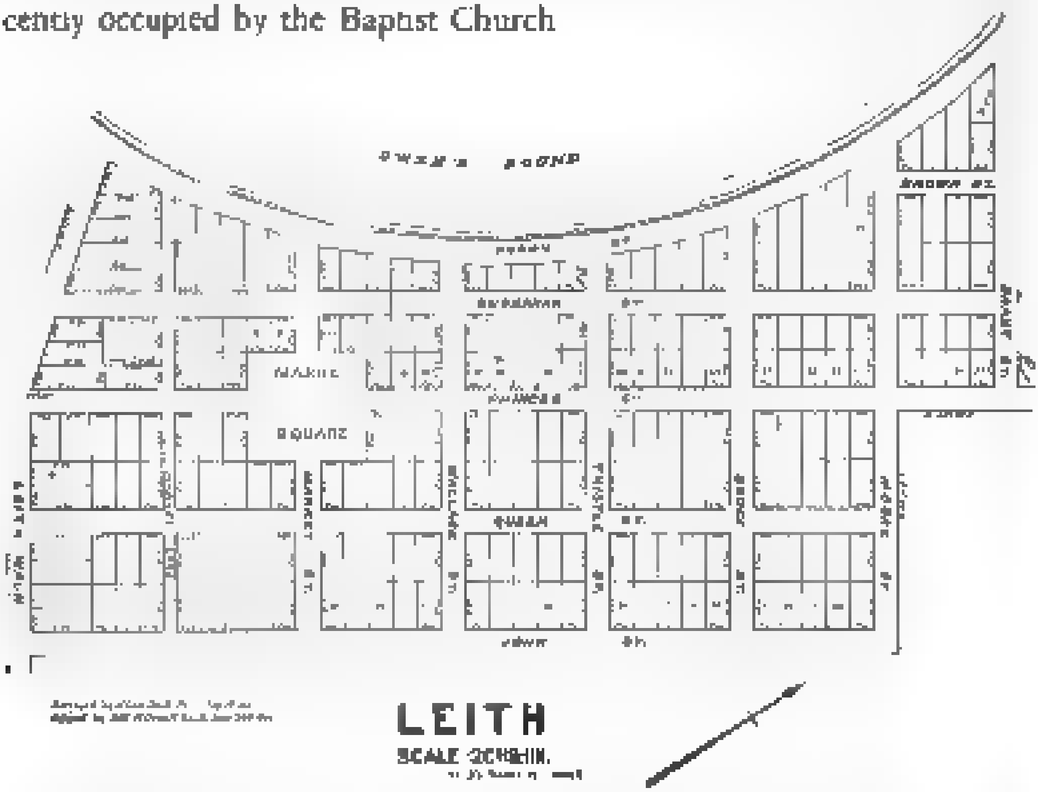
Mr. Harry Edmunds purchased the store and Post Office in October, 1957.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keeling and sons had gas pumps installed and besides selling gas, sold candies, tobacco and soft drinks. They were situated opposite the ball park. This business has been abandoned since the death of Mr. and Mrs. Keeling.

The only store in Bognor at present is Mr. Harry Edmund's Post Office and general store.

LEITH GENERAL STORES

Shortly after 1846, the Mill House was built and here the first store was operated. A gentleman named William Wylie was the first storekeeper. The Mill House was razed about 1875, but had not been used as a store for some years, as in 1853 Mr. Wylie had erected a store at the corner of Princess Street and Leith Walk with a store house at the back with the intervening space being occupied by his residence. The Wylie store and residence were burned one day in April 1888, while occupied by David Ross. This site was more recently occupied by the Baptist Church.



In 1854 a store and two storey house were built opposite Mr. Wylie's buildings for Mr. Peter Marshall. This latter site was covered by a residence of Oliver Cameron.

In 1855 James Ross, Sr. and his sons, James and Allan formed a partnership under the firm name of James Ross and Sons and rented the Marshall store for two and a half years. They carried on a general store business until late in 1857 when they bought out Mr.

Wylie and moved across the street. Here they continued in business until 1875. In one year in the early 70's they sold over $1000.00 worth of tobacco and if they sold other goods in proportion, it is evident that their turnover was considerable. The Marshall store was burned in the late summer of 1880, while it was empty. Some thought is given to the fact that it did not take fire accidentally. This building was a large high one, and big enough for a small boy to lose his way.

IN ABOVE PICTURE ARE ARTHUR CAMERON, MAIL CARRIER TOM GODFREY AND MISS HANNAH DAY, A MISSIONARY

In 1864 Mr. Arthur Cameron built a general store and residence on Leith Walk, just a little east of these first two stores. Mr. Cameron was named postmaster on April 5, 1875. A daughter, Miss Emma, and sons, Arthur Jr., Richard and G. Oliver and later his son, Clarence (Bub) operated this store and Post Office until the sale of it to Mr. William Fisher in September, 1948. The Camerons were in business here for about 84 years and for many years it was the solitary business in Leith. Its record is a unique one and it is doubted if it can be duplicated in Grey County. A Cameron never can yield.

This store was sold to Mr. Wm. V. Fisher in September 1948 and from him William Rust D'Eye purchased it in March 1949. Mr. D'Eye operated the store until 1958.

Directly across the road from the store had been a stable later converted to a garage and in 1949 Clarence Cameron was making cabinets, sash, doors, etc. in the basement. The Camerons sold their property including the house next door to Mr. Norman MacBarty. In 1954 he sold this two storey frame building, Mr. Cameron's work shop, to Mr. Rust D'Eye who converted it to a Snack Bar operated along with the general store.

In 1961 Mr. Rust D'Eye sold the store to Mr. Gordon MacPharter and the Snack Bar to Kenneth Spence who converted it to a house. The MacPharter's residence was not only living quarters, but Miss Lois Knaggs operated a hairdresser's shop in the front of the building and Mrs. Andrew Beattie had an antique room for a short period.

In 1965 Mrs. MacPharter sold her property to Miss Dorothy Butchart who operated an art gallery there for a time.

For some time a snack bar was operated at Paynter's Bay by Charles McIntosh and this was later moved to the site where the store is situated now. The Browns had it for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Knorr began operating the snack bar and small grocery store in 1954 and in January 1955 the Post Office was moved to the store and housed in this small cabin. The large modern grocery store was built in 1959 and a thriving business exists.

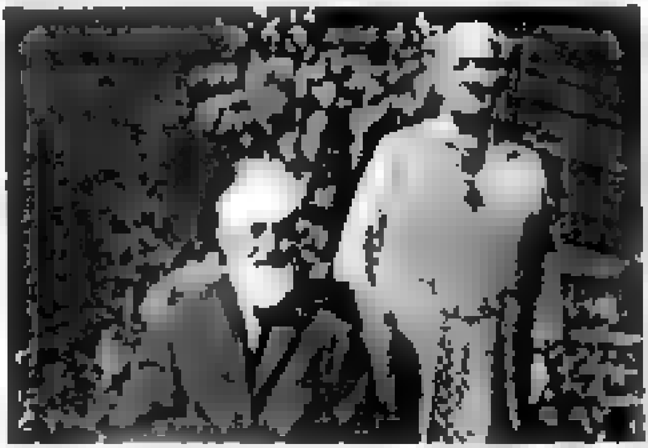
GENERAL STORES OF WOODFORD

Through the last hundred years or more Woodford had many different stores. There is very little known about the first one, but the first store of which there is knowledge was of log construction on the property where the old hotel now stands. In 1863 Robert Lemon used this building for a Post Office and it is not known whether he kept a store as well. In 1865 Mr. John Hill succeeded Mr. Lemon until 1867. His location was in an old hotel on the south west corner of the Blind Line where Les Laycock's house stood. In 1868 John Thomson, of Galt, bought this building and he kept the Post Office and store until 1910, about 58 years. He sold all kinds of merchandise including Derby hats and boots.

The store had two large windows which faced the east. There were wooden shutters which pulled around over the windows. They were shut at 5 p. m. when the Post Office was closed for the night.

When the buildings were torn down Will McCutcheon got the store, now the back part of Roy McCutcheon's house, Colin Spence, got the house, and Mr. M. W. Laycock took the barn to his farm. It is now part of Lloyd Laycock's barn. Mrs. Thomson died about 1895 and Mr. Thomson did little business after that time other than carrying on the Post Office.

In about 1882 Fred Thomson, a shoemaker, built a house where Mr. and Mrs. Perce Bowden live. He did shoemaking in the building, where Mr. Bowden has his garage office. He later built a piece on the east side and opened a store. He obtained the job as postmaster in 1910, when John Thomson died. Fred Thomson died in 1914 and his widow and daughter kept the store for two or three years and then sold it to Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROGERS

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Rogers carried on the operation of the store at Woodford for a few years and then sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hurlbut who bought it for their son William, who converted it into a garage.

Around about 1880 Mr. R. P. Williams kept a store below the rock at Woodford. Some people say it was located on the east side of the Band Line and others that it was on the west side. This store was burned down in the early 1890's and he built the new store on the hill which is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schicker.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stinson took over the store from Mr. Williams, who was Mrs. Stinson's father. John Stinson's lived in the house now owned by John Craig. After the death of Fred Thomson in 1914 they also acquired the Post Office.

This store was a typical General Store, where a little bit of everything was sold. Two counters ran the length of the shop and about halfway back there was a big wood stove with a lot of chairs grouped around it between the counters. Oh yes, we must not forget the spittoons! On your left hand as you went in the door were groceries with shelves on the wall. First came the patent medicines, then the canned goods and other groceries. At the back on the same side was small hardware, consisting of nails, bolts, hinges, barn forks, hay forks, shovels and hard to say what else. On the right hand side or the east side of the store were buttons, thread, yarn, pins and needles, some yard goods or clothes, men's ready to wear, overalls, caps, mitts and socks, also boots. Hanging overhead from the ceiling were pails, stable lanterns and what have you.

When Mr. Stinson took the position as postmaster, he arranged a small space on the west side of the store at the front to be used as the Post Office. The rural mail carriers sorted their mail at the back of the store. When Mr. and Mrs. Stinson's family grew up and left home, they sold the house, fixed the upstairs and two rooms on the east side of the store and built a room on the west side of the store and used these for living quarters.

After Mr. Stinson resigned in 1933 Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hurlbut bought the store and Post Office. They resided in the living quarters in the store. Mr. Hurlbut died in 1945 and Mrs. Hurlbut carried on until she sold the store in 1946 to Lloyd Garbutt and his wife, the former Alma Silverthorn. Gertrude Silverthorn assisted in the store and the Post Office. They also lived in the quarters behind the store. The hydro was installed replacing the old coal oil lamps and an oil burning space heater replaced the old wood stove.

In 1953 Mr. Garbutt sold the store to Gus Franks, who bought the grist mill also and they lived in the house belonging to the mill. His son, James and family lived in the apartment above the store. Mr. Franks only stayed a short while, until 1954, when he sold the store to Melville Snell. Mr. Snell and his family lived at the store, and when there they changed its interior. The living quarters were changed over and the Post Office moved to the back and east corner of the store, and the rural mail carriers sorted the mail there also. Mr. Snell stayed until 1956, when he sold the store to Leo Schicka, of Toronto. When Mr. Schickli had been here only a few days some young men came into the store, tied him up and robbed the store. Notwithstanding this poor welcome to the neighbourhood Mr. and Mrs. Schicka still remain there today in 1967.

Entering the store now, on the left side as you go in the door there is an ice cream freezer where ice cream and popsicles are kept. Along the wall there is a vegetable counter and rows of shelves right to the back of the store, which are filled with canned goods, tea, coffee, cereals and other items. In front of the shelves is a counter starting with a glass case filled with candy for which the children spend their pennies. At the end, running east and west is a cold meat counter. On the right hand side of the store is a soft drink cooler and a counter and behind it rows of shelves containing men's ready to wear and rubber boots, hardware, and lots of odds and ends. At the back is the Post Office and along the back wall are the patent medicine shelves which contain medicines not only for humans but animals as well The old stove has been removed and an oil furnace has been installed

Between the years 1935 to 1940 Mr and Mrs Mervin Morris had a small grocery store in the house now owned by Elgin Weppler Mr Morris also had a part time barber shop in this building as well

Through the years these general stores have been thriving places and many an evening the menfolk sat around the old stoves and talked and played cards.

ASSORTED WARES

General stores in the rural communities have always been centres of activity City visitors frequently dropped in to look the place over and see what was stocked One such queried a local storekeeper just after cars became plentiful on the highway in this fashion Have you anything in the shape of automobile tires?

"Yep," said the storekeeper Life-preservers. funeral wreaths, doughnuts, and rubber bands."

DO YOU REMEMBER

It was Good Friday March 21 1913. when a gentle rain was falling in the morning, but subsided by noon. whereupon the skies became ominous. Then all of a sudden over the hills and through the valleys, a devastating wind storm broke loose leveling standing timber in the woods. unroofing and damaging nearly half the barns, and topping chimneys in its wake The fury of the wind lifted sheets of water from the little ponds. The storm was general throughout this area, but blew itself out by evening.

It was about the turn of the century that Mrs John Miller, of Bognor sold a two and a half bushel grainbag full of dried apples to W J Woods of Woodford Mr Woods loaded the dried apples on top of a big sleighload of chop going home at night from the Bognor mill He lost the bag of apples with the name John Miller Jr printed on the grain bag The apples were never found.

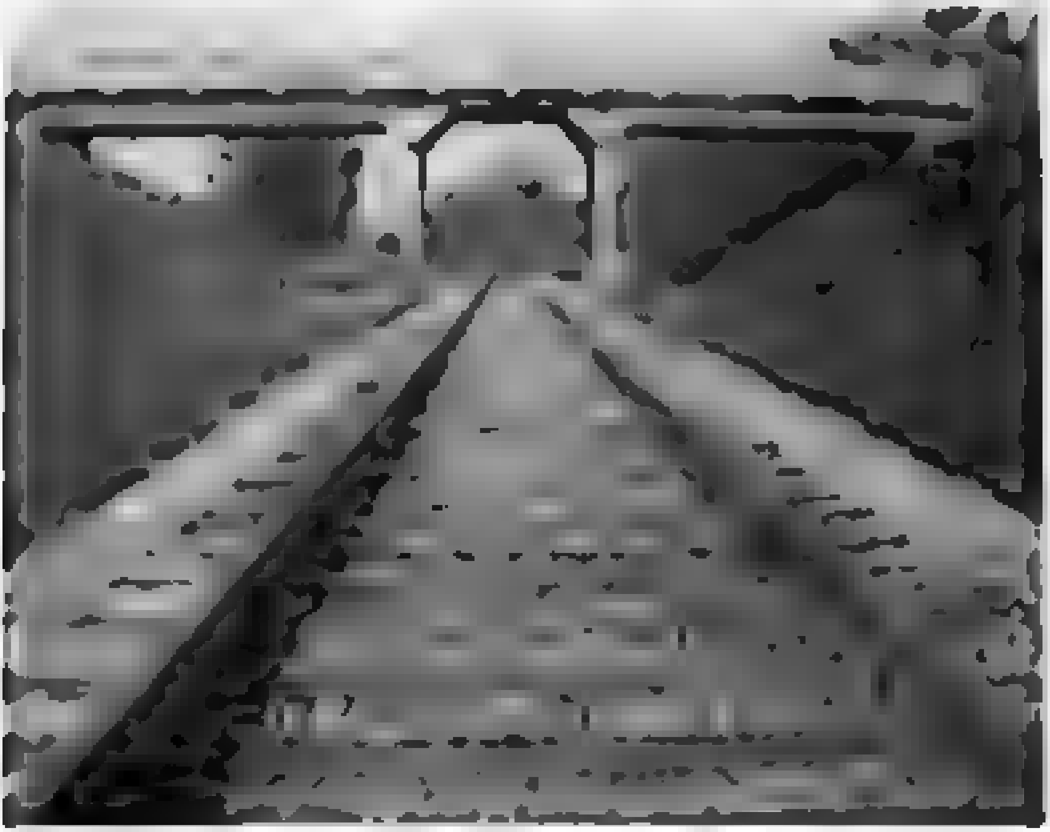
CHAPTER 18 BRIDGES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Owen Sound branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway "The Narrow Gauge" was formerly called the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and was chartered in 1868, built about 1870 and completed in 1873. It was run by the Grand Trunk for nearly two years (1882-84). It was then taken over by the Canadian Pacific by lease for a period of eighty nine years. Entering Grey County near the south-east corner at Dundalk, it follows the general line of Highway No. 10 through Proton Station, Flesherton, Markdale, Berkeley and Holland Centre to Chatsworth, then turns north entering the south west corner of Sydenham Township, running parallel to Highways 6 and 10, passing Rockford Station turning slightly to the east, crossing Highway No. 26 under the overhead bridge and forming a loop to the left entering Owen Sound from the north, traversing a distance of eleven miles in Sydenham Township. The County gave a bonus of $264,000 which was doubtless a deciding factor in bringing the railway to Owen Sound. The first train which steamed along the new line to the Georgian Bay terminus met with enthusiastic receptions at the various stations in the County and in the Capital a ball was held to celebrate its arrival.

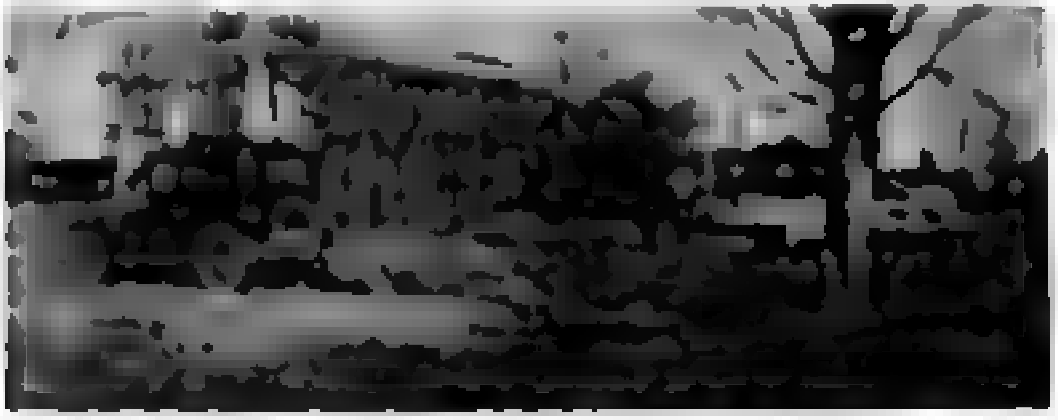
In honour of the first train on the C. P. R. "The Narrow Gauge" to Owen Sound, traversing Sydenham Township, Mr. Earl Leavens, of Annan, composed the following lines:

The tea kettle steamer on the front,
 The carriage in tow
The passengers got off and walked
 She went so awful slow



[illegible]

Above is shown [illegible] with the level crossing hazards



[illegible] R. train going under the forms

RAILWAY SURVEYS

Around the turn of the century the proposed Manitoulin and North Shore railway line was surveyed between Owen Sound and Meaford. One survey was made by way of Bognor and another was by the shore line in the northern end of the township. The project was to link Owen Sound with Manitoulin Island by way of the North Shore.

In 1912 a proposed electric railway line was surveyed from Markdale bypassing Walters Falls, skirting the Bognor mill pond to the east, making a junction south of W. J. Frizzell's's barn, one line going to Meaford, the other to Owen Sound.

Neither of these surveys was ever completed.

BRIDGES AT BOGNOR

In 1905 the old wooden bridge over the Big Head river north of Bognor was replaced by a new steel bridge. This steel bridge was replaced in 1960 by a cement arch bridge. When the new steel bridge was in course of erection the trestle work had been completed, but a long delay ensued waiting for the arrival of the steel. It was found necessary to place a walk two planks wide endways from each trestle.

Come Christmas season and the Sunday School children were practising for a concert. Those from the north had to cross the bridge to get to and from practice in the village. Once at coming home time, everyone was able to walk across the slippery way except Christina Moffatt, now Mrs. George Thomson, who expressed great displeasure at the prospect of being left alone. Does she remember William J. Miller walking back and carrying her over, under his arm, to safety?

PICTURESQUE BRIDGE AT LEITH

LOVELY SCENE AT LEITH

The new cement bridge at Leith was built in 1935 when the old one was dismantled.

This old bridge is still serving a useful purpose. When the new bridge was built the old one was taken to R[illegible] McKay's pasture farm, S. Lot 24, Concession 10, Sydenham, and is used there over Telfer's Creek.

The large storage shed seen in the background, at the north end of the bridge, is where cargo was unloaded from the boats and stored.

CHAPTER 19 PERSONALITIES

PERSONALITIES OF THE ANNAN AND LEITH COMMUNITIES

To choose outstanding personalities from a community one is torn between figures of the distant past and those of more recent times. Some family names are synonymous with each other. A clear example of this can be found in the names Day and Cameron. In the later part of the last century there was a saying common to the Leith territory that "You couldn't throw a stick without hitting a Cameron or a Day".

The Cameron family were noted for their postal service to the residents of Leith. From April 1875 when Arthur Cameron became postmaster until 1948, the mail was always handled by a member of the Cameron family and the seventy odd years, six members were postmasters.

To carry further the Day-Cameron family idea, Emma Cameron married Charles Peter Day and to the union was born four children, one who has served her church as a missionary in India was Mrs. Hannah Day Scott.

Another Day family that was well known and who have descendants living in the Annan community lived below the village a mile or so. One is reminded of the changes of life and the sense of faithfulness to an employer when the life of Thomas Day is recalled. The son of a pioneer family, he was employed on one farm for 63 years. Mr. Day was born in November 1861, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Day, early settlers in Sydenham township. The section of the township known as Daywood was called after his grandfather, Peter Day.

Thomas Day was known far and wide for his genial personality and his ability to sing and recite at community entertainments. A very industrious worker, he had a keen interest in the fine Jersey herd of his employer on the Aitken farm. The orchard was also a special concern of his, and his loyalty and devotion were unsurpassed.

When meditating on selfless devotion the image of the country Sawbones comes to mind. Many and varied would be the stories that could be told by doctors who came to minister in the Annan area. One of the first was Dr. Thompson, followed by Dr. Sloan, whose family was quite active in the life of the Annan United Church. Next was Dr. Early, whose wife was an active Annan Women's Institute worker. One of the more recent physicians was Dr. McDonald, members of whose family still reside in Owen Sound. The present doctor who resides at Annan, Dr. Whiteside, is an example of the change in times, as he is the administrator in charge of the Ontario Hospital on the outskirts of Owen Sound.

Outstanding families who have contributed and still continue to make their mark on the community are many, but perhaps one might be pardoned in choosing one or two as examples unique in several ways.

Thomas Rutherford, the first storekeeper in the village of Sydenham, now the city of Owen Sound, has several notable descendants. Mr. Rutherford came to live at Leith in 1847 and the farm is still in the family name. A grandson, Brigadier T. J. Rutherford, has made a meritorious military service to his country and following in his father's footsteps is Captain R. C. Rutherford, who has been cited for military valour and distinction.

A granddaughter of the first Mr. Rutherford is Miss Kate Rutherford, who has for a number of years served as a missionary in Africa. Her sisters Jessie, a teacher, died in 1941 and Margaret, who has both taught and nursed, now resides in Leith. The present resident on the family farm, Jaffrey Rutherford, has also made a name for himself as an O.A.C. graduate and excellent agriculturist.

Then there are family names which are no longer with us. These people have left a mark that is very evident even yet. The Ross

BRIG T T RUTHERFORD

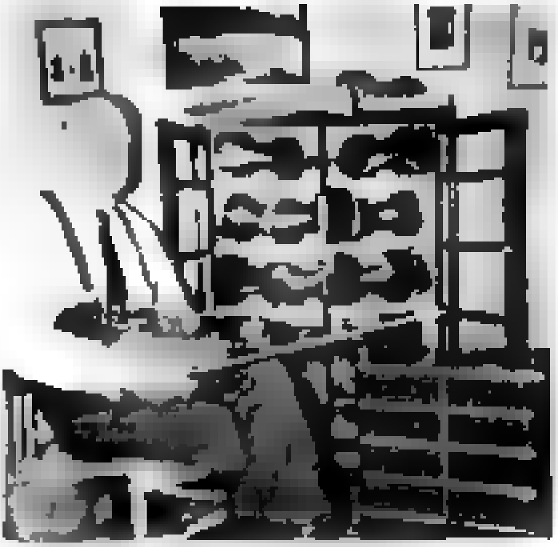
name revives stories of storekeepers both at Annan and Leith, talented Members who shared their knowledge and hospitality with the community The book, "Reminiscences of North Sydenham," published in 1924 was written by A.H. Ross.

To those who have laboured diligently on local boards of the church, the school the agricultural society and in the political arena, thanks must be given to the Couper family, the Cannon family, the Harkness descendants and the Armstrong families. The history of any community is only as inspired and distinguished as the local leaders and the present is built on the labour and love of foresighted pioneers who planned well

But not all the glory should go to members of families who have made paper headlines In every community there are those who make a very deep impression on the lives around them without any fanfare but whose deeds live on long after they have departed this life

Cited as an example of Christian faith and devotion were the sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Ritchie Hogg, who lived across from the Annan Church. Miss Mary spent long hours as a dressmaker, Sunday School teacher and devout church woman. Her sister was the Martha of the two and no church was more hallowed and kept in immaculate condition than when Ritchie Hogg was able to care for it

Many more names come to mind but perhaps future historians will do them justice



PETER M. BELL

A unique and outstanding hobby has interested a Sydenham Township personality, Peter M. Bell, now of Calgary, Alberta, for more than half a century. Pete began his hobby of making violins in 1910 and it has proven to be a very engrossing and satisfying hobby, one might say it has become almost a career. Through the years he has made and sold violins as well as doing a good deal of repair work for others with his fine precision tools, which are quite valuable.

A room in his home was given over to his hobby which required such accuracy that his family say they were forbidden to enter the room except on occasion just to have a look and back out again.

Most of Pete's violins are copies of Stradivarius, the last one he made in 1965, in his 87th year, was a copy of Magini. He put double purfling on this violin which has a wonderful tone. Maple or spruce and usually well seasoned wood often obtained from a fine old building which had been dismantled was used in the making of these fine instruments. The wood was often secured from South Germany but occasionally it came from a firm in Chicago. Pete was of the opinion that the violins made of well seasoned wood had a much better tone.

From the rough wood he would start to chisel the material to the required shape, the ribs and purfling had to be soaked in water and then bent around the form and held by means of clamps. The necks and scrolls always fascinated his family as he is such a big man with large hands and yet could do such delicate work.

Pete has always attended the Celebrity Concerts in Calgary and has met some of the world's finest artists when doing repair work for them. Along with his daughter, Meda, he still attends these concerts and does repair work for the artists when necessary although he is in his 89th year and thoroughly enjoys these events.

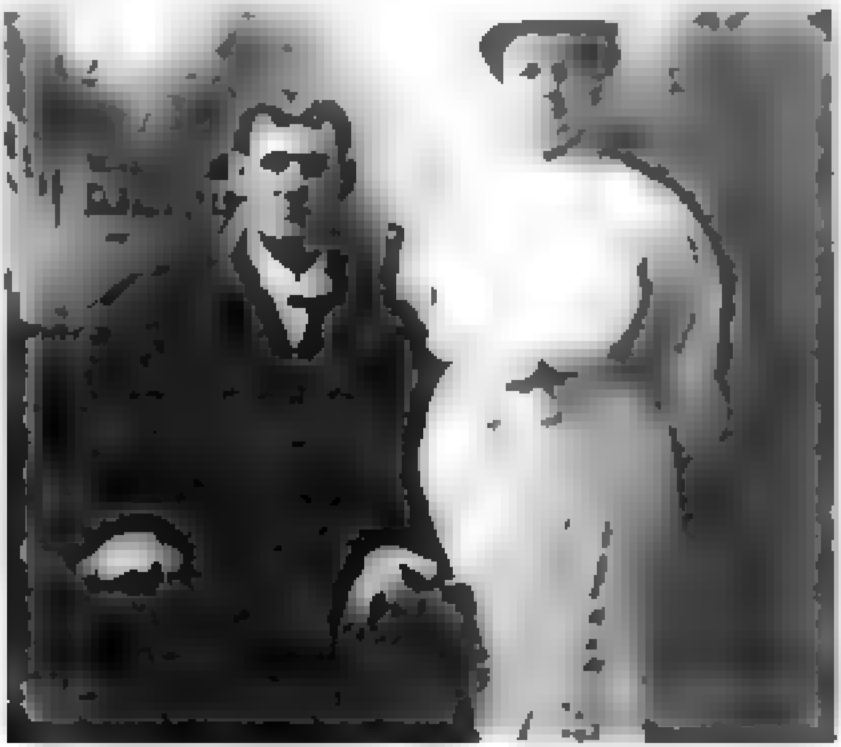
As well as making violins which activity he still carries on, Pete has made violas and cellos. Since this was only a hobby it took considerable time to complete an instrument and although the same care was taken in making all of them, for one reason or another, some would have a better tone than others. He has sold many of these musical instruments and the value of the finished product of his skilled hands would range in price from $80.00 to $800.00 depending on the tone and other qualities. Although a dealer would sometimes value the instruments his estimate was always much more than the price asked by the maker.

Pete's violins have been entered in displays at various exhibitions including Expo '67 which have won him awards and other honours through the years. He has always been musically inclined and played in oldtime orchestras in Sydenham and Calgary before he began the art of making violins and becoming interested in the violin artists.

Mr. Bell's descendants in the Calgary area as well as nieces and nephews and great nieces and nephews in Sydenham Township, Owen Sound and other Ontario points are proud to have among their treasured possessions a violin made by him.

Pete Bell was born at Troliss Crawford, Lanark County, Scotland on September 28, 1879. He is the son of the late Thomas and Mary Lindsay Murray Bell and had two sisters and four brothers: Mary Johnston (Minnie) Mrs. Charles Brown, William, Catherine Murray (Katie) Mrs. Frank Johnson, Richard, James and John. Of this family of seven, Pete, the third oldest, and James, of Guelph, are the only surviving members. Thomas Bell was a shepherd in Scotland and with his wife and three oldest children, Minnie, Bill and Pete came to Canada in 1882 and after a short time at Silcote in Sydenham township they moved to Texas, U.S.A., for about six years, where they grew corn and cotton. Two children Katie and Ritchie were born in Texas. They moved back to Sydenham around 1887 where they farmed on the E½ of E½ of Lot 30, Concession 2 (50 acres). Here, James and John were born. The family grew up and attended school at Silcote.

Pete worked with Jim Smith, a barn framer, in Sydenham Township and he helped to frame many barns in the surrounding area before going west around [illegible] or soon after, where his occupation was as a building contractor as well as carpentering. When playing in an orchestra after going west, he met and married Rosena Knoepfl, who was exceptionally good at playing the guitar and was equally as musical as Pete and was intensely interested in her husband's hobby of making violins.



Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Bell on Their Wedding Day

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell: A. Murray, Ina (C. McKellar), Mac, Meda (Mrs. Norman Chalmers), Jean (Mrs. W. Spencer). Although the family of Pete and Rose were not really inclined to the violin, they were quite musical. In the early [illegible] Ina, Meda and Jean had their own trio and program over [illegible] for three years as well as singing professionally in Calgary. Mac is presently Production Manager at [illegible] radio station in Calgary. Murray is an electrician. Mrs. Bell died in the [illegible].

William Bell, grandfather of Pete and father of Thomas came to Canada from Scotland in 18[illegible] or '[illegible] and took 200 acres, known as Lot 30, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, from the Crown. He kept the N½ of the W½ Lot 30 for himself and divided the other 150 acres into 50 acre lots also. The S½ of the W½ Lot 30 became the property of his daughter Mary (Mrs. Andrew Farquharson), the W½ of the E½ Lot 30 went to his son, Richard, and the E½ of the E½ Lot 30 to his son, Thomas. A son William went to Texas and a daughter, Jane married Alex. McConnell and two other daughters, Maggie and Lizzie never married.

The above picture of the buildings taken from the northwest shows the house, the main part of which was built by William in about [illegible]. The lower part was built sometime after 1915. The barn and milk house can also be seen in the picture.

Thomas Bell found time just before he came to Canada in 1882 to make a violin. He was well instructed by a man in Glasgow on how to go about the manufacturing of a violin and always took good care of it. He was quite musically inclined and learned to play the violin himself as he could not afford to take lessons. He played "by ear" and also some by note as he was able to read music. Several of his family, if not all, learned to play the violin but Pete was the only one who followed the hobby of making violins.

[illegible] which he made himself

[illegible]

Thomas Bell passed away on February [illegible] completing his [illegible] year. His wife Mary Morrow Bell predeceased him on June [illegible] 1918, at the age of 60 years

THE BOTHWELL FAMILY

John Bothwell, Sr., of Meldrum, Aberdeen, Scotland, lived to be 104 years of age, being born in 1787 and died in Scotland in [illegible]. He had two sons who came to America, John and Robert. Robert settled in California. John came to Canada in 1852 and to Owen Sound in 1853, where he kept store. He purchased the property at Lot 17, Concession 10, Sydenham Township, in 1862, from Hugh Gun Campbell, who had been sent to this area by the Government to supervise land settlement. Mr. Campbell first arrived in [illegible] with Charles Rankin, the surveyor.

After a fire destroyed his store, John Bothwell moved to the farm. He was twice married and had a family of fifteen, ten boys and five girls. His first wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Richardson and after her death he married Mary McKerroll on December [illegible], [illegible]. Mary McKerroll was born in 1844 and was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William McKerroll, who farmed in Sydenham Township.

JOHN BOTHWELL
1828-1896

MARY McKERROLL [illegible] BOTHWELL
1844-1887

John Bothwell's children were William, Henry, Alexander, James, Robert, Anne, Archibald, Isabella, Elizabeth, Mary, George, Rebecca, Charles, Albert and Arthur.

THE ABOVE PHOTO SHOWS THE BOTHWELL FAMILY IN [illegible]

Front row, l. to r.—Arthur, Charles and William.

Second row, l. to r.—Henry, of Cincinnati; Mary (Mrs. Dane McLaren); Isabella (Mrs. Arthur McArthur); James; Ann (Mrs. Robert Spence); Mrs. Henry Bothwell.

Third row, l. to r.—Peter, George, Mrs. William Bothwell, Robert Spence, Elizabeth (Mrs. Sidney Day), and Arthur McArthur.

WILLIAM (1862-1936), the eldest of this family, married Alzina Philips and settled in the Toronto area. They raised a family of four girls and one boy: Bertha (Mrs. Wm. McMillan), of Trenton; Fronia, Mrs. W. J. McLeod, of Toronto; Miss Ava; and Anna (Mrs. James E. Dawson), of Ottawa; and William A. Bothwell, a prominent Toronto businessman, now retired.

HENRY, who died in 1928, is survived by his wife Emma and one son Harry, also of Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry was a master mechanic and in his work south of the border worked out a number of mechanical devices which made possible the present day coin vending machines.

ALEXANDER and his wife Lucy lived in California.

JAMES MOLLISON (1865-1936) resided in Cadillac, Michigan, for fifty years after living for a few years in Ingersoll, where he married Elishia Henderson Gray, who predeceased him many years ago. He was married in 1927 to Mary Ann Brown, of Shallow Lake

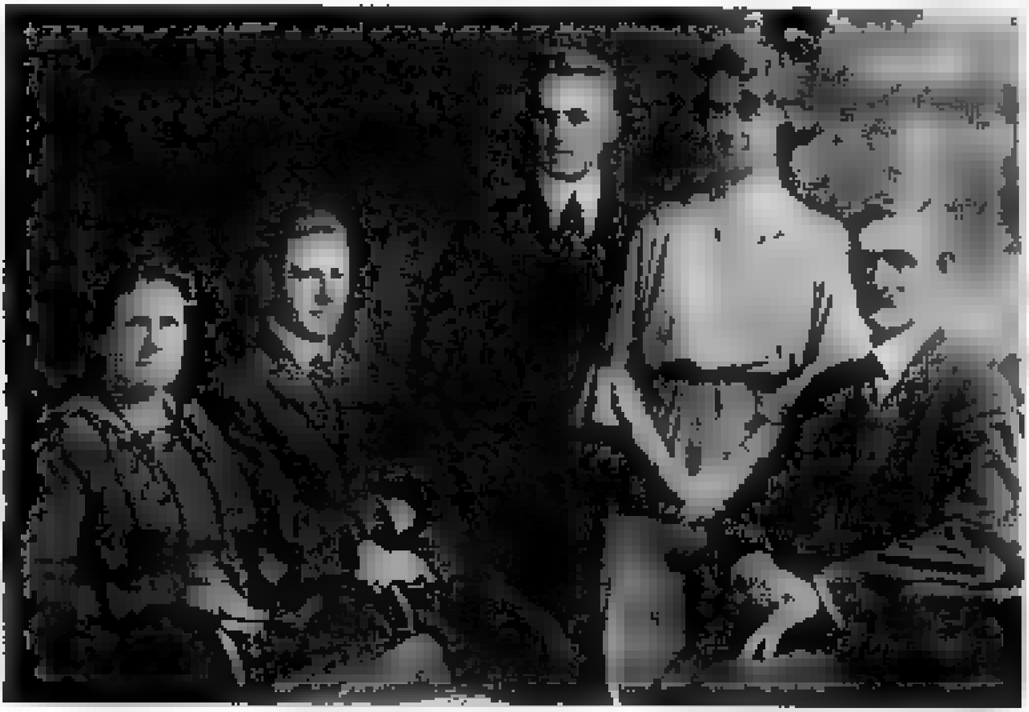
who died in 1950. There was no family. James was engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business and took an active part in civic affairs and in the Masonic Lodge.

ROBERT was born in 1867 and died at seven years of age.

ALICE JANE (1868-1931) married Robert Spence and they farmed at Lot 20, Concession 10, Sydenham Township. Mary was their only child and after teaching school for some time in Western Canada she was married to David Carson Barkley of Limerick, Saskatchewan.

ARCHIE died early in life (1870-1872).

ISABELLA McKERROLL (1871-1967) married Arthur McArthur and they farmed in the Johnson community in Sydenham Township. They had one daughter Mayme (teacher), Mrs. J. Handley Smith, of Toronto, and twin sons, Archibald, who lives on the homestead and John, an accountant, of Windsor, now deceased. Mrs. McArthur was the only Bothwell daughter to spend all her life in Sydenham township.

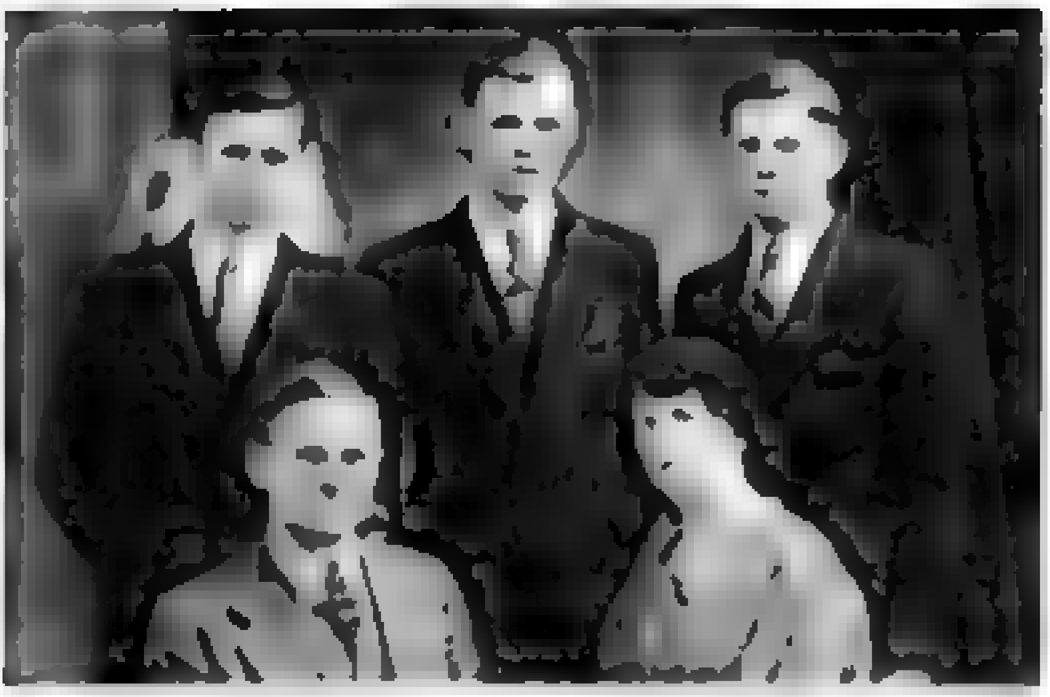


Mrs. McArthur, Archie, Jack, Mayme, and Mr. McArthur

ELIZABETH MARY (1873-1934) married Sidney Day, of Sydenham Township, on October 18, 1896, and after living at Bothwell's Corner for a few years moved into Owen Sound, where Mr. Day was employed by the C.P.R. Later they moved to Port McNicoll and then to Brantford, and it was there that Mrs. Day died. There was a family of four, all University graduates. Howard, the oldest, became a barrister and after working in Saskatchewan for a time and serving with the rank of Major in the Army, during World War II took a position in the legal office of the Toronto Transit Commission. Clarence "Happy", a druggist and a former prominent figure in hockey circles, having retired in March of 1957 as General Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs. He had worked with the Leafs for twenty-eight years and during his time as coach the team had received the Stanley Cup five times. The girls in this family were twins, Norma, after teaching school, married Russell Barker and now lives at Sudbury, and Audrey, Mrs. Walter Thomas Davis, of Buffalo has been for more than twenty five years with the Buffalo area Red Cross and is at present director of its Blood Program.

MARY VICTORIA (1875-1938) married Dan McLaren and they moved to British Columbia. Colin, Gordon, Mildred and Beatrice, all of British Columbia were members of this family. Women's Institute members across Canada will remember Mildred as Mrs. Jack Roylance, a past president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

GEORGE ALLAN (1877-1965) married Mary Campbell McKay in 1910. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKay, of Union Street and later of Owen Sound. Mr. and Mrs. George Bothwell had four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons grew to manhood. Gordon, the oldest, married Viola Menary and they have two daughters and two sons. Allan, who died in 1959 was married to Edna Boyd and they had three daughters. John, who resides at Woodford, is married to Beulah Johnson and they have a son and a daughter.



Shown in the photo above are Mr. and Mrs. George Bothwell on their [illegible] wedding anniversary with their three sons [illegible]

George Bothwell was a former councillor and reeve of Sydenham Township. He was township treasurer for more than twenty years. He was an elder in Division Street United Church, past president of the United Co-operatives of Ontario, a member and past master of St. George's Lodge, A.F. and A.M., and also of the Shrine. He had been president of the Owen Sound Rotary Club [illegible]. George was the only Bothwell brother to make farming his life's work and after working for a few years for McLaughlin's Buggy Co. he purchased the family homestead, and was well recognized as a progressive farmer in the district. Like his older brother, Henry, George also displayed some inventive talent. In the early days the huffing and the puffing of the C.P.R. engines pulling up the grade out of Owen Sound inspired him to buy a second-hand locomotive, fit it with a clutch and a set of gears which gave traction to the wheels on the tender. George won the admiration of Sir William MacKenzie and Sir Donald Mann, railroad contractors, and they gave him permission to demonstrate his model on one of their lines in Quebec. However, the two railway men did not build locomotives, they

[illegible]

The Queen on Monday, June 29, 1925

Fiftieth Anniversary

[illegible]

ON THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
OCTOBER 19, 1960

[illegible] not present when the photo was taken

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BOTHWELL'S FAMILY

GORDON was born in 1911 at Bothwell Manor Farm in Sydenham Township and attended Bothwell's Corner Public School and O.S.C.V.I., graduating with honour matriculation in 1929. Later he attended the O.A.C., graduating with two scholarships and also being elected permanent president of his class. He is an elder of Division Street United Church and also a trustee. He is a former choir member, acted as president and served for more than 25 years. Although not at present a member of the local Lions Club, Gordon was a charter member and holds a ten year chevron. He is much interested in farm organizational work and is a past president of the Grey County Crop and Soil Improvement Association and is a full fledged farmer operating 450 acres. He has been a councillor and at present is clerk of the municipality, having served in this office for seven years. Gordon and his wife, the former Viola Menary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Menary, have four children: Anna Belle, Mrs. Jack Fray, R. R. No. 2, Owen Sound, who is a registered nurse; Mary Elizabeth, a graduate of Macdonald Institute, Guelph University, is at present County Home Economist for Oxford County and lives in Woodstock; George is a student at Guelph University and John is in Grade 12 at West Hill Secondary School in Owen Sound.

GEORGE ALLAN, October 6, 1912-May 23, 1959, was a progressive farmer and was also keenly interested in sports. He had a happy personality vividly recalled today by those who knew him well. At the time of his death Allan was chairman of the Board of Management of the Annan United Church, where his tenor voice was welcomed in the choir. He was also chairman of the North Sydenham Area School Board. Allan and Edna Mary Boyd, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Boyd of Sydenham Township, were married in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. They had three daughters: Mary Anne (Mayme), Mrs. Wm. John Hillis, of London; Edna Marie, Mrs. Douglas Arthur Ormsby, of Milton; and Alvena, at home.

JOHN LAWRENCE, the youngest of George Bothwell's family, was born in 1915 and married Beulah Alene Johnson, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Johnson, in April, 1942, in Central

United Church. John farms on the Meaford highway, Lots 14 in Concession 1 and 2 N.C.R. They have one son, Robert, and one daughter, Lynda, who married Barry Cole, B.Sc., and they reside in Leamington. John and Beulah are active in their community and enjoy curling. They are valued members of the Woodford United Church and Beulah is president-elect of the Grey Presbyterial United Church Women for 1968.

Coming back to the John Bothwell, Sr. family:

MARGARET REBECCA (1879-1963) married John G. Campbell in 1909 and they had one daughter, Mary Adeline Gilchrist, now Mrs. Evall Abra, of Owen Sound. After Mr. Campbell met death from an accident on his own farm in Sydenham Township, Rebecca lived in Owen Sound and later married W. T. Sword.

CHARLES EDWARD (1882-1967). Born on the home farm at Bothwell's Corner May 26, 1882, he was educated at S.S. No. 5, Sydenham, and Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. Taught school at U.S.S. No. 10, Sydenham and St. Vincent, 1901-2. Spent two years in British Columbia, 1902-4. Articled in law with the late H. G. Tucker. Graduated from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and called to the Bar of Ontario with honours in 1909. Called to the Bar with honours in Saskatchewan in 1910. He served in partnership with H. G. W. Wilson, K.C., Indian Head, Saskatchewan, 1909-12, when he went to Swift Current and opened his own legal office. He carried on a general law practice in Swift Current from 1912, specializing in court work and Municipal Law, being city solicitor 1912-43 and solicitor for many rural municipalities. Interested in civic affairs he became a member of the School Boards and was Chairman of both High and Public School Boards 1918-22. President of Rotary Club 1923-24, created King's Counsel in 1926, elected to the House of Commons for the Swift Current Constituency 1925, re-elected 1926, 1930 and 1935, retired in 1940. Appointed Judge of the District Court for the Swift Current Judicial District in 1943. Retired at 75 in 1957.

In the First Great War Charles Bothwell was a member of the War Loans Committee and in the Second World War was a chair

Judge Charles Edward Bothwell

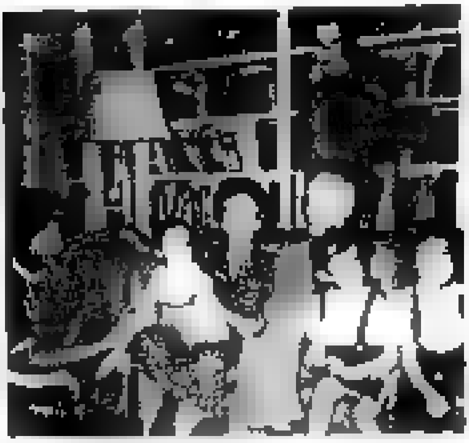
man of organization in the first two Victory Loan Campaigns for the Swift Current District and General Chairman in the last Seven. When Civic Defence was organized he was elected the first Chairman in Swift Current which he held until he retired in 1957. He was Unit Chairman of the Red Cross Society 1944-57, was an Honorary Member of the Canadian Legion, a member of the United Church and of the Masonic Order. A street in Swift Current, Saskatchewan is named in his honour. Charles Bothwell was married in 1912 to Pearl McKinny who passed away in 1941. They had one son, Edward in San Diego, California. In 1944 Judge Bothwell married Grace (Henze) Clute. There are two grandchildren.

ALBERT (1883-1891), Died early in life.

ARTHUR MALCOLM was born in 1885. He married Mary Kane and located in Brantford where he had his own Hardware business. There were two children: Lewis, a High School teacher in Brantford and Myrtle, Mrs. George Granville, also of Brantford.

The only descendants of this early family who now reside in Sydenham Township are Archie McArthur of Annan and his son Donald, also of Annan, Gordon Bothwell on the old homestead and John Bothwell, of Woodford.

JEAN McGREGOR CARROLL



Jean McGregor Carroll is seated on the chesterfield with her husband Dr. John Carrol as their daughters Barbara (seated) and Mary look on. Barbara's children Johnnie, Jane and Ellen are happy to be seated with their grandparents.

Miss Jean McGregor was born at Balaclava, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGregor. She attended Balaclava Public School and Owen Sound Collegiate. Graduating from Model School, she taught school on the Seventh Line of St. Vincent (S.S. No. 3), at Bothwell's Corner and at Silcote. Later she trained for a nurse at City Training School for Nurses in New York.

Upon the outbreak of World War 1, Miss McGregor enlisted with a Canadian Contingent and served in England and France. At the close of the war in 1918 she married Dr. John Carroll in England, who was also serving overseas with the American Army. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, all now settled in New York City. She had four sisters, Margaret (Mrs. Tom Eagles, deceased) of Balaclava, Joan, of Toronto, Florence (Mrs. Michael Robertson, deceased, Balaclava, Edna, Mrs. Arthur Lemon, of Balaclava, and later of Owen Sound.

Mrs. Carroll passed away in New York on June 21, 1963, at the age of eighty years. Her body was cremated and is buried in Vanwyck's Cemetery. She was a member of Morley Baptist and Yorkminster Baptist Churches.

MISS LUELLA EUPHEMIA DENTON R.N., O.B.E.

Luella Euphemia Denton was a native of Sydenham Township, born at Briar Hill July 11, 1888. Graduating from University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, in 1915, Miss Denton enlisted for overseas service and was on the staff of Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, England.

She saw active service at the forward casualty clearing stations and was at Etaples during the bombing of the hospital by the Germans, when many were killed and wounded.

Mentioned in despatches several times, she was awarded the Royal Red Cross for distinguished service.

Returning to Canada in 1919, Nursing Sister Denton worked with the Red Cross Hospitals and for some years had been hospital Superintendent at Napawa, Sask.

Her work in civilian life was as outstanding as in military for in 1915 she was honoured in the King's Birthday List, receiving the Order of the British Empire.

Miss Denton had travelled extensively, visiting many lands. Her last trip overseas was in 1937 when she was a delegate to the National Convention of Nurses, held in London, England.

This distinguished lady was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Denton, R.R. No. 2, Annan, and had one sister, Jessie (Mrs. Hugh B. Johnston) and three brothers, Percy, who was her twin brother, and William and Allan.

She was a faithful member of the United Church and a Life Member of the Women's Missionary Society She was a leader in all good work for the betterment of mankind She passed away in 1938 at the age of fifty years and is buried at Vancouver

HATTON FAMILY

Mr and Mrs William Hatton came to Canada from Ireland in 1837 and settled on Lot 22 Concession 10 Sydenham Township in 1840 Three of their children died in 1848 of cholera John and Robert grew to manhood married and reared their families John settled in Owen Sound and members of his family were Jack who died aged 28 years, William Mrs Fred Lyons. Mrs James Hurley, Mrs Leo George and Mrs Percy Taylor Robert Hurley, now living on the north west corner of Hatton's Corner is a son of Mrs. James Hurley

Robert Hatton 1840-1915 married Betty Sheeham in 1861 and it was in 1865 that the couple bought the property at Hatton's Corner built a large brick home and ran a hotel

Mr and Mrs Robert Hatton had a family of ten two of whom died while quite young The family were well known for their happy generous attributes and several of them proved worthy of high callings. None were married James P the eldest born in 1861, was a brilliant student and after a local education he spent four years at St Michael's College in Toronto where he graduated as a gold medalist in Mathematics This was followed by an Arts course in Toronto University, where he graduated in 1886 For two years he was the Classical Master in a college at Marshall Michigan and later became an accountant for the Douglass and Buckley Co, of Manistee and it was while in this post that death, resulting from the effects of an attack of pneumonia, came in 1899 at the early age of 38

The two sisters in the family Minnie (1873-1922), and Kate (1875-1920) spent their lives at home and died there

William J, the second son of Mr and Mrs Robert Hatton attained the position of senior judge of the County of Grey After

teaching school for two years he studied law in Owen Sound with Messrs. Masson and Masson and was called to the bar in 1891. He was a partner of Mr. A. G. MacKay, M.P.P., for several years and later practised alone before becoming County Judge. He is well remembered for his clear, convincing pleas before the jury. A Liberal in politics he always took a deep interest in public matters and at one time was strongly urged to accept the nomination for the House of Commons. Although comparatively young Judge Hatton had been an intense sufferer from rheumatism and this lead to complications which resulted in his death. Judge Hatton was a clever speaker and well known for his Irish wit and large hearted kindliness, his unostentatious charities and his devotion to his companions. Judge Hatton was born in 1865 and died in 1911 at the age of 45.

Timothy Charles Hatton died from intestinal and stomach trouble in his fortieth year. He received his education in Owen Sound schools and after graduating from Collegiate Institute took up pharmacy at Cameron's drug store. Graduating, he spent two years at Kincardine, then returned to Owen Sound and entered partnership with Mr. Arthur Dinsley as druggists and chemists, and later purchased Mr. Dinsley's interest. Timothy Charles Hatton was born on May 4, 1870 and died in 1909.

Dennis or Dennie, as he was known, died in [illegible] at the age of 58. He had learned the trade of an engineer and served on steamers out of Owen Sound for two seasons. Most of his life was spent in and around Owen Sound and for many years he owned and lived on the farm on Highway 26, immediately west of the C.P.R. tracks.

The two youngest sons Robert (1864-1946) and Jack (1878-1945) remained at the family home during their lifetime and when they died the Hatton name, but not the memories, became extinct.

The Hattons were faithful members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and are all buried in the family cemetery on the old homestead now owned by Lawrence Weppler.

A history of the Hatton Hotel, where this family grew up, is found elsewhere in this book and many local residents well recall the uncounted times they walked the board walk which came out as far as the city limits, which at the time extended out as far as Hatton's Corner.

The first board walk built around 1885 was two planks wide, laid side by side, out as far as the foot of the knoll where Dennie Hatton lived (now Cecil Tom's) on the north side of the St. Vincent road. Later this walk was extended east. It was built with a 3 foot plank on two scantlings and continued easterly on the north side of the road to the railway tracks and then on the south side of the road to Hatton's Corner. This board walk was demolished at the time the highway was built in 1928 or 1929.

NORTON JOHNSON

Norton Johnson was born in England around the year 1857. He remained until about the age of seventeen when he ventured forth to the new land of Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Little is known of his early life though as a small boy in England he peddled beer from a barrel with a tap for convenience to earn a bare living. Naturally a craving for this liquid grew on the boy and remained with him for many years, but to prove the sterling quality in this man's character he overcame the habit. He was as much against the beverage as he had been for it.

Having no home of his own until late in life, many years were spent in different homes in the community where he willingly lent a hand in hayfields or between plow handles.

Never marrying, Norton Johnson placed his affections on animal life. He had three horses, the first a former race horse noted for his immense speed, the second acquiring a limp in her foreleg and the third, 'Bill' had the misfortune to break his leg in a crevice on his master's farm, and had to be despatched.

Several cats surrounded the doorway and basked in the heat from the wood stove. One winter evening after finishing the chores, and before leaving for a neighbour's, Mr. Johnson replenished the fire, closed the oven door and ventured forth into the night, never realizing that for the want of extra warmth one of his pet cats had crawled into the oven. Upon his return home, when opening the oven door before him lay the crisp form of a once lively cat.

Biddy, the hen, would jump three feet for a tidbit from her master's hand.

The man's flare for fun sent several people forth to find articles unknown to any one. Sometimes by a magic trick irksome children, who bothered him at his work, were refreshed by a bath in shallow chilling water.

Becoming a famed stone mason, many stone edifices stand throughout the country as a memorial, one being the Silcote church. In this church for many years he became responsible for starting the fires for Sunday service as well as other activities. His pew, is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell. It was never vacant come foul or fair weather.

A tribute to this were the tears in the eyes of the school teacher at his funeral. If two short years could warrant such respect, the community certainly would feel Mr. Norton Johnson's death a great loss.

SAWMILLS ARE RUSSELL JOHNSON'S CAREER

Russell Johnson's life has been bound up with the sawmill business. He was born in 1900 at the family home where his father, Simon Johnson operated a water power sawmill at the corner of the Blind Line, midway between the 2nd Concession and the 5th Concession, and the Derry Line. In 1904 the family moved to a farm on the Blind Line of St. Vincent and in 1921 Simon Johnson bought the Bognor sawmill from Neil Morrison, who had owned it about a year.

The four Johnson brothers all assisted their father in the sawmill and grist mill business. In 1928 Russell bought the sawmill enterprise from his father and along with the sawmill business he made basket bottoms, broom handles, barrel staves and shingles for a time. In 1935 Russell sold the sawmill and his father, Simon, sold the grist mill to Howard Weaver. At this time Russell went north to Maple Lake in Haliburton County and entered a partnership with Donald Gillies in the sawmill business. In 1936 they sold the sawmill and erected another near Dorset. They operated the Dorset mill for five years during which time they cut off the 7000 acres of bush issued to them in the cutting rights by the Department of Lands and Forests. When this contract was completed Russell bought Mr. Gillies' share in the sawmill and moved it to near Minden on Brady Lake. During the seven years he operated there he contracted sawing timber after which he hired for six months in 1948 with the Trans Canada Forest Products during which time he went to Prince George in Northern British Columbia to help customers of the Trans Canada Forest Products whose mill was giving trouble. The several mills were in a radius of 200 miles of Prince George.

In 1949 Russell Johnson engaged as a millwright for Hay and Company at Kennisis Lake in Haliburton County in a mill which he had previously built for the Hay Company. In 1950 he went to Sault Ste. Marie where he was a hardwood lumber grader and graded hardwood for the Roddis Lumber Company. The second year he was at the Sault he was appointed mill foreman, and in 1954 he was appointed mill superintendent. In 1955 he went to Maniwaki, Quebec, to rebuild a mill and put it into production; in August, 1956 he completed his contract with the Moose Lake Timber Company, Limited, of Maniwaki, Quebec, and returned to Sault Ste. Marie where his wife and family had been living.

In September of 1956 he contracted with Curtis Lumber Company 45 miles north of the Sault to rebuild their mill. As this mill was not closed in very well he could not carry on as the weather in December was too cold.

In January of 1957, Russell contracted with Hay & Company (now called Weldwood of Canada and a subsidiary of United States Plywood) to put sawmill machinery in a new mill building made of cement blocks and located in Searchmont, 30 miles north of Sault. He hired eight of the best men who had worked for him in Quebec. One of these men was Gerard Cere. It was necessary to hire these men as there was a time limit of three months on this job. In April, Russell and the eight men returned to the Curtis mill and by October they had sawn the logs on hand, approximately one million feet B. M. (board measure). They had also contracted to put the sawmill machinery in a mill for the Hayden Lumber Co. Ltd., another United States firm. They had this machinery installed and some lumber sawn by the end of 1957.

The Curtis operation was in summer and all softwood. The Hayden Lumber Co., in Michigan, a winter operation and was all hardwood. Until 1963 Russell and the eight men worked the two mills; at this time (1963) the Curtis log limits were cleared off and the Hayden Company went on twelve month operation and Russell was put in full charge of operations. In 1965 Russell received literature from the External Aid Office in Ottawa with the most difficult set of forms to fill out; they wanted to know if he would be interested in a sawmill assignment in Malawi, Africa. They expressed the hope that Russell would be interested even though he was 65 years of age and the age limit was from 35 to 50 years.

On November 16, 1965, Russell landed in Malawi. The External Aid Office had presented him with return tickets, just in case, but he knew in a week's time the return tickets would not be required, so he returned them to External Aid. Russell could see at a glance that it was an opportunity to help people who deserved help. He concentrated on the two larger softwood mills and at the end of 1965 these two mills just broke even financially and at the end of 1966 the same two showed a profit of $120,000.00.

The Malawi government owns three more mills, but the two were all Russell had time to manage so he appealed to External Aid for two more men, Russell's brother, Herman Johnson and Gerard Cere. Russell's request was granted and on October 12, 1966, Herman arrived in Blantyre, Malawi, Africa, and November 16, 1966, Gerard Cere arrived with his wife, four year old daughter and month old son. The three men expect to be in Malawi until the end of 1970.

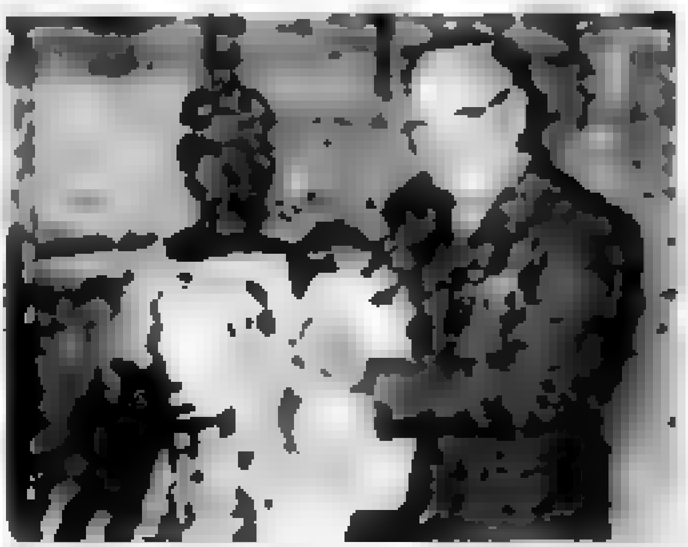
Russell and Herman Johnson are sons of the late Simon and Leona (Leonard) Johnson and had four sisters and two brothers. Elsie (Mrs. Harry Javens) deceased, Thelma (Mrs. Alian Gunn) deceased, Vera (Mrs. Angus Gunn, of California), Della (Mrs. Orval McMillan of Meaford), George of Owen Sound and Melville of Florida.

In June, 1930, Russell married Maude Alice Leming and their home is in Sault Ste. Marie. They have three daughters and three sons, Allan, Vera, Helen, David, Dorothy and Elgin.

Herman Johnson married Myrtle Ceaser (now deceased) and they had four children, Leona (Mrs. Lloyd Hindle) and Vernon, both of Thornbury, June (Mrs. Roy Waterton), of Owen Sound, and Ray, of Toronto.

Many of the Johnson family have spent a good deal of their life in the Bognor vicinity and are well known throughout Sydenham Township.

A Letter From Africa



[illegible] week but he enjoys the news of the area. This week we are privileged to publish a letter from [illegible] to his many friends in the district.

●

Box [illegible]
MALAWI, Africa,
November 7, [illegible]

Having just completed my second year contract with the External Aid in Ottawa, and stationed in Malawi as [illegible] a lot of things have happened in that two years. A recent event may be of interest.

[illegible] Last July with his wife [illegible] with her family.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yours truly,
[illegible]

MARIAN KEITH — MRS. D. C. McGREGOR

Mrs. D. C. McGregor, former resident of this township, achieved national prominence as the writer of seventeen novels. She died February [illegible] at the home of a friend, Mrs. Carmichael, [illegible] Ave. East, Owen Sound. She had lived here nearly [illegible] years. Some of her books were set at Leith, Annan and on the Lake Shore Road areas. She wrote under the pseudonym, Marian Keith.

Mrs. McGregor was born in Rugby, where her father was a school teacher. She graduated as a teacher in Toronto and taught in Orillia from 1899 to 1906 for an annual salary of $350.00.

Under her maiden name, Mary Esther Miller, she wrote a column for the Teacher's Monthly at the time. She also contributed free lance articles to the Presbyterian Sunday School publications in that area.

Her first novel "Duncan Polite" appeared in 1906; three years later on July 27, 1909 she was married in Orillia to Rev. Donald Campbell McGregor, D. D., a Presbyterian minister.

In 1911 her husband's work took the couple to Toronto, where he had become Secretary to the General Assembly's Council on Social Services and Evangelism. They later moved to Calgary, where he was involved with Mission Work, and back again to Toronto, where he was in charge of St. Christopher Mission.

Mrs. McGregor's publishers, McClelland and Stuart Ltd., said that because she put her home and church duties first in her life, much of her writing was done in spare moments, snatched throughout the day. Because of this she could eventually write without an atmosphere of solitude and quiet. Most of her writings were done in long hand, always it was painstakingly finished, a manuscript was often revised twenty times.

Her husband's career took the couple to live in many places including London and Brantford In 1928 he was seriously hurt in a train accident near Hamilton and recovery was never complete He retired in 1940 and the couple came to live in Sydenham Township and settled in a large stone house on the Bay Shore Road

By this time Mrs McGregor's literary output included Silver Maples , Treasure Valley , Lisbeth of the Dale The Black Bearded Barbarian , The End of the Rainbow In the Orchard Glen , Little Miss Melody , Bells of St Stephen's , Gentlemen Adventurer , Forest Barrier Most of these had Orillia settings.

A trip to Palestine gave her material for Under the Grey Olives as well as 'Glad Days in Galilee the latter was revised in 1950 and published in the United States as the ' Boy of Nazareth' Now appeared As a Watered Garden , Yonder Shining Light , ' Lilacs in the Door Yard all with backgrounds provided by Sydenham Township.

Dr McGregor died in 1946 and his widow moved to Owen Sound, where she resided at 299 9th St West, her sister, Miss Grace Miller, lived with her

Mrs. McGregor was a member of Division Street United Church and was active in the Senior Women's Missionary Society Her sister died in 1951, she sold her house and moved to Toronto A niece now lives in the apartment which she occupied there

When her last illness came upon her she returned to Owen Sound to Mrs Carmichael's home, where she lived from November until her death in February She was the last of her family

Mrs McGregor was a Charter Member of the Author's Association During her husband's London ministry the young women of St Andrew's formed a Marian Keith Club

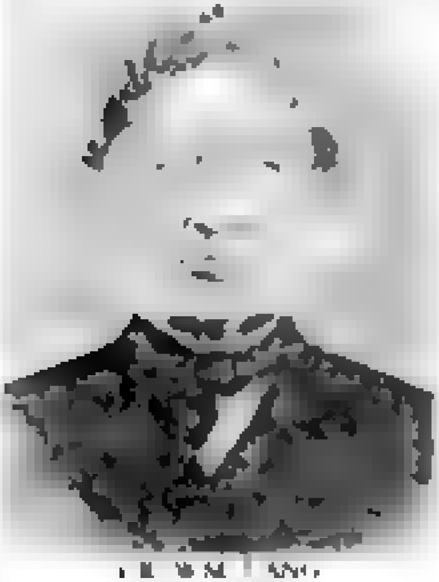
Biographical material was recently gathered by the Rev Angus Smith, of Orillia who knew the authoress well He had been a United Church minister at Annan and Kemble

DR. WILLIAM LANG

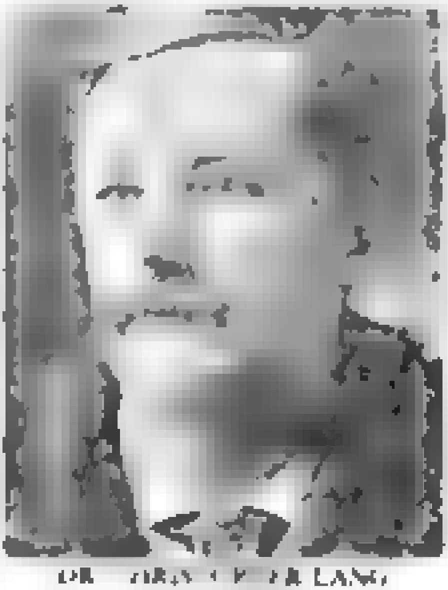
A fire which destroyed his office and drug store on Yonge Street, Toronto, was the reason Owen Sound and district had their first doctor. Dr. William Lang with his wife and family settled on the Annan-Leith road near Bothwell's Corner, on the two hundred acres which they purchased from the Crown in 1843. On this Sydenham farm called Clarencefield after the family home in Scotland, they reared a family of nine sons and two daughters, William, James, George, Thomas, Henry, Andrew, Archie, Burnet, Christopher, Margaret and Janet.

Dr. Lang, whose father was a doctor in Scotland, was a man of considerable education other than his medical and surgery learning. Native of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, near Glasgow, he graduated with high honours from both the London and Edinburgh Universities. He spoke seven languages.

After specializing in surgery Dr. Lang served on a man-of-war in the Royal Navy between Scotland and India, serving as physician and surgeon. After retiring from the navy, Dr. Lang married Susan Burnet, daughter of a lawyer in Glasgow. Three sons of this marriage became doctors. Christopher, who practised his lifetime in Owen Sound, was an outstanding surgeon. Dr. Archibald practised at Sault



DR. WM. LANG



DR. CHRISTOPHER LANG

Ste Marie for many years, Thomas also a graduate of McGill practised for a short time in Wellington then joined his brother, Christopher, in the medical and drug business in Owen Sound He died unmarried in his 27th year Another son, Burnie, was a druggist and in partnership in a drug store with his brothers He was quite young when he was killed in a runaway accident on the cemetery hill, returning from a funeral

Dr William Lang's practice was quite extensive, stretching as far as Toronto. It is said that in extremely cold weather he would often be rolled in furs and blankets to be driven for miles on a sleigh to attend patients. He was one of the founders of the old Presbyterian Kirk at Leith

Dr Lang was the pioneer medical man, he might almost be called a missionary to the men and women who settled the Georgian Bay area and the district south When he came to Owen Sound, which at that time was only the tiny village of Sydenham with few buildings outside the Government headquarters at the present market site The only supplies reaching Owen Sound came by boat.

The tall poplars on the old homestead originated from a riding switch carried by Dr Lang A tall poplar on the boundary corner of his great great nephew's (F H McKeen's) farm at Leith also had the same origin.

Dr Lang died in 1868 at the age of 73 and is buried in the Leith Cemetery as are his wife and all his sons and daughters, with the exception of two sons.

He was one of the six men responsible for organizing the Masonic Lodge in Owen Sound

Following Dr Lang in 1848 his sister and her husband, Mr and Mrs. James McKeen came from Toronto, where Mr McKeen had a shoe store on Yonge Street They took up land at Leith, two and a half miles from the Lang home This farm is still in the McKeen family Several descendants of this family are doctors

Besides their first two sons, Dr and Mrs. Lang were accompanied from Scotland by a nephew of Mrs. Lang, James Burnie Beck He remained in Toronto and later went to the United States where [illegible] born in United States

[illegible] of Lang in Canada

[illegible]

ALEXANDER GRANT MacKAY

[illegible]

[illegible]

don school, concession 10, Sydenham. Going on to Owen Sound Collegiate he showed outstanding ability. Even then a great career was predicted for "Young MacKay". He graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of B. A. and first class honours in 1883 at the age of 23 years. Two years later he secured his M. A. degree. Law attracted him early, but like many other public men in Canada, Mr. MacKay used that stepping stone to other professions — teaching. He was principal of the Port Rowan High School for four years, but returned to his native county to study law in the office of Alfred Frost. In 1891 he was called to the Bar.

He started to practice in Owen Sound and continued in that profession there until his removal to Alberta in 1912. He was a partner in several law firms and was most successful. Even now in North Grey there are those who remember some of the great court cases which "A. G." won.

Public life attracted him early, and despite numerous setbacks and discouragement, he finished his life in the service of the public as a Minister of the Crown in the Alberta Government. That service started with the humble execuve body of the Board of Education in Owen Sound. He displayed then a keen grasp of educational matters, and showed progressive tendencies.

In 1902 he started his political career in the larger fields. He went into the general Provincial election as Liberal candidate in North Grey. When the result came out A. G. MacKay was elected by five majority. The election was protested and declared void. Mr. MacKay went back to the electors in 1903 and after a strenuous political battle was again returned to the Legislature, this time with a majority of 272 over his Conservative opponent.

Mr. MacKay was taken into the Ross Government in 1904 as Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Mines. He was a Cabinet Minister but a few months as the Ross Government went to the people in January 1905 and was defeated. Mr. MacKay survived the wreck in his own riding and came out with a majority of 271. He had had three political battles in as many years, and North Grey had become a great political battle ground.

In 1907, Mr. MacKay succeeded Hon. George P. Graham as Liberal Leader in the Ontario Legislature. In the general election of 1908 he led the party and made speeches from one end of the Province to the other. The country however returned the Whitney Government to power. North Grey returned the then Liberal Leader by a majority of 6. In October, 1911, Mr. MacKay resigned as Liberal Leader. He ran in North Grey however in the general election of December, 1911, and North Grey gave him a handsome majority of 741 over Mr. Boyd, who had been his opponent on all previous occasions.

Ontario lost Mr. MacKay in 1912, when he went to Alberta. He resigned his seat in the Legislature, and North Grey promptly went back to the Conservatives with a majority of over 500. It was his hard fighting and personality that had held it in face of political upheaval that had buried his Government.

Despite his removal from the scene of his great political battles, A. G. MacKay could not stay out of the political arena and Alberta got the benefit of his experience and ability. He practically jumped from Ontario to Alberta politics, and within two years had been in the Legislatures of two Provinces. He was first elected to the Alberta House for Athabaska in 1913. He was re-elected again in the Alberta general elections of 1917, and by acclamation after his appointment to the Alberta Government in 1918 as Minister of Municipal Affairs, which Cabinet position he held until his death.

From 1894 to 1901, Mr. MacKay was Crown Attorney for the County of Grey. He was also interested in the militia and was a Captain in the 31st (Grey) Regiment, and a member of the following societies: A. F.&A.M., I.O.O.F., S.O.S., C.O.F., St. Andrew's. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Mr. MacKay was unmarried.

It was said of his funeral that never in its history had Owen Sound witnessed a scene like that of the laying to rest of the mortal frame of Hon. A. G. MacKay, in Greenwood Cemetery. The body had arrived on Saturday afternoon, May 1, 1920, and was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. Neil McDonald, in Sydenham. Three hundred of his old friends and neighbours were present at the service held at his sister's home which was conducted by Rev. Thurlow Fraser and Rev. J. B. Fraser. The cortege then proceeded to Division Street Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound, where another service was held. Long before the time set, the church was crowded to the doors and thousands were unable to gain admission. The throng extended for blocks on all sides, and along the road to the cemetery, and at the cemetery itself crowds were gathered.

Among them all one feeling was manifest — deep and sincere regret at the untimely death of one of the greatest statesmen Canada has produced and one who by his genial manner and unbounded bigness of heart had endeared himself to every one with whom he was associated. Mr. McKay was a great uncle of Neil MacDonald who lives on Lot 11 Concession 8.

MRS. GORDON MacPHATTER

Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter, the former Edith Lipsett, was born in 1907 and spent her early life on a farm at Silcote in Sydenham Township, Grey County. In 1931, while teaching near Kemble, she married a local fisherman. Mrs. MacPhatter's first Women's Institute membership was with the Kemble Branch where she served as president and secretary. With this experience as a background, she was welcomed into Grey North District, where she served as president in 1938-39, secretary 1944-46, and Federation Representative 1940-41 and 1949-53

In 1946 she became president of Grey County Rally and it was during her two-year term in this office that the C. F. O. S. half-hour Women's Institute radio program was inaugurated

The MacPhatters left Kemble and the fishing business in 1946 to operate a general store at Annan. While here, Mrs. MacPhatter held membership in two branches Annan and Balaclava. When the family moved to a farm in 1948, Mrs. MacPhatter became a member of the Bothwell's Corner Branch. This branch to which she belonged until her death, honoured her on different occasions. In 1954, they held a tea in her honour when executive members throughout the County of Grey, welcomed her as the new Provincial President.

For many consecutive years Mrs. MacPhatter served Central Area, holding three convenerships and working as secretary of that Convention Area for five years.

In 1950 she was elected to the Board of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario representing subdivision 9. During the next nine years she served this Board as a director, vice-president, as Provincial president, and later as past president and Convener of Resolutions. While serving as Ontario's president, she was elected to the sub-executive of Federated Women's Institutes of Canada attending meetings at Winnipeg and Ottawa. Later she was appointed National Convener of Home Economics and Health and served in this capacity for two Biennial terms. She attended the first National Convention to be held in Women's Institute history at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa, and also a National Biennial meeting in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

While serving as Provincial President, Mrs. MacPhatter was elected to the Advisory Board of Macdonald Institute and was the first Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario representative on the Ontario Federation of Agriculture Board of Governors.

In 1956 she was appointed to head the Ontario delegation to the Associated Country Women of the World Conference being held in Ceylon. This would have been her second opportunity to attend such a Conference in this capacity, for in 1953 she had attended the Toronto Conference of Associated Country Women of the World as one of Ontario's five delegates. However serious illness in her immediate family prevented her attending the Ceylon Conference.

When the Edinburgh Conference was held in 1959, the Provincial Board appointed Mrs. MacPhatter as an official visitor to the Associated Country Women of the World Conference in Edinburgh, and with the regular delegates she participated in tours of Scotland and visits to various European countries. In 1956, when Mrs. Alice Berry visited Canada, Mrs. MacPhatter's gracious hospitality was evident when she entertained Mrs. Berry in her home as a house guest.

A new Area was created in 1959 including Grey North District in Subdivision 14 instead of Subdivision 9, in the Counties of Grey and Bruce. Mrs. MacPhatter was elected the first Grey-Bruce Area President and held this office for two years, though her activities were very much curtailed by a serious illness which forced her to discontinue much of the work of the organization which was so dear to her.

An active church worker, Mrs. MacPhatter had headed up Women's Groups in Kemble, Annan and Leith churches, taught Sunday School and was secretary of the Official Board of the Annan United Church charge. She was a member of the Sydenham Agricultural Society and a charter member of the Museum Committee of Grey County. She was appointed the only woman member of the Board of four trustees of the Grey County Museum and Art Centre.

and as such was a permanent executive member of the Grey County Historical and Art Society. She was a staunch conservative and actively participated in the campaigns on behalf of the candidate.

The MacPhatters had two sons, Robert and Murray and five grandchildren. In April of 1961 Mr. and Mrs. MacPhatter retired to the village of Leith. In March, 1964, Mr. MacPhatter passed away following a lengthy illness. Mrs. MacPhatter retained her interest in the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute where she served in various offices. But her continual ill health prevented active participation in a world organization to which she had given so much of her time and interest.

Mrs. MacPhatter died on October 25, 1965, during a heart operation in the Toronto General Hospital.

At the time of her death Mrs. MacPhatter was a co-trustee in the administration of the C. F. O. S. (Radio Station) Christmas County Home Fund. She had been elected 1st vice-president of the Grey County Historical and Art Society and second vice-president of the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute.

Mrs. MacPhatter had been on the permanent staff of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital where she served as a supervisor and house mother in the nurses' residence.

IN MEMORY OF A TALENTED FRIEND

The following verses are selected from a book of poems, "The Golden Years," written by Mrs. MacPhatter's mother, Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett.

Out from our midst has gone a friend,
More than a friend. Maybe
The Heavenly Angels needed one
Too good for you and me.

The hand upon the harp is stilled,
We hear the strains no more,
Perhaps the music from this earth
Reached to the Golden Shore.

The heart that beat so kind and true,
Is quiet now, and yet
The gracious acts, the kindly thoughts
Were such, we'll ne'er forget

The mind so bright, so brave, so clear,
The intellect so fine
Were as the jewels, bright and rare,
From out a deep, deep mine.

The voice we loved so well, sings not
For earthly ears to hear,
But joins the Angel choirs now
In notes so soft and clear

And so we grieve that one should go
When life was at its best
But heart and hand and mind
Have earned that Heavenly rest.

REV D C McGREGOR, B. A B D., D D

D C. McGregor was born November 29, 1876 and spent his early life on his father's farm in Sydenham Township, County of Grey He received all his public school training in Briar Hill school. He later taught there from 1894 to 1899, enrolment at that time was over one hundred.

Dr McGregor attended the Collegiate Institute in Owen Sound and after finishing his education and teaching for six years he entered the University of Toronto in 1900 and graduated in 1904 with high standing in the Honours Philosophy course The next two years he spent in the study of Theology in the United Free Church College in Glasgow under such scholars as Dr James Denny and Sir George

Adam Smith. He returned to Canada and completed his Theological course at Knox College, from which he graduated in 1907.

Beginning his ministry as assistant to Rev. R. Grant, D.D. of Orillia Presbyterian Church, on Dr. Grant's death Dr. McGregor succeeded to the pastorate in 1908. Then he became Assistant Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Services. On July 27, 1909 he married Mary (Esther) Miller (Marian Keith). In 1914 he became pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in London, Ontario.

Dr. McGregor felt very keenly about the need of Union and spent much time and energy in doing all he could to bring it about, being one of the first members of the first General Council of the United Church.

In 1928, while on his way to a meeting in Toronto, he was badly hurt in a train accident. It was two years before he could go back to his work in St. Andrew's, London. His health had been so badly impaired by the accident that in a few years he resigned to become pastor of Zion Church, in Brantford, where after several years he was forced to resign on account of illness.

He and his wife "Marian Keith," lived in their Georgian Bay home for some years where he helped in the Johnstone Church until he was stricken with a heart attack and lived only a few more days.

His friends from near and far came to show their regards for his work among them. One of his friends had this to say, "Dr. McGregor became known far and wide for his exceptional abilities. he was a great preacher and a good pastor. His gentleness and kindness made him greatly beloved. It is a matter of common knowledge that he was an outstanding leader and a tower of strength in the courts of the church."

WILLIAM McGREGOR

William McGregor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dougald McGregor, was born on the McGregor homestead in Sydenham Township, where he spent the first ten years of his life and attended Briar Hill school for four years. In 1908 his parents moved West to live on his father's brother's ranch. Their new home was in a little village called Hooper. Here he finished his public school education. As there was no high school in Hooper, he was given the opportunity of a high school education in Spokane, Washington, through the kindness of a wonderful aunt, Miss E. S. McGregor.

Following High School, Mr. McGregor attended Washington State College until he was forced to give up, due to eye trouble. After working on the ranch for a time, he returned to London, Ontario, to live with his uncle, D. C. McGregor. Here he spent a year in grade 13, and later in 1917, he enlisted in the Canadian Army Service Corps. In January 1918 he went overseas, serving in France and Belgium and was a member of the first army of occupation in Germany, stationed on the Rhine River at Bonn.

Mr. McGregor returned to Canada in June 1919. He then returned to the old homestead with his parents, where he has since farmed. In 1923 he was married to Jessie Johnston. They had three daughters, Betty (Mrs. Arnold Riddell), Margaret (Mrs. George Kiddle) both of Owen Sound, and Jessie Willa, who died in infancy. In 1928 he was elected to Sydenham Township Council and served as councillor until 1936, when he was elected Deputy Reeve for two years. In 1938 Mr. McGregor was elected Reeve, holding this posi

WILLIAM McGREGOR WARDEN 1940

tion for three years. In 1940 he was elected Warden of Grey County and retired from municipal politics after his term as warden was completed.

As Reeve in 1939 he was greatly assisted by the late Mr Arthur Lemon in starting the first High School bus to go into O S C V I Mr Arthur Johnson agreed to buy the bus and operate it from North Sydenham to Owen Sound

In 1951 William McGregor was appointed one of the first members of the North Grey Area School Board. and in 1956 was appointed one of the North Grey members to act on the Owen Sound Board of Education He still holds the latter position, retiring from the former in 1967 His favourite enterprise in farming is sheep production.

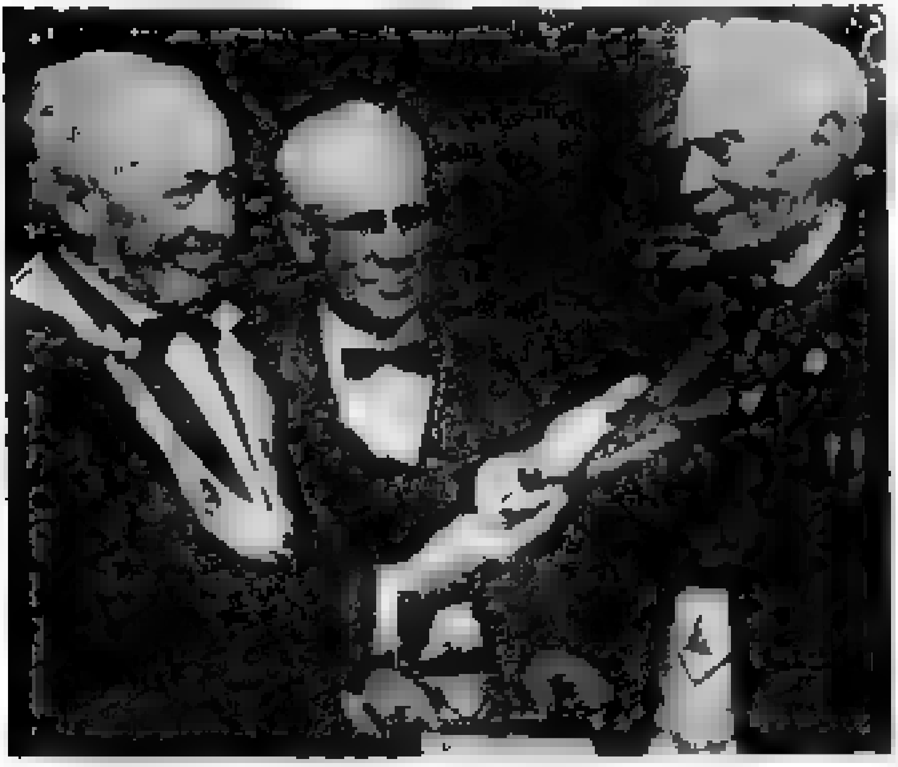
Mr McGregor is a member of Johnstone United Church. where he has been an Elder for a number of years. and has served as Treasurer since 1927

WILLIAM J MILLER
(Chief Wahbezee,

It was W J Miller s grandfather who settled on Lot 9, Concession 2 near Bognor in Sydenham Township, in 1853 Today more than one hundred years later it is W. J. Miller and his son, Vincent, who carry on the family farm.

Mr. Miller Sr., a congenial, outspoken, jovial man with the wit of the Irish, is now well on in years but is still very active. Throughout his life W. J. has been a staunch Orangeman and an active and vocal participant of the Ontario Rural School Trustees and Ratepayers Association of Ontario. Mr. Miller was president of this body in 1956. He has represented these organizations at the higher levels and after being a member of the Orange Order for sixty-three years was recently made an honorary member of the Grand Black Chapter of British America and in Lodge circles is now known as Most Worshipful Sir Knight.

HIGH HONOUR ACCORDED W. J. MILLER



W. J. Miller is shown here at the ceremony which made him an honorary member of the Grand Black Chapter of British America. Presenting the colors is Burness Hornberger, Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of Ontario West (left), with Elmo Bishop, Worshipful Preceptor of R. B. P. 49 (centre) looking on, in the Orange Lodge Hall, Owen Sound.

Mr Miller was elected District Master of the Orange Lodge at 19 years of age and County Master of Grey West in 1919 He represented this body in Ottawa at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America

Mr Miller was elected Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge Ontario West in 1937 and accompanied by the Rev W L L Lawrence and L H Saunders, both Grand Masters, represented the Orange order in presenting a brief to the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion Provincial relations in Ottawa in 1937 and in 1940 Mr Miller was presented with a cabinet of silverware consisting of 125 pieces from this group.

In 1960 Mr Miller was elected Hon Deputy Grand Master Grand Orange Lodge of British America and he is also a Past Grand Master Grand Black Chapter Ontario West

In the late 1940's W J Miller Past Grand Master of Ontario West, was present at the dedication of the new Orange Hall at Chippewa Hill on the Saugeen Reserve and was honoured by being given an Indian name, Chief Wahbezee or White Swan in honour of the first chief of the Saugeen Reserve

Mr Miller was elected a school trustee for U.S.S. No 10. Sydenham and St Vincent in December 1921, and was secretary of this body for 22 years when the South Sydenham School Board was formed.

On one occasion W J Miller's Letter to the Editor appeared in The Argus, an official publication Public School Trustees Association of Ontario In answer to an article written by Blair Fraser in Macleans Magazine on Inequalities in our Separate Schools Mr Miller wrote to the Macleans editor quoting the School Acts to substantiate his feelings of opposition to Mr Fraser's views.

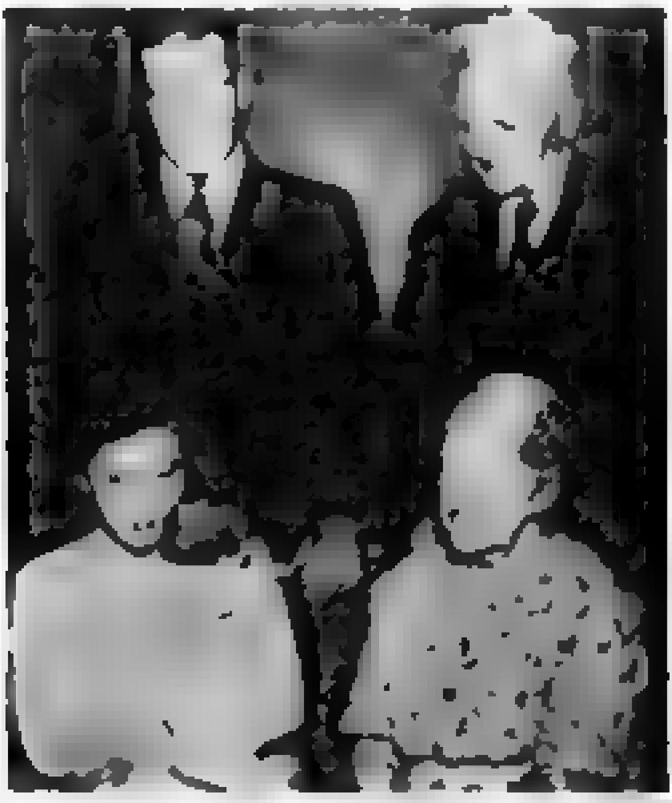
In 1933 Mr Miller, of Bognor accompanied by W A. Ottewell, of Wiarton and James McLean, of Purple Valley visited the Cape Croker Reserve School and after confirming information re unqualified teachers on the reserve, sent a recommendation to the Legislation Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West urging an investigation by the Indian Affairs Department into the man agement of schools on both the Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves in order to uphold the rights of the Indians on these reserves.

Mr. W. J. Miller was once "taken to task" for his views on teaching French in our public schools by Pierre Berton in his page in Maclean's magazine of June 1, 1963. It was recalled by Berton that Mr. Miller with the aid of a couple of prominent clergymen succeeded in 1959 in defeating a resolution of the Ontario School Trustees which urged the teaching of school French at an early age.

Mr. Miller was a familiar figure at the Ontario Educational Association conventions and in 1963 the Toronto Telegram spoke of "the white haired rural delegate from Bognor in Grey County" and said he was best known as the unrelaxing foe of French language teaching for Ontario class rooms during the last 46 conventions. The Telegram went on to say "Last night he relaxed in his room in the King Edward Hotel and reminisced about bygone sessions when delegates wept in the heat of debate, chairmen were challenged to learn some manners and men came for the pure thrill of Public Speaking. "I am certainly in favor of education" declared Mr. Miller as he paused between stories all told with Irish wit and the polished practice of more than 70 years. Mr. Miller never known for mild opinions, feels that the annual Public Speaking Contests sponsored by the Ontario School Trustees and Ratepayers Association and Ontario Hydro have lost something since their birth. "Have you seen the Judging in the last few years? Now we've got College Professors and others doing the judging who couldn't stand up and give a good impromptu speech themselves," Mr. Miller states. The speaker usually dressed in a dark suit, speaks forcefully with one thumb hooked in his vest. "I won't tell you about my education" said Mr. Miller. "But I'll say one thing, when the other fellows were playing cards, I was reading a book. I decided early that you don't stop learning when you leave school, you keep on reading."

Mr. W. J. Miller was married on February 25, 1914, to Margaret Ann McInnis (now deceased) of Chatsworth and in Mr. Miller's own words "She was the finest girl that ever lived." Three children blessed this union, John Vincent, Margaret Ada and Kathleen Harriet.

FIVE GENERATIONS HAVE CALLED THIS FARM HOME



Miller family gaze at the Crown Lands Deed of their farm date [illegible] [illegible] Township. He paid 100 pounds for the deed.

W. J. Miller was nominated to run as a candidate for the United Farmers of Ontario around 1920. Later he was nominated at a Conservative convention, but did not allow his name to go to the ballot. Mr. Miller was also urged by a group from Toronto to run on an Independent ticket during the War years.

For a number of years Mr. Miller was [illegible] correspondent for the old Owen Sound Times and was responsible for several feature articles at that time. The Pioneer Community History, the history of the Orange Order in Grey County and the local school history of U.S.S. No. [illegible], where Mr. Miller had attended school, were also stories gathered by Mr. Miller for the newspaper.

Mr Miller was the South Sydenham Tax Collector for four or five years around 1932 He is a member of St. Matthews Anglican Church in Bognor, and is church Warden and Secretary-treasurer

A valued member of the committee appointed to compile this book, Mr Miller has helped in many ways to further this project.

REV. GEORGE W MORRISON

George Morrison was born near Leith in 1908, the son of Donald and Jane Wilkinson Morrison. He attended Briar Hill Public School and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute He served three years Pharmacy apprenticeship and then decided to be a minister, and started to study at Victoria College, University of Toronto in 1928 and graduated in 1933 He attained his B.A Degree from Emmanuel College in 1936. After one year on a Mission Charge in the Sudbury area he was called to Wyevale and Waverly Church in 1937

Mr Morrison married Mabel Cute and had two children, Ian and Sheila He did a great deal of writing for magazines and papers and also had one book published. The Country Parson' Rev Mr Morrison died in 1950.

A brother, Beaton, still farms the home farm (a Century Farm) at Leith

THE ORMISTON FAMILY

In 1874, Lockhart Ormiston moved from near Whitby and bought W ½ Lot 18, Concession 10, from Fred and William Pete. In 1877 the late Lockhart Ormiston willed the one hundred acre farm to the late John Ormiston. In 1915 William Ormiston, son of John, bought the farm and in 1920 sold it to Lockhart Ormiston his brother. In 1942 Lockhart sold the one hundred acres to Mac King, who sold to the present owner, Gordon Bothwell, in April 1946. Hydro was installed in the house in the fall of 1946 and in the barn in 1950.

The cement block house standing on this property was built by Lockhart Ormiston in 1924 to replace the frame cottage which had been burned.

In July 1904 there was an oil lease taken on the property and for a few years the Ormiston family used the gas found to light their home. Due to water getting into the well it was abandoned.

Lockhart and William, sons of John and Mary Anne (Johns) Ormiston, had four sisters, Misses Rosa and Grace, Phillippa (Mrs. Isaac Turcott) and Maude (Mrs. Fred Parfrey). One other brother, John, died at sixteen years of age as a result of the after effects of typhoid fever.

When Lockhart Ormiston was 33 years of age he was working with the Hollinger Gold Mines between North Bay and Cochrane when this company dropped the first shaft. He homesteaded 161 acres which he bought for 50c an acre and later sold for $1500. He worked in the mine for $12.00 a day in his spare time. He was also an experienced bushman and had done a considerable amount of masonry and carpentry work. He had gained blasting knowledge while up north and also did some of this work for his neighbours. While up north he recalls having encountered bears, beavers, wild cats and seeing moose six feet tall.

After Lockhart Ormiston sold his farm to Kings he built a home on his property on the 8th Concession north and here he lived with his two maiden sisters for a few years spending some of the winters with William, who by this time was living at Bothwell's Corner and running the store and gas pumps. Gas was sold more reasonably than most places and Lockhart remembers the four tanks, which held 4,000 gals. in all, being filled by the gas company on Saturdays and business was so brisk over the week-end that those tanks would be filled again on Monday.

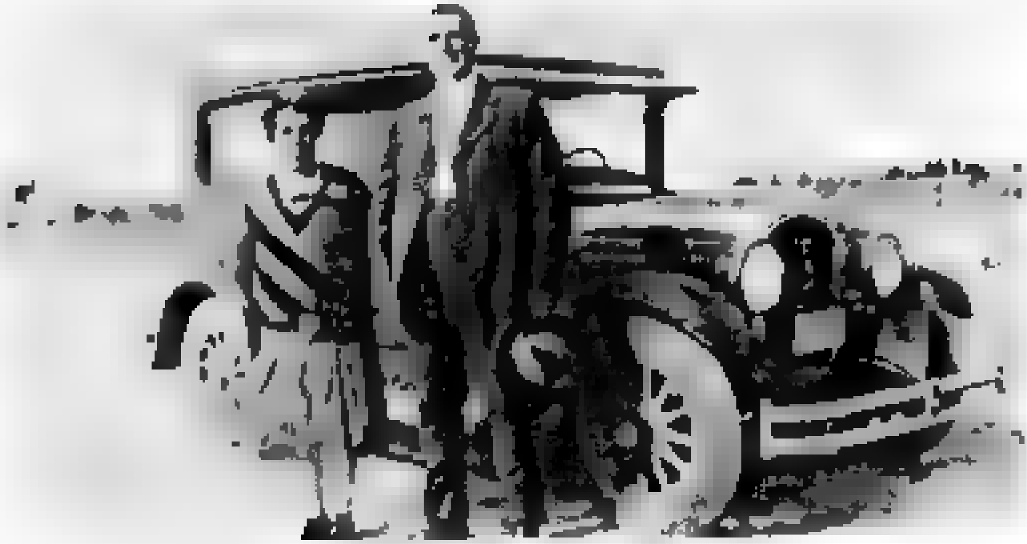
After William left the farm in 1920 he purchased the old Bothwell's Corner hotel which had been used after local option came in, for a dairy. William ran a store there and started selling gasoline to the new fangled horseless buggies then appearing on the Meaford Road. He bought gasoline at the time by the barrel and ladled it out to his occasional customers. About 1922, believing that the auto was here to stay, William Ormiston installed his first gas pump and the getting "tanked up" at the old hotel had an entirely different meaning from the "tank up" process of seventy years ago.

Ormistons ran a hall in conjunction with the store and gas business. The Women's Institute and Township Council held their meetings there. Concerts, showers, dances and other activities were also held and all will remember the helpful consideration given. The old "pot bellied" wood stove and coal oil can still bring back vivid memories of "the good old days" and the store selling a variety of tempting sweets for the school children was a typical "country store". This building was taken over from Mr. Ormiston by the Provincial Highway and Mr. William Ormiston purchased the Harton Hall property from Mrs. G. E. Parsons and moved the gas pumps to this location.

William was thrice married. His marriage to Evelyn Bourne took place while living at Bothwell's Corner. He died in 1956. His first wife was Jennie Cavers of the Bothwell's Corner community and his second wife who was killed in a car accident was Irene Richards.

Lockhart, who never married, has made his home in Owen Sound since 1952 and is still able to be around each day at the grand old age of 93.

The Ormistons have been longtime members of Division Street United Church. William was an elder and in his last will and testament he left to his beloved church a substantial legacy. His tangible



Mr. and Mrs. William Evelyn Bourne Ormiston

thoughtfulness was also extended to the local Women's Institute who used the money to purchase materials used in the making of a hand tooled leather cover for their Tweedsmuir History Book.

TOM THOMSON

Born at Claremont, Ontario County, in 1877, Tom Thomson was taken by his parents as an infant to Leith, where he lived until he was twenty-one. After working as a machinist's apprentice and

later attending business school he went to the United States in 1901 where he learned the trade of photoengraving.

Thomson returned in 1905 to Ontario and five years later he joined the Toronto firm of Grip Limited He spent the summer of 1912 roaming the woods of Northern Ontario, and this experience altered the course of his life

He was among the first to develop a distinctive Canadian style of painting which tried to picture the rugged grandeur of the Canadian Northland Among his better known paintings are West Wind and "Northern River"

In July 1917, his brief career was cut short when he drowned in Canoe Lake in Algonquin Park. He was buried on the top of a prominent hill there, but later re-interred at Leith Cemetery

Tom Thomson's Grave in Leith Cemetery
Sydenham Township

On August 20, 1961 a plaque was erected in Leith by the Ontario Historical Sites Board and the Provincial Department of Travel and Publicity to the memory of Tom Thomson. The suggestion for the erection of this plaque was sent by the Annan Women's Institute to the Grey County Historical and Art Society

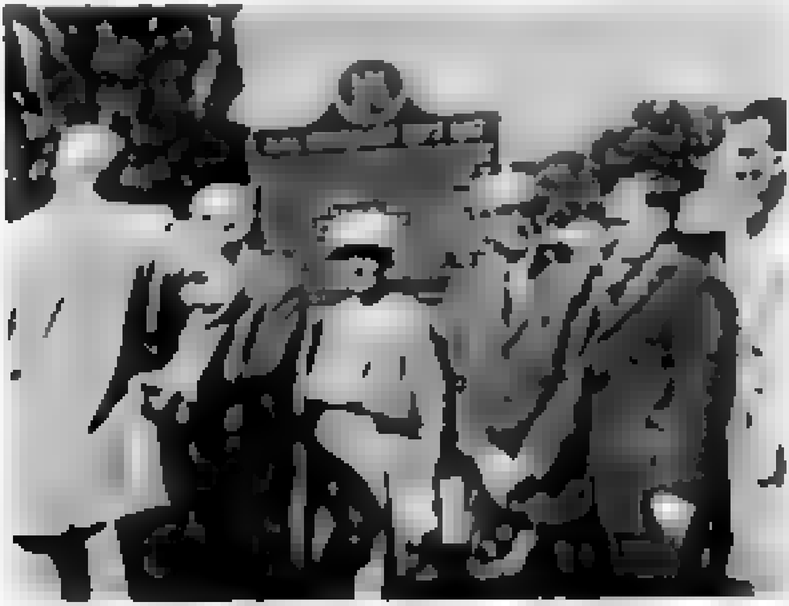
Mrs. Theodore Lavery, President of the Grey County Historical and Art Society was chairman. The Mayor of Owen Sound, Mr W...

ham Forsyth, Percy Noble, M.P., Warden of Grey County; W. J. Kinney, Reeve of Sydenham Township; John McCutcheon, Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, President of the Grey County Women's Institutes. J. M. S. Careless, Vice-Chairman of the Historic Sites Board brought greetings and paid tribute to the Thomson family.

Mrs. Nora DePencier introduced the principal speaker, Mr. A. Y. Jackson. He told of his meeting and relationship with Tom Thomson. Mr. Jackson, a member of the famous Group of Seven, spoke of the Thomson influence on their work.

Mrs. Everett Johnston, President of Annan Women's Institute dedicated the memorial plaque.

The official unveiling was done by Messrs. George and Fraser Thomson, both brothers of Tom Thomson. Their sister, Mrs. Margaret Tweedale was in attendance too.



Tom Thomson Memorial Plaque
Dedicated August 1961

This plaque will serve as a reminder to many area residents and also to visitors that the Owen Sound area is proud and justifiably so of Tom Thomson and his work. At the present time this is the only plaque in Sydenham Township erected by the Historical Sites Board.

THE PATRICK TRAYNOR FAMILY

The Patrick Traynor Family

Back row, l. to r.—Elizabeth (Mrs. Jos. Moran), Loretta (Sister M. St. Philip), Michael X Traynor, Mary Helena (Mrs. Peter Matthews), Maurice P. Traynor, Patricia (Sister M. Loretta).

Centre row, l. to r.—Ann Agatha (Mrs. W. J. Doyle), Mrs. Patrick Traynor, Beatrice (Mrs. Alex McDonald), Mr. Patrick Traynor, Justina (Mrs. Ed. Coughlin).

Front row, l. to r.—John, Rt. Rev. J. J. Traynor; Victor, Dr. A. V. Traynor; Thomas, Rev. T. B. Traynor.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Traynor, pioneers on Lot 27 Concession 5, now farmed by their grandson, Patrick Traynor, raised a family of twelve, five sons and seven daughters. It is quite remarkable that so many of this family were educated, in a day when little value was placed on education. This family attended Briar Hill Public School and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. Two entered the priesthood.

Rt. Rev. J. J. Traynor, D.P., attended St. Michael's College at Toronto and Grand Seminary, Montreal, celebrated his Golden Jubilee in 1960 and is living retired in Guelph.

Rev Thomas B. Traynor, M A. attended St Michael's College and St Augustine Seminary, Toronto. and served for thirty years in Hamilton. He passed away in 1960.

Dr A V Traynor attended St Michael's where he obtained his B.A. He enlisted in the R C A Force, went overseas and at the close of the war he attended Western University receiving his M D and practised in Kitchener where he lives in semi-retirement

Five became teachers, Loretta (later Sister St Philip) spent a lifetime in the profession, Agatha Mrs. Wm Doyle), Elizabeth (Mrs Jos. Moran, and Beatrice (Mrs. Alex McDonald) all attended Stratford Teacher's College and taught in various schools in Ontario and Western Canada Marilena, who was also a teacher became Mrs. Peter Matthews.

Two became nurses, Patricia. (Sister Loretta) trained in St Joseph Hospital, London, and helped organize hospitals in Ontario and Alberta Justina (Mrs. E Coughlin) trained in Sisters Hospital, Buffalo and nursed in Buffalo and New York City

Two sons, Michael and Maurice. farmed in Sydenham Township.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP'S WAR EFFORT
FENIAN RAID

Patriotism was very evident in the early days of Grey County The Trent Affair of 1861 was the cause of volunteer regiments being formed all over Canada There were few reasons for the great loyalty as there was no pay, arms or accoutrement

Among the first companies to enroll was the Leith Company, Provisional Rifles, which was afterwards gazetted as Number Three Company Thirty-First Battalion of Grey County This company was formed in 1862 with James Cannon as the Captain. The company consisted of three commissioned officers and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and men

The muster roll of 1866 carries the following names: June 3, 1866, Captain James Cannon, Sr., Lieutenant James Pattison Telford, Ensign Robert Vanwyck, Sergeants J.S. Wilson, James Cannon, Jr., William Armstrong, and Walter McNeil. Corporals, John Turnbull, James W. Grady, William P. Telford, William Cannon. Lance Corporals, Gilbert McKay and Neil McNeil, Bugler Donald McKay. Privates, John Armstrong, Andrew Bigger, Thomas Brown, Wm. Buzza, John Cathrae, G.A. Cameron, Thomas Cameron, Ben Cameron, Thomas Campbell, John Campbell, Rowland Campbell, Colin Campbell, Patrick Downie, Thomas Dennison, Leslie Dixon, James Edmonstone, Hugh Elliott, John Ead, John Grady, John Hogg, James Hogg, Charles Lemon, John Lamb, John Leflar, Ronald Livingstone, John Lemon, William McKay, James McDowall, Duncan McTavish, Henry Moore, Wm. Mathieson, Andrew McLean, Thos. McLennan, Duncan Morrison, William Nisbett, Daniel North, Charles Noble, John Platt, George Riddell, John Wilson and William Wilson.

After its first organization the company met for drill once a week at Dunedin, as Annan was known. The drill shed was erected there and was burned in the 1920's. The first instructors were Captain Brodie and his son, Vivian Brodie. Captain Charles Noble, a veteran of service in Spain also acted as drill instructor.

Several incidents in connection with the Fenian Raid are recorded. One of these was that at a morning church service of May 8th, Rev. A. Hunter was interrupted in the midst of his discourse when the door opened and Mr. Leslie Dixon walked quickly to the front where he whispered in the ear of one of the members of session. The session member then announced to the gathering that there was reason to believe that an armed flotilla of Fenians was coming up the Bay. No one stopped to think how incredible that would be, and a little later the mirage or optical illusion lifted. It was then realized that a number of canoes were coming from Cape Croker carrying Indians.

On the morning of June 2nd, Mr. Joseph Parker arrived from Collingwood bearing a telegram which by misunderstanding sent No. 3 Company off to battle. They set sail on the Clifton after hasty fare wells. They landed at Collingwood and boarded a train in company with a group from Collingwood. It was a noisy trip, with impromptu concerts and orations mixed with wild reports of Fenian advances given at every station stop. After several days in Toronto, they and six other companies were formed into a provisional battalion and patrolled the roads from Toronto to Kingston and later Cobourg. On June 21st orders came for them to return home. Thus in less than a month they were back at their usual occupations.

A very important event in the history of Number Three Company took place on March 22, 1867, on the grounds of the Annan school house. During the winter before the women of the community had made a large blue silk flag which was a creation of beauty. The Company being drawn to attention, the presentation was read by Mrs. Peter Taylor and a suitable reply made by Captain Telford. Miss Campbell then presented the colours to the keeping of the Company and the Rev. Robert Dewar offered a short prayer. Mr. Hugh Reid who had two sons in the Fenian affray composed a poem of literary note which was then read. After the cheers for Queen Victoria and the flag had ended, the occasion was celebrated by a meal for the officers and men that evening in Vanwyck's Hotel, prepared by the owner, Robert Vanwyck himself.

To continue the history of the Company, shortly after the Fenian Raid, Lieutenant Telford was made Captain and Captain Cannon became Major. In 1888 Captain Telford received another promotion and William Ross became Captain which position he held until 1891 when he resigned. Ross was succeeded by Robert McKnight and a few years later the Company moved to Owen Sound.

BOER WAR 1899-1902

The South African War or Boer War (Boer, a farmer in South Africa) 1899-1902, was of the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Orange Free State against Great Britain. The Boers had long resented the British advance into South African territories, and the hostility was inflamed after the discovery of gold in 1886, brought an influx of British prospectors

The Boer government denied these newcomers citizenship and taxed them heavily despite British protests. The situation was aggravated in 1895 by the Jameson raid which was interpreted by S J P Kruger as a British plot to seize Transvaal and which led to the military alliance of Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1896 The British brought in troops to defend what they considered their commercial rights. When they refused to withdraw, the Boer states declared war October 12, 1899

During the Boer War in South Africa two Canadian contingents were sent To these contingents, the County of Grey contributed about thirty men Several of those men from Grey County gave their lives on the veldts of South Africa in the cause of the Empire

Boer submission was formalized in the Treaty of Vereeniging May 31, 1902

Sydenham Men in South Africa

Five men are known to have enlisted for service in South Africa Two gave their lives in a terrible battle on March 31, 1902 They are listed below —

Calvert, Edward Killed in action
McArthur, Alexander (Sandy) Day, T Bertrand
McArthur, John Kinsley

Trooper John McArthur in writing to friends at Johnstone after the grim struggle said in part "You will have seen an account in the papers of the battle on March 31st, in which Bert Day lost his life We had hard luck. The fight took place on Monday, but he was not killed until Wednesday Two troops of our squadron with some mounted infantry formed the rear guard. We were just camping for dinner when the fight started The boers shelled the camp and our two troops were cut off from the main body Bert Day and five others became separated from the rest. They wandered around all Tuesday and on Wednesday ran into a bunch of Boers and Day and Knisley were killed, and the others stripped of everything and let go. They walked eighty miles and are now in hospital. I was in charge of the section Bert Day was in and feel sorry for his people. I worked with Dr. Devine all night of the fight, moving the wounded. It was a terrible sight, legs and arms lying around, men and horses fallen everywhere."

HONOUR ROLL

In proud and grateful memory of the men of the community who gave their lives and the promise of their years to come for freedom, truth and righteousness in the great conflicts in which Canada has been engaged.

> Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay
> down his life for his friends.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

Day, T. Bertrand Knisley

WORLD WAR I 1914-1918

Bryce, Wilfred
Dickson, Bert
Doran, Walter H.
Foames, Charles Rich
Fulford, William Ira
Kerr, Frank
Lamont, Roger
Lemang, Phil
Lipsett, Austin J.
McKay, Alexander

McReynolds, William
Morrison, Russel
Murray, John
Rawn, Seth
Riddel, John Couper
Smith, James
Sutherland, Hugh
Watson, Herbert Bryan
Weaver, Allan G.
Woods, Frank

HONOUR ROLL

WORLD WAR II 1939-1945

Blackman, Orville
Brewer, William
Gibbons, Owen
Hoath, (David) Elgin
Knaggs, Francis
McEwen, Robert
McKerroll, Jack
Martin, J Russell
Moulton, Earl
Stewart, Thomas
Thompson, Lawrence H
Wardell, Earl
Weaver, Mac
Weeden, Gordon
Young, Archibald

' THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVERMORE '

' After this I beheld, and lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindred, and peoples, and tongues, stood before the lion, clothed with white robes and psalms in their hands.

And cried with a loud voice, saying, salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.

These are they which come of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb

Therefore, are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple, and He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat

For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and wipe away all tears from their eyes.—Rev VII 9, 10 and 14-17

MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR I

Adams, Oliver
Baker, John
Bardey, Elgin
Bell, Amos William
Benedict, Roy G.
Best, Arthur
Boddy, Harvey
Boddy, Hudson
Boddy, James
Brown, Gordon
Brown, William Stanley
Bye, Elgin
Cameron, George
Campbell, William
Carmichael, Dougald
Carmichael, James
Carmichael, Duncan James
Carr, Allan
Carr, Dr Osborne E
Carr, Louie
Cole, Hugh
Cole, William
Coleman, Herbert
Conventry, James
Cook, Percy
Cook, William
Colver, Charles
Craig, Lou
Davis, Bert Philip
Denton, Euphemia
Downing, James
Eed, George Charles
Edmonstone, Robert
Edmonstone, Sidney J.
Elliott, Edward
Elliott, Robert
Ferguson, Alexander
Flavelle, Israel
Fraser, George
Fraser, Robert C
Gardner, Malcolm
Gardner, Peter
Gilchrist, G.A
Gillesby, James A
Gillesby, Robert E
Gunn, Allan
Hamilton, Maurice
Hamilton, Melville
Hamilton, Robert
Harkness, James G
Holmes, Thomas W
(Victoria Cross)
Howell, Percy
Hughes, Ben
Hutchinson, George
Irwin, Verral
Johnson, Walter
Johnston, Severwright
Jones, Sandy
Kemp, B. Lewis
King, Anson
King, Ben
King, John E.
Knaggs, Dennis
Leflar, William
Lemon, Edgar
Lemon, Hugh
Lipsett, Albert
Livingstone, William
Long, Benjamin C
Long, Samuel
Lush, David
MacDonald, Edward
MacDonald, Findlay
MacDonald, Dr Hugh
MacDonald, Lorne
MacGillivray, Alex
McArthur, Alexander (Sandy)
McArthur, Donald
McArthur, John
McClarty, J
McDonald, Charles Elmer
McDonald, William P
McGirr, Noble
McGregor, E.M
McGregor, Jean
McGregor, William
McInnis, Flora
McKay, Fred
McKay, Godfrey A
McKay, Kenneth Russel
McKee, Percy
McKnight, Robert
McLean, Dougald
McLean, Peter
McLean, Robert
McLennan, Herman
McNab, Alex. D
McNab, Allan John
McNab, John
McNab, Peter
McNab, William
McReynolds, Courtland
McReynolds, Guy
Manders, Charles
Marshall, Earnest
Miller, George G
Miller, John B
Morrison, G B.
Morrison, James
Morrison, Les
Moulton, Melville
Nesbitt, Wilford
Nicholson, Mac
Pickett, Dan
Poast, James
Proudfoot, James
Rae, Colin
Rae, George Jr
Rae, George Sr
Ramage, Thomas
Reid, Douglas M
Reilly, John Alexander
Reoch, James
Richardson, Roy
Robertson, Alan
Robertson, Michael
Robins, James
Ross, J. Harkness
Rutherford, T J
Scott, Walter
Silverthorn, Ambrose D.
Smart, John E
Snider, Lorne
Spence, Duncan Robert
Sutherland, John
Sutton, Stanley
Sutton, Steve
Torrie, Archie
Traynor, Victor
Tuck, Archie
Tuck, John E
Vanwyck, William
Waterton, Edward
Waterton, Frank
Watson, William
Whiteside, Rodney
Wilkinson, Dr Stephen
Wilson, James
Young, John

MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

Anderson, Morley
Artley, Russell
Barfoot, Arthur
Beattie, Laura
Best, Fred
Boddy, Alex
Boddy, William
Bowden, Percy
Boyd, Clayton
Brainard, Norman
Brown, Milton
Bumstead, Leslie
Cameron, Frank
Carmichael, Lorne
Cathrae, Frank
Chapman, Harold
Clark, Bert
Clark, Howard R
Couper, James
Dean, Douglas
Dean, Dveren
Denton, Perry
Dinsmore, Jim
Duggan, Mrs. Louis
Edmonstone, Elgin
Edmonstone, Lewelyn
Edmonstone, Raymond
Edwards, Lloyd
Farquharson, Leslie
Fenwick, Gordon
Fenwick, Helen
Ferguson, Norman
Fisher, Charles
Fretter, Douglas
Frizzell, Crawford
Gillies, Bert
Girdler, Roy
Girdler, Stanley
Grunsell, Brennan
Gunn, Hector
Gunn, Nei
Habert, Fred
Hebert, Horace
Harrow, W J
Henderson, Edgar
Hill, Russel
Hoath, Carman
Hoath, Perry
Hotman, Gelt
Hood, Frank
Hood, Gerald (Jerry)
Hood, Paul
Howe, Arnold
Hurlbut, Charles
Hurlbut, William
Ireland, Elmer J
Ireland, Glenn A.
Ireland, Mac F
Ives, Wilfred
Johnson, Mervin
Jordison, Roy
Keeling, Allan
Keeling, Harold
Keeling, Howard
Keeling, Osborne
Keeling, Robert
King, Elgin
King, Garner
King, John
King, Wallace
King, William
Kyle, Sandy
Laycock, Douglas
Laycock, Howard
Leflar, I R
Leno, Amos
Lister, David
Long, Joseph
Lourie, William
MacDonald, Kenneth
MacDonald, Mary C
MacDonald, Reginald
MacNab, Islay
McArthur, Leslie
McCannell, Russell
McDonald, Clifford
McEachern, Jack
McEwen, Fay
McGregor, John
McGregor, Margaret
McGregor, Wilfred
McKay, John
McKay, Lorne
McKerroll, Donald
McKerroll, Marie
McKibbon, Stanley
McKibbon, Stewart
McKinnon, Donald
McQueen, Archibald
Mandeno, Albert F
Martin, Arthur
Martin, Gordon
Martin, Norman
Michael, Lloyd
Mills, Jerry
Miner, Harvey
Moulton, Lynton
Murdoch, Richard (Dick)
Murphy, Justin
Murphy, Wilfred
Parkin, Gordon
Petty, Edward
Poast, James
Poast, Lorne
Riddell, Arnold
Riddell, Elwood S
Rouse, Alan
Rouse, Charles
Rouse, Robert
Rush, Arthur
Scott, Gordon
Shute, Archie
Shute, Melville
Shute, Theresa
Silverthorn, Murray
Slattery, Ambrose
Spence, Gordon
Spence, Isabel
Stewart, Peter
Stonehouse, Garnet
Stout, Lorne
Stoutenburg, Albert
Thompson, Frederick I.
Thompson, Morrison
Torrie, Archie
Vermilyea, Douglas
Walter, Alvin
Walter, Elgin
Waterton, Milton J
Waite, William
Ward, Angus
Weaver, Charles M
Weeden, Keith
White, Allan
White, Edward
White, Jack
Whiteside, Earl
Whiteside, Rod
Wilkinson, Wilbert (Ibbs)
Wilson, George W
Young, Jack

THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WARS

Foregoing is a list of those from this community who served their country at home and abroad in the Fenian Raid, the South African (Boer) War, World War I and World War II. It has been compiled by the Women's Institutes within the township of Sydenham, assisted by other individuals.

The names of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice are listed in the Honour Roll and those others who lived to return to their homeland are listed in alphabetical order.

Every available means has been taken to make the list as complete as possible. Each one engaged in the task of preparation has striven to make the list full and accurate, and that no name be overlooked. It is their sincere hope that these combined efforts have been effective.

BOGNOR REJOICES AT END OF GREAT CONFLICT

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning, November 11, 1918, the villagers of Bognor were wakened by their phones, while the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles in Owen Sound could be heard distinctly fourteen miles away, announcing the glad tidings of "Peace". Soon the Anglican Church bell was ringing joyously and the bells of the surrounding schools lent their voices to the merry din.

Mrs. George Toms was early abroad recruiting for a village parade. In an incredibly short time the entire population, big and little, old and young, assembled at the town hall, where they sang hymns of praise and then marched around the streets. Mr. Henry Leming, Bognor's veteran, leading, followed by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Doran carrying the Honour Roll, Mr. Mellafont with the drum and Mr. J. Atcheson playing the pipes. Then came the children all carrying flags and some blowing horns.

The remainder of the citizens brought up the rear, all singing, cheering and yelling to their heart's content. Such a festive air the at-the village presented! Mr. Thomson had flags flying at an early hour from most of the public buildings. and after the four years of gloom Bognor celebrated as she had never done before in the history of its oldest inhabitant. The parade ended at the town hall when it was decided to have a community Thanksgiving on Wednesday evening. The following committee were appointed to arrange the program of proceedings. Messrs. Neil Morrison, John Gillies. Willie McKay and Thomas Frizzell, and Mrs. Long. Mrs. W. T. Moffatt and Mrs. Thomas Frizzell.

Here Nature's art, combined with that of man,
Breathes forth assurance of eternal life;
Of faith and hope beyond this mortal span.
A cathedral this, of Nature's very own;
Trees pointing heavenward the lofty spires.
God's canopy of blue the vaulted dome,
And birds in leafy bowers the vested choirs

Building day by day build worthily, build well,
Our work and that alone our faithfulness will tell.
The Master Builder looking down on strength of tower and wall
Knows, if in the coming test, our work shall stand or fall.

God made my cathedral under the stars,
He gave my cathedral trees for its spires;
He hewed me an altar in the depth of a hill,
He gave for a hymnal a rock-bedded rill
He voiced me a sermon of heavenly light
In the beauty around me - the calmness of night,
And I felt as I knelt on the velvet-like sod,
I had supped of the spirit in the temple of God.

CHAPTER 20 MEMORABLE HAPPENINGS

SOCIAL GATHERINGS

After the old log house and log barn raisings, the frame barn raisings, the logging bees, the stoning bees, the quilting bees, the paring and husking bees and all other neighborly get-togethers for grateful and much appreciated assistance, a social evening was always in order. Pioneer settlers worked hard and they played hard too. Young and old participated in hearty, robust games. Sometimes there were kissing games which brought forth a lot of merriment. Usually the evening wound up with a dance. If a fiddler were not obtainable some one would lilt or hum the tunes and the dance went on.

The axe man felled the trees of the virgin forest and the trees were burned where they fell. But the big timbers were only blackened by the fire. In order to complete the burning it was necessary to have the logs piled in heaps. This was an extremely hard and heavy job, and the men's faces and hands were covered with charcoal. This strenuous effort was called a logging bee. The ashes from these log heaps were collected and processed into potash.

PARING BEES

One of the lost and more satisfying accomplishments was the art of drying apples. Came the Autumn evenings after the apples were harvested and it was not an unpleasant task to sit in the lamplight and pare, quarter and string the fruit. The strings were hung up to dry over the kitchen stove or were placed on fanning mill riddles and suspended from the ceiling. Most every farm kitchen had its festoons

of drying apples which later on made wonderful apple sauce and pie which could not be excelled.

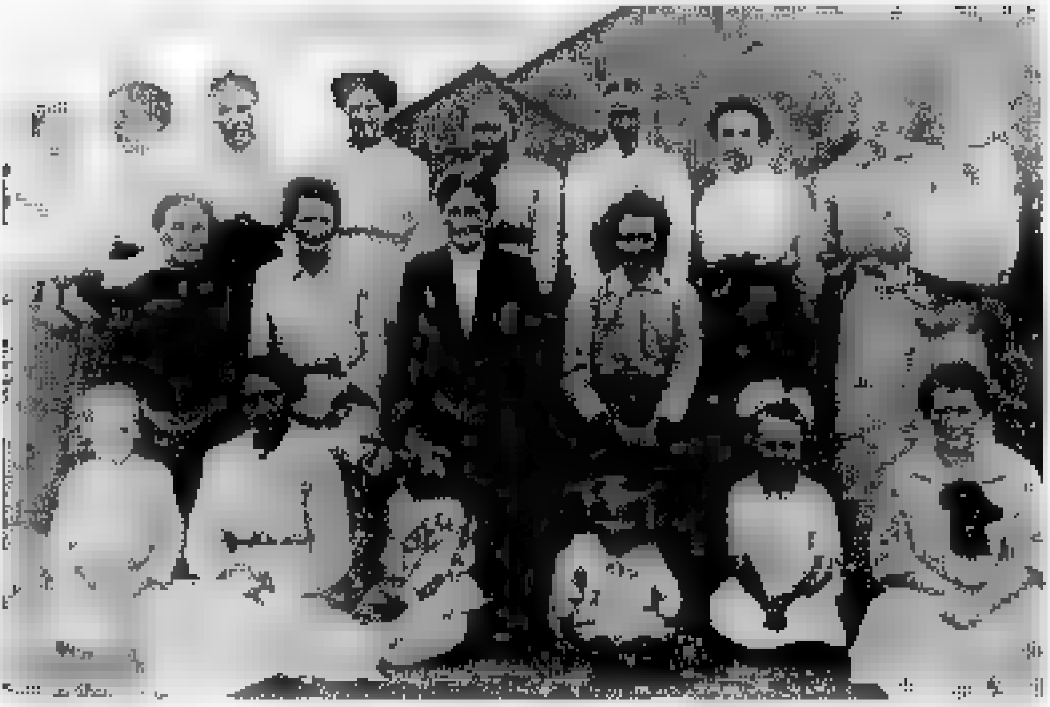
Apple parers or paring machines came into use and they speeded up the process of preparation considerably An apple was placed on a three-pronged fork, and by turning a crank the apple was peeled and pushed off the fork. A later machine took the core from the apple The original paring machine could be purchased for 40 cents. Dried apples could be purchased at most grocery stores. The price paid to the housewife who produced them was from 2 to 2½ cents a pound

Neighbours came with their apple peelers to make a bee of it There was great fun as the crimson, russet, yellow or green peelings curled away in unbroken whorls from the turning forks.

There was something about the flavour of home dried apples which the modern evaporated fruit cannot touch. Perhaps the memories associated with their processing has something to do with it

QUILTING BEES

Of all the Bees of yesteryear, those dearest to the hearts of the ladies were the Quilting Bees Long hours had been put in preparing the lovely old fashioned prints, silks or satins in blocks of the chosen pattern. Some of the designs were most intricate and all required a great deal of patience in their piecing and putting together The Log Cabin quilt, frequently made of tiny bits of silk or satin and the Crazy Quilt were often 'tied' rather than quilted as were those pieced of print and gingham When the quilt top was ready it was placed in a wooden frame and batts (cotton batting) placed between it and the lining. It was fastened securely and marked in a quilting pattern ready for the fine stitches which would complete the work. Many of these early quilts are family heirlooms, as are the knitted and crocheted bedspreads, so popular in former days.



A quilting bee about 1916, at the Johnson home in the Silcote community includes the following:

Sitting on the grass, l to r-Alma Johnson, Mrs. George Graham, Bertha Brown, Florence Brown, Margaret Best, Mrs. Wilbert Fulford.

Seated, l to r-Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. Charles Brown.

Standing, l to r-Mrs. Harold Johnson holding son Bill; Miss Maggie Bell, Miss Jennie Graham, Mrs. Andrew Farquharson, Miss Lizzie Bell, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Joseph Bell holding son Bruce

A PATCHWORK QUILT

(Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

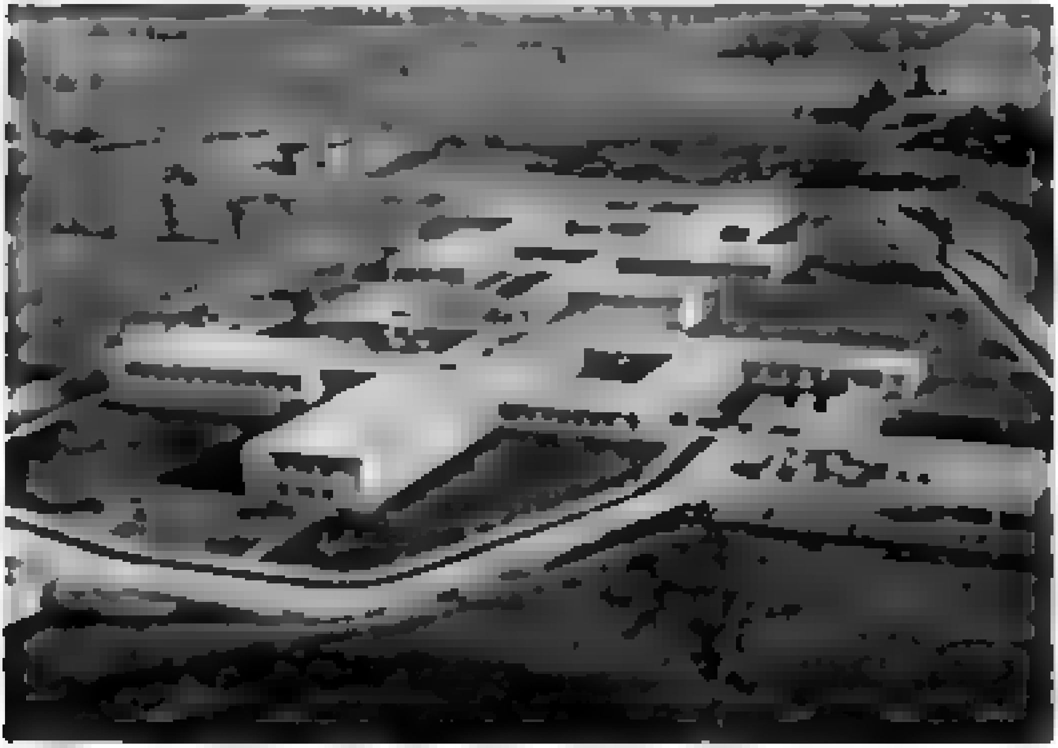
I like a patchwork quilt,
It tells a homey tale
Of friends who've scattered far and near
And some beyond the vale

I like a patchwork quilt
And wish each patch could tell
The pleasures and the joys they've seen
And sorrows sometimes as well

I like my patchwork quilt
And ne'er with it will part.
Each little colored patch I scan
Brings memories to my heart.

If you've a patchwork quilt
Treasure with every care,
Those little patches from the past
That grow with years more rare.

THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL



This fine new Ontario Hospital is located on Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9 Range 4 on [illegible] Street road and is comprised of 92 acres, which was purchased by the Ontario Government from John Cameron and William Kivell in 1959.

A three hundred bed hospital, it was officially opened on July 21, 1963 and is under the supervision of Dr. B. D. Whiteside. Mrs. M. Murray is Director of Nursing.

It is now known as the Dr. MacKinnon Phillips Hospital. The late Dr. Mac Phillips, M.L.A. for Grey North and Provincial Minister of Health, was instrumental in having the hospital located in Grey County.

NEVER DOFF YOUR HAT TO A BEE

W. J. Miller vouches for this story of the way of honey bees with a visitor, in a happening of close to forty years ago. The family doctor, who was also a special friend, had been invited to assist with the extracting in the apiary and also to get acquainted with the bees generally. He donned an apron and turned the extractor with the glee of a school boy while the glasses which he had brought in a corrugated cardboard box were being filled with honey. The loaded box was too heavy to carry to the road so he placed it in the wheel barrow and started for the road right through a cordon of bees, who were on guard and ready to shoot. They circled round and round his head, yelling at him in bee language, "Robber! Thief! Thief! Robber!" The doctor who was none other than Dr. J. S. McCullough, of Walters Falls, actually earned a V.C.

Another incident with a bee took place the next day and points up the moral, never uncover your head for a bee. Homer Neelands drove in with a horse and top buggy. He asked for a pail of honey, but was admonished lest he might get stung, and it was suggested that he drive a little piece away. "Oh, no!" he said. "I am not afraid of the bees." Just then, one shared the buggy with him. He didn't hesitate, but jumped out and ran for the barn slashing his hat this way and that. Finally, the bee landed on his pate, backed up and pushed. Ouch!

TUG OF WAR WAS EXCITING EPISODE

A famous tug-of-war was a feature of an early Dominion Day celebration. The "tug" was to be a trial for supremacy between the stalwarts of Sullivan and Sydenham townships, ten men on each side. A new rope was secured, the men took their places and in the first pull Sullivan won. In the second, rules were thrown to the winds, the men made pits and sat down bracing their feet, the end man on each side having the rope around his body. Minutes wore into half hours, the tug became a deadly pull, neither side giving way an inch.

The sun beat down upon purple faces. Onlookers became alarmed. Then came the Magistrate, Andrew McGill, with a sharp knife. "In the name of the Queen, I cut this rope," he declared. The rope was cut and the contest over.

The tug-of-war was over, but there was to be a tragic aftermath. The end man on the Sydenham side, Dougald Carmichael, into whose flesh the rope had cut, was unconscious. He never recovered and died after a few months.

Dougald Carmichael is buried in McLean's Cemetery, Second Concession, Sydenham Township. The lettering on his tombstone reads "Died September 24, 1885, aged 27 years." It would appear that this notorious trial of strength took place on July 1, 1885.

THE MEAFORD TANK RANGE

In 1942 about one-quarter of the area of St. Vincent Township and approximately 600 acres of land in Sydenham Township were chosen for an army training area, a tank training area and for artillery shooting purposes. It was the largest Tank Training Camp in the Dominion.

It consisted of the entire northern portion of St. Vincent Township and the extreme northern tip of Sydenham Township. The Sydenham section included Lots 1, 2 and 3, Broken Front, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession A, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession B, Lots 2 and 3, Concession C.

The picturesque district around Cape Rich, the Clay Banks and the beautiful Mountain Lake district and Vail's Point, the scene of many picnics, old land marks and the Rotary Camps also became Range property.

In 1826, John Alexander Vail had trapped, fished and camped at this point, which bears his name. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. James McReynolds settled there. It was the home of many fishermen. Several families of Edmonstones lived there. The large modern homes of James Lemon and his son, William, lay in this area. William Lemon had built a new house and barn equipped with electricity and all modern conveniences. Lying next to this was another fine farm belonging to Michael Robertson.

Across the road on the Sydenham side were the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stewart and Mrs. Margaret Eagles. Some others living in the Sydenham territory were Mr. and Mrs. Cathrae, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. John Moulton and Mr. and Mrs. James Moulton and their families.

Some schools in the district were the Mountain Lake School, the school on the Seventh Line of St. Vincent and the Union School No. 15, known as the Morley School. This school was situated on the townline and built in 1921. Not far from the school was the Morley Baptist Church built in 1912, and the Disciple Church on the Seventh Line North, St. Vincent, both taken in this area.

Many farm homes, approximately 108 were included in the Tank Range. Some of these families were greatly disturbed at being forced to leave the homes they had worked so hard to possess. It took time, money and worry to find new homes.

As the days passed the people felt sure they would not be given an extension of time so they picked their apples and garden produce before they were ready. They turned their livestock into their corn fields. Every available minute was used in preparing for their departure. Neighbours who did not have to move helped to load trucks. They ate their dinner from a lunch box wherever they were working and some times in their haste even forgot to eat.

It was a sad departure for many, but it was wartime and patriotism was more than just a word. This was undoubtedly a factor in the policy adopted by the Department of National Defence.

The Range was used for training during the war years and is still used as a training centre for Reserve Forces.

TRAGEDY SHADOWS BOYLE FAMILY

Johnnie Boyle met his fate on September 27, 1927, at Lot 23, Concession 3, Sydenham Township, when drawing in hay with the team and wagon. He was going up the gangway into the barn with the load when the horses for some unknown reason stopped suddenly jolting Johnnie against the front stakes of the hay rack. The stakes broke and let him fall down between the horses and on to the wagon tongue. This, of course, scared the horses and they bolted ahead running over Johnnie with the front wagon wheels. He died as a result of injuries within a few hours. Prior to moving to this location he lived at Lot 10, Concession 1, N.C.R., directly across the road from where Lyle Snider now lives. It was here he took his bride, Emily Atkins, in 1919. About 1925 their red brick house was burned, and all that was saved from the ruins of fire was the piano. It was after this fire that he purchased property on Lot 23, Concession 3.

Tragedy followed other members of this family. Robert Boyle, Johnnie's father was kicked in the stomach by a suckling colt and died as a result and Johnnie's Grandfather Boyle was trampled to death by a horse in its stall. Johnnie's son, Robert Nelson, recalls his mother telling him that she had been trying to persuade Johnnie to get rid of one of his horses which she felt was a little hard to manage. She did not like the horse's nature. In trying to induce Johnnie to deal horses his wife said, "Johnnie, I wish you would get rid of that horse, your grandfather was killed with a horse, your father was killed by a horse and that horse is going to be the death of you yet." How true her prediction proved to be.

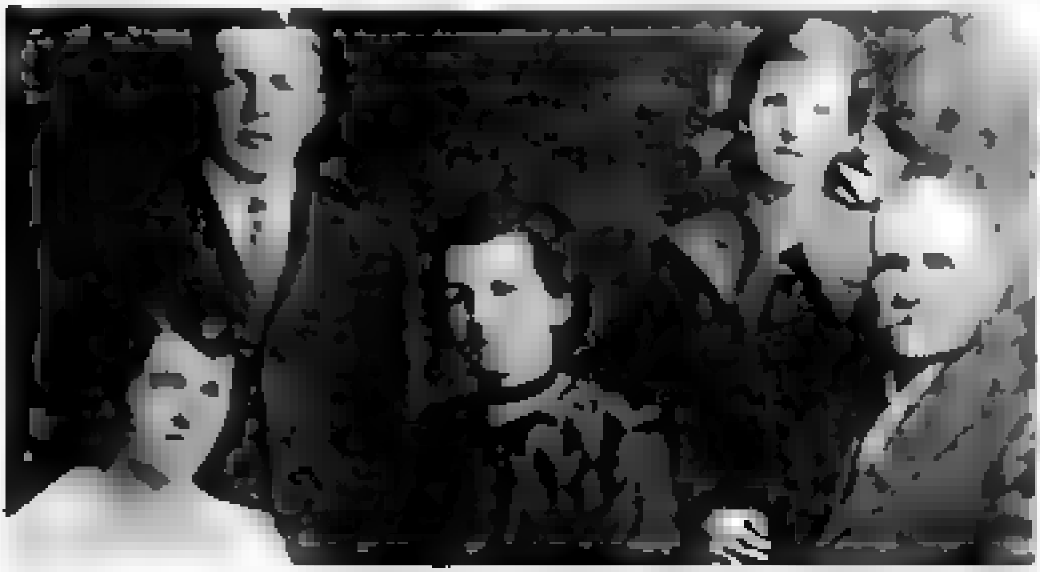
Very little is known about the Grandfather Boyle and his family but his son, Robert Boyle, was born in 1822 and he married Mary Caldwell. Robert and Mary took E½ Lot 10, Concession 1, N.C.R. out from the Crown. To them were born three sons and two daughters, Thomas, Joe, Craig, Jennie and Lizzie. After Mary (Caldwell) Boyle's death he married Mary A. Jennings, who was born in 1841. To this union was born a family of three, John, Annie and Robert.

MR AND MRS JOHN BOYLE 1919

The older son, John, (born 1869 died September, 1927) married Emily Atkins (November 12, 1892 - April 7 1961) in 1919 and they farmed on the E½ of Lot 10 Concession I, N C.R the land which John's father had taken out from the Crown Johnnie bought the W½ of the same Lot from Archie McCallum in 1906 to make his parcel of land 100 acres. To them were born four children Dorothy (Mrs. Jack Hartley) of Brantford, who died in 1957, La Verne (Mrs Chester Twamley of Woodstock, Robert Nelson, of St Catharines who married Isabel Mason, and Alice (Mrs. Kenneth Allen) of St George, Ontario, who was born the February after her father was killed After her husband's death, Mrs. Boyle and the family of four small children moved to Paris, Ontario, where her mother lived This family visits several times a year with relatives in Sydenham Township.

Annie Boyle (1871 1922) married Wellington Snider (1868-1960, in 1893 They farmed in Sydenham most of their married life To this union was born a family of four LaVera (Mrs. David Artley, who died December 14 1959 Lorne Ethel (Mrs. Arthur Kreutzkamp) of Hanover, Elgin, who died in infancy This family have always been active in Sydenham Township affairs. LaVera and Dave Artley had a family of three, Russell of Downsview (died Feb 1967) married Joanne Ackerman, Annie Mrs. George Cuthbertson now of La Mirada, California has two children, Alec and Carol

George died Nov. 1958. Alan married Patricia Robinson; they have two children, Debbie and Sandra and live in Burnaby, British Columbia.



Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] with their family [illegible] Lorne and Ethel (early in 1918)

MR. & MRS. ROBERT BOYLE

Robert (born June 18[illegible]6, died July 22, 19[illegible]) married Margaret Gordon (born December 20, 18[illegible]2, died January 26, 19[illegible]2) on December 12, 18[illegible]. To them was born a family of four: Barney, now of Sault Ste. Marie; Iva (Mrs. William Carr), now deceased; Annie (Mrs. Frank Dewar), now of California; John of Detroit. Although this family spent much of their life at Thessalon, Ontario, visiting many relatives in Sydenham Township through the years.

This farm which was taken from the Crown in 1872 by Robert Boyle has been owned although not in direct succession by several family descendants. Included are his son John Boyle, his granddaughter, Mrs. David Artley and Mr. Artley, and his great grandsons. Lyle and Elwood Snider. Lyle sold his share to Elwood, who is the present owner of the 100 acre holding of highly productive land taken from the Crown by his great grandfather. Lorne Snider and his family are the only direct descendants of their grandfather and great-grandfather Boyle who reside in Sydenham Township at the time of writing.

THE FAMILY AND GRANDCHILDREN OF LORNE SNIDER
AND THE LATE DULCENA McVITTIE (October 1966)

Naming from the left

Seated on the left is Wilson Johnson and his wife Muriel Snider with their two daughters Sheila and Dianne (now Mrs. Wayne Booth) behind them. Seated next is Doris Snider, her husband Lawrence Knaggs standing directly behind her with their two daughters Brenda (now Mrs. Larry Martin) and Yvonne (now Mrs. Art Weaver) on either side of their father. Seated next is Lyle Snider with his wife (Doreen Anderson) behind and daughter Debra at his right elbow and two sons Garry and Bob in the back row. Seated on the right is Elwood Snider with his wife Eileen (Nelson) behind him. Their three small sons, Jim at his Dad's left and youngest son Ricky and oldest son Glen kneeling in the front. The Knaggs now live in Owen Sound.

WATERING TROUGHS

Many years ago when horse drawn vehicles were the only means of travel, watering troughs along the early roads quenched the thirst of the weary traveller and his faithful horse. The water was always refreshing, cool and pure, coming as it did from the plentiful never-failing springs of the district in the early days.

One such watering trough still stands out in the memory of some in the area. It was located at a spring just to the west of the Black Creek on the Derry Line, in Sydenham Township. It was wooden, made from a log ten feet long and a foot and a half in diameter and hollowed out leaving a shell on the outside. It was later replaced by a wooden tub which served for many more years.

What a boon these wayside watering troughs must have been! Man and beast slaked thirst to their fill without cost, or fear of contamination.

THE FIRST COUPLE MARRIED IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Dougal Spence, who took up Lot 21, Concession 10 from the Crown, in Sydenham Township, in 1846, and Sarah Campbell were the first couple to be married in the township. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Neelands, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, in 1847.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell Spence was born in 1830 in North Carolina, U.S.A., but when a young girl came with her parents to Peel County and later to Sydenham, where she spent nearly all her life. She died in 1913.

Dougal Spence, born in 1812, was one of five brothers who emigrated to Canada from the Isle of Islay in the north of Scotland. Three of the brothers came to Sydenham township and the other two remained in the vicinity of Lindsay. Dougal Spence died in 1892 at the age of 80 years.

Dougal and Sarah Campbell Spence had a family of eleven children, four boys and seven girls. Of this large family the only male descendants are Robert Lorne Spence and his family now residing on Lot 22, Sydenham Township, Robert Lorne Spence is a grandson of Dougal Spence and a son of Robert Campbell Spence, who remained on the homestead until his death in 1935. His widow Isabella McLeod Spence still resided on the homestead until her death in 1959, at which time the property was sold, having remained in the Spence name for 113 years.

DANNY, WOODFORD'S PET DEER

About the year 1936, Wm. Best, a farmer, found Danny, "when he wasn't any bigger than a cat," lying helpless and hungry, in the centre of his wood lot. Danny raised his small spotted body on a set of wobbly legs and seemed pleased to meet even a human after hours of waiting for a mother that never did come back.

Mr. Best carried Danny to his farm house under one of his arms and turned him over to the care of one of his cows. The cow nursed Danny until he had become sufficiently wise to drink up his own meals from a pan and from then on it was merely a matter of keeping it filled with milk and watching Danny grow.

Danny with Mrs. Sam Doran, the first President of Woodford Women's Institute, taken in 1948.

Every person in Woodford

knew Danny and he had a nodding acquaintance with farmers for miles around. He had the complete run of the village without any invitation.

Dogs, usually a thorn in the side of all deer, didn't bother Danny in the slightest. As a matter of fact it was Danny who bothered the dogs. There was nothing he enjoyed better than to kick up his heels in front of some indignant mutt and then go tearing off across the fields just fast enough to kid the dog into believing that he could catch up to him. After a mile or so of this fun Danny would take off the emergency brakes and set his long tawny legs into action with the swift, smooth grace for which his family is known and it was just bye bye to the pursuing pooch. Sometimes for the sake of variety he did a flying leap to the top of a high rock and just stood there laughing down at the loud and angry loser.

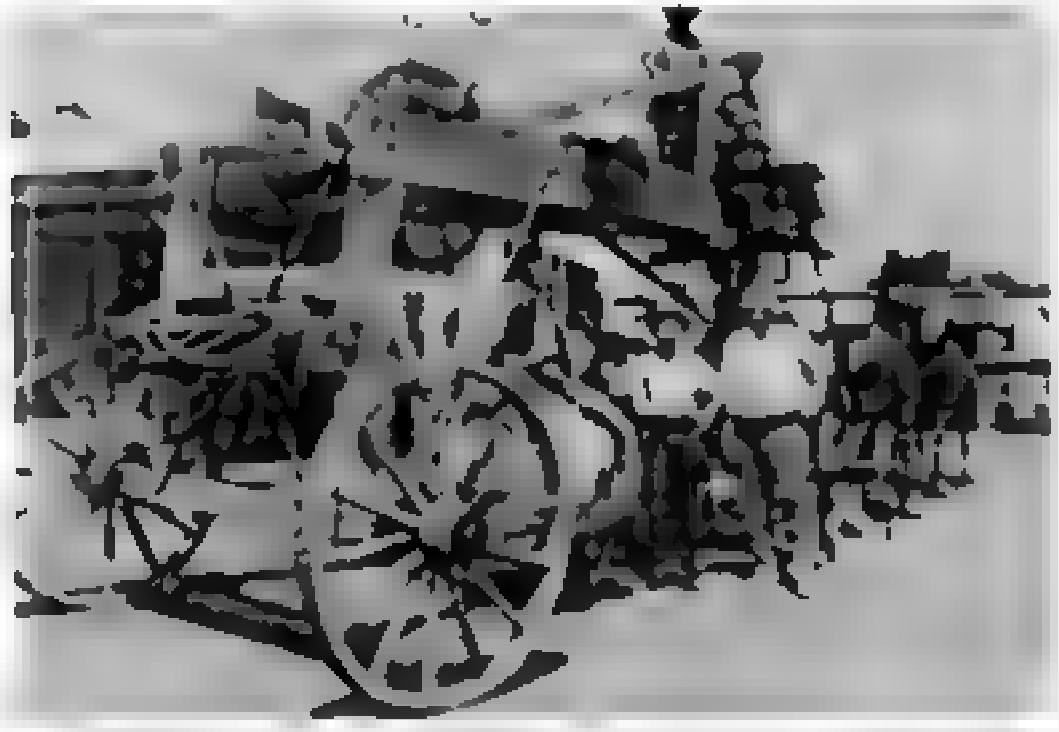
Sometimes Danny used to get into mischief, one day he wandered into Mrs. Waite's kitchen and helped himself to a new batch of bread which was sitting on the table, another day he invaded Mrs. R. L. Hurlbut's kitchen and ate two lemon pies she had sitting out cooling for supper. Danny's greatest fault was his appetite for green peas, lettuce and carrots. It often led him into forbidden territory and caused even his best friends to become irate. One farmer took out his shotgun, held it up in the air over Danny's head and let go with both barrels, instead of running away on the gallop, Danny just glanced up at the farmer, as cool as a cucumber and went on devouring his vegetables. He was finally removed by a series of heaves and shoves.

In the summer time when Woodford went in for football, never a game was played that Danny wasn't right there with the rest of the gang. Sometimes he would take a canter after the ball and now and then he got to be a bit of a nuisance because you couldn't expect a mere deer to know all the rules and regulations of the game.

Sometimes Danny used to wander back to the haunts of his forefathers away from his human friends, but he always returned again in a short time. In the two grim weeks of the hunting season, when the hunters were out in the woodlands, Danny was always looked up as his human friends dreaded to see anything happen to him. But one day Danny finally went away and never did return. Nothing is known of his fate.

STONING MACHINES

The old stoning machine was a bonanza for land owners with fields in which were big stones that could not be removed by either men or horses. Many of these stones were down deep in the ground and had to be extracted much the same way as having an aching tooth extracted.



Something of the construction of the old stoning machines can be seen in the above illustration. The machine pictured is more than a hundred years old and belongs to Ken McKinnon. Standing around the rock are Clarence Barton, John Long, and Burke Walsh. Up in the driver's seat are Ed Long and Ken McKinnon.

The hind wheels on the stoning machine were of massive wood construction standing six feet high with a tire six inches across. They were placed on an axle eight to ten feet long. The front wheels were about four feet high, and the front axle was approximately four feet long, with a stout post attached with a swivel to the middle of the axle to which a wagon tongue was secured. This allowed a team of horses to turn in any way desired. The sills of stout rock elm were attached to the front post and to a post on either end of the rear axle, being securely braced in position.

A round shaft of steel four to five feet long and four inches in diameter was placed on the top of the sills. Stout chains were secured to either end of the shaft. A bull wheel about three feet in diameter was secured to the end of the shaft. This is where the rope was wound around and the unwinding of the rope when the horses were hitched to it brought the stone from the ground.

The two chains attached to the shaft were secured to a big ring from which two shorter chains and big hooks were attached. These hooks caught hold of toe holds made in the stone when the horses were drawing the rope on the bull wheel, the chains around the steel shaft began to tighten and roll bringing the stone as high as was desired. A dog on the bull wheel made the operation secure. The stone could then be taken to a fence and laid one stone on another.

There was an art in releasing the stone at the fence. The long rear axle allowed the wheels to pass safely over the crater made by the removal of the stone.

METHODS HAVE CHANGED

Herb Beacock operating a bulldozer on the Miller farm removes huge rock in 1938

IT'S EASY WITH A BULLDOZER

The stones are just as heavy, but they handle easier today. The bulldozer does it. This monster on the Miller farm was moved out of the way in 1948.

THE OLD WOODEN PUMP

Some idea of what a wooden pump was like can be seen in this illustration of one which was sold at Mr. and Mrs. George Searle's auction sale in 1966. Mr. and Mrs. Searle are shown in the picture.

Charles Kirby Baines was a pump maker and many of his wooden products did service on the farms of Sydenham Township. The part of the pump, about five feet in height, which stood above the well platform was made of squared pine about nine inches square. It was artistically ringed and painted red with the trademark in black letters, "C. K. Baines and Son, Owen Sound." To this was attached a cast iron spout. The handle and supports were blacksmith made from iron rods. The handle proper was encased in wood.

The wooden piling to go to the well bottom was made of pine or cedar logs, ten or twelve feet long and of sufficient diameter to allow an auger hole three inches in diameter to be bored from end to end. This included a wooden cylinder, together with a wooden sucker. Provision was made for couplings joining these bored logs together. Deep wells were served in this way. The top or head of the pump was bored with a four inch hole to allow easy removal of the sucker in case of emergency.

Mr. Baines was a man of strong convictions and it was reputed that he vowed to "seed down" one of Owen Sound's main thoroughfares after losing his vote in a parliamentary election. The story has it that he procured a sack of grass seed and proceeded down Poulett Street scattering the seed as he went and declaring he was going to seed the damn place down.

THE FIRST HARROW

In the early days when the land was new and covered with stumps agricultural implements were almost unknown. However, a certain kind of harrow was built by some enterprising man. The frame was of rock elm wood, sawn into pieces three inches square and four and a half feet long. There were four of these running parallel and spaced one foot, three inches apart, and secured at either [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] journey in her bare feet.

[illegible] neer lady.

A NEW FRAME BARN

With progress came the erection of frame barns. In the winter the contractor for the new barn would go to the woods with a few good axemen and a broad axe to hew the timbers required for the new barn. The squared timbers would be hauled to the site of the new building where a few men equipped with axes, saws, a boring machine, chisel, mallets and an adze together with a framer's square would go to work. These tools were required to bring the squared timbers into form in order that they would all fit into place.

Most frame barns were erected on a stone foundation making the necessary stabling under the new barn.

A mud sill of rock elm to support the framework in the centre of the building was placed on cedar posts every few feet for the entire length of the building. Sills of rock elm about a foot square were then mortised together and placed all around on top of the stone work.

The sleepers were rock elm logs hewn on the top side where the barn flooring would be placed.

RAISING OF HARRIS LEMON'S BARN IN 1940

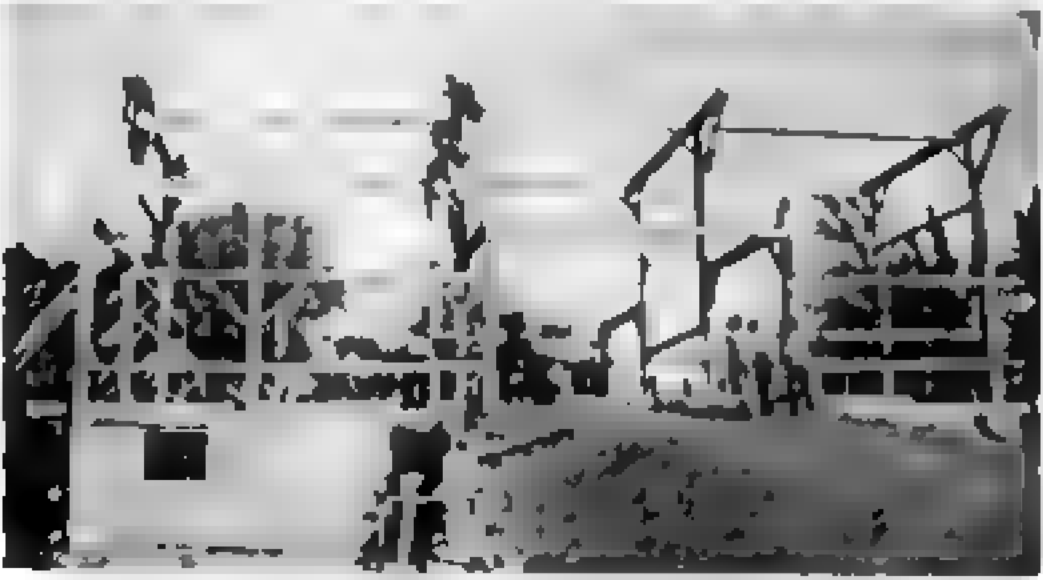
The bents as they were called were the frame of the end of the building consisting of posts, perhaps 20 feet high. Beams and girts (girts were smaller pieces of squared timber) joined the posts and bents together.

In a barn 40 feet by 60 feet a double thick floor was required. This entailed the erection of five bents. Two plates were required for either side of the building. These were mortised into the top of the outside posts and were necessary to hold the heel of the rafters and two purlin plates to hold the middle of the rafters as they pointed upward to the peak of the roof. Purlin posts were mortised into the top of the beams as well as the purlin plates.

ANOTHER VIEW OF HARRIS LEMON'S BARN

When the framework was all placed together on the top of the new foundation, the timbers were secured together by driving rock elm pegs or pins into one and a quarter inch holes in the mortises and tenons bored for that purpose.

Captains were appointed and sides chosen from 100 to 150 men, then the race ensued. The first bent was raised upright, followed in succession by the others. Pike poles were used when the bents began to get out of reach for the men. Placing the plates on the outside posts was sometimes difficult. The purlin plates and posts were assemlaid on top of the high beams and were raised with pike poles. Collar beams were necessary and were placed several feet high above and between the slanting purlin posts on the gables of the new barn.



HARRIS LEMON'S BARN GOES UP IN 1940

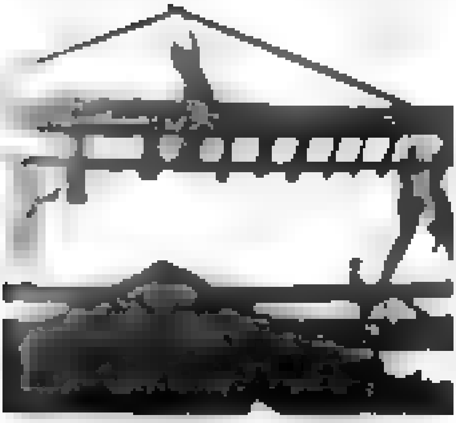
In the course of the erection of a barn you could hear the shouts of the men, "Yo-Heave" when they were lifting on the heavy green timbers. The race between the two sides chosen began in earnest with the placing of the plates. Then "Hurrah" for putting up the green tamarac or spruce rafters which were fastened on the top side. It was an exciting race. An audience of the fair sex usually generated a great deal of enthusiasm in those bygone days.

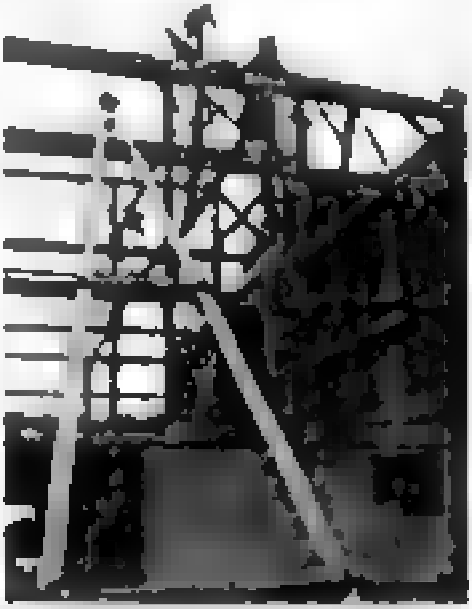
In recent years, gin poles and a tractor are used to raise a new barn. This plan does not require a large gang of men as in other days.

So was it with each church and school,
And all that we today hold dear,
Each was begun and builded up
By some old sturdy pioneer.
-Rev. William Howey

BUILDING IS "RAISED" AT FARM OF CLIFFORD AND CECIL LONG

Shown above are Elgin Knight (left) and Cecil Long preparing the timbers for a new addition to the barn. The boring machine seen in action takes two men to operate, one placing his hands over the other's hands and turning the cranks in unison.





The scene to the left above depicts the erection of the 38 foot long spruce rafters being placed on the plates with the purlin plates resting on top of the 32 foot posts. It was said the man who nailed the rafters at the peak was standing on thin air. In this case the man was Malcolm Gardner, the contractor. The building was a new shed built to the barn of Clifford and Cecil Long at Woodford in 1939.

Pictured to the right above are Malcolm Gardner and Cecil Long standing on 32 foot high purlin plate. It was found necessary for them to exchange places. In order to do so, they would have to descend to the bottom and have Malcolm climb up again, going up first. Malcolm said "No, we won't climb down. Cecil, you sit on the plate and I will step over you." This they did and the plan worked. It was a greater feat performed at a dizzy height than scoring ten goals at a football match.

Bents being raised by a big jammer and a tractor. The tractor was hitched to a heavy cable going through a pulley on top of the jammer and attached to the timbers.

SQUARED TIMBER AND SAW LOGS

At about the turn of the century, before the forest reserves showed signs of depletion, the making of squared timber was an art. The huge tall rock elm trees were felled and made square the full

length of the tree up to where the limbs projected, extending to sixty or seventy feet in length.

Butters was the title of axemen who chopped slabs two or three feet long off the side of the tree. Then the hackers took over, being very careful not to drive the axe too deeply into the timber to be squared as it would leave a scar the hewer could not remove.

John C. Morrison, of Bognor, Mac Morrison's father, was an expert broad axe man. He could hew such a smooth surface on the timber it would seem like it had gone through a planing mill. The broad axe was the name of the implement used to do the hewing. It had a cutting edge from 12 to 14 inches with a crooked reversible handle, which could be adjusted to suit a right or left handed operator. Those who helped John C. Morrison, the broad axe man, were J. J. Currie, John Currie hackers and Bob McFarlane and Tom Hamilton blockers.

John C. Morrison was broad axe man for another gang composed of Don and Neil McInnis, J. J. Currie, James Morrison, Sandy Spence and Joe Cook. When felling a tree a limb fell striking Joe Cook and inflicting a nasty gash on his head. Dr. Henry, of Bognor, closed the wound using several stitches to do so.

The finished pieces of squared timber were shipped to the Old Country. The timber was measured at the middle of the stick. The bottom was much larger than the top, hence the centre measurement was taken to arrive at the average.

It was in 1946 that one of the remaining giants of the forest was taken from W. J. Frizzell's bush. It was a soft elm log, 32 feet long and 56 inches in diameter. It was estimated to contain 3300 board feet of lumber. It was taken to Rockford station by two bulldozers, one on each end of the log, and was shipped to Great Britain.

John C. Morrison's services were in great demand. He was asked to go to Wisconsin before the First Great War to make squared timber. He refused to go unless the United States government would allow him to take his own broad axe with him. The request was granted, and he took his old gang along too, Messrs. J. J. Currie, John Currie, Bob McFarlane and Tom Hamilton.

DIFFICULT DAYS IN EARLY LIFE OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

THE FIFTH LINE COMMUNITY

Duncan MacArthur and his wife Catherine who came with their oxen from Markham took the land (now the farms occupied by Leslie Robertson and Jack MacArthur) from the Crown. After about ten years of pioneering Duncan died and left his widow with four little daughters to carry on the struggle. This she did, even to logging in the bush. Her keen Irish sense of humour and wit helped her through many difficult situations.

In 1863 Catherine MacArthur married Malcolm MacQueen, who at that time was the first teacher in the first log school on the corner of her property. He had previously taken one hundred acres in Sullivan Township on a School Grant. He sold this and took over one hundred acres of the MacArthur land. The other hundred where Jack MacArthur lives was taken over by Peter MacArthur, a brother of Duncan.

Malcolm MacQueen, his wife and their son Donald lived on that farm the rest of their lives. He was keenly interested in education and saw to the education of his stepdaughters.

It was rather a unique coincidence that Mrs. MacQueen's husband was not only the first teacher in the log school, but her eldest daughter was the first to teach in the present stone school. Years later, her granddaughter (Violet MacQueen) taught here and many years later her great grandson, Morrison Thompson, was the teacher.

During the years while their family was young Mr. and Mrs. MacQueen took in the five motherless children of Peter MacArthur and reared them to manhood and womanhood. The farm was occupied by their descendants until 1923 after the death of Donald.

The farm now occupied by Albert Morrison (Fifth Line, Sydenham) was taken up about 1855 by Archibald MacInnis. He along with Mr. John Miller (William Miller's grandfather) walked from there to Durham to register their respective deeds.

As was often the case in those times of hardship, Archie passed away ten years later at the early age of thirty-four His wife with five young children was left to carry out her struggle with very little of the world s goods This she did and reared her family and cleared the land

Many hardships had to be faced. On one occasion she had not flour and no means of getting any so she went to her neighbour, Peter Torrie, who lived where Archie and Bob Tuck's now live, to borrow some The Torries were also having a struggle and did not have much However Peter Torrie gave her half of what he had Another neighbour always willing to lend her a hand was Malcolm Gardner

Other incidents were told about once when she could not raise the ten dollars needed to pay her taxes she walked through the bush to Annan to get the money from her brother When there were eggs and butter to sell she and her daughters walked and carried them twelve miles into Owen Sound So as to save their shoes they carried them and put them on at the outskirts of the town On the return trip the shoes were taken off as soon as they reached the country

These happenings are typical of the hardships endured by the pioneers

Fire destroyed the house on this farm twice. However Mrs. MacInnis remained there until she was eighty-nine years old and her descendants stayed until 1930.

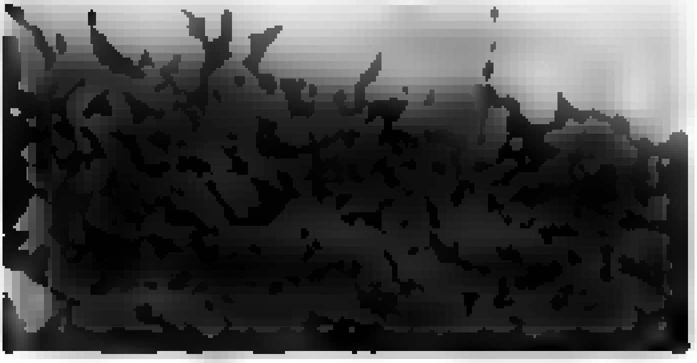
FENCES

It has been said that 'Good fences make good neighbours. Perhaps Sydenham Township early settlers had something like this in mind as they built the rugged boundaries of stone and stump which enclosed their holdings. For the fences have stood well. More than a century of time finds many of them intact. a testimonial to the skill and labour which placed them

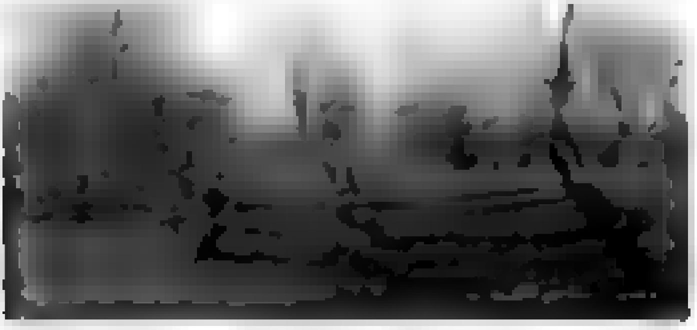
The [illegible] fence shown above [illegible] on the [illegible] Road [illegible] and [illegible] of the John [illegible] farm, and still serves a useful purpose. It was built more than [illegible] years ago [illegible] who had served apprenticeship [illegible] and who was engaged to build the fence [illegible] of the farm. The [illegible] along the top of the fence gives it a finished appearance.

This farm had been [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] in May [illegible]. About [illegible] later Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] the farm and bought a [illegible]. They also [illegible] of the [illegible] on the [illegible] farm [illegible]. Three daughters remained on the [illegible].

The [illegible] square brick house of Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible] may be seen in the background of the photo. Although the [illegible] was built by [illegible] and [illegible] years of back-breaking work on the part of the pioneers who cleared the land.



[illegible] minder of the huge trees that once grew on this road



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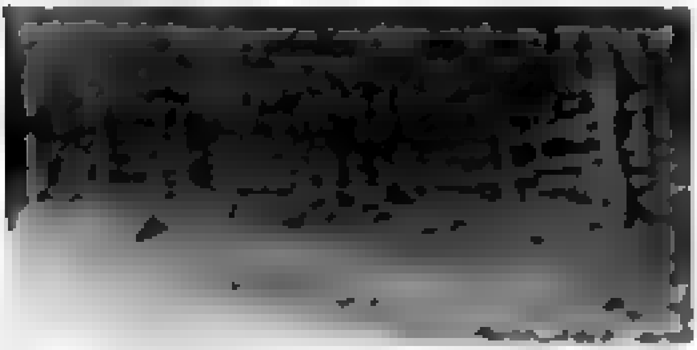

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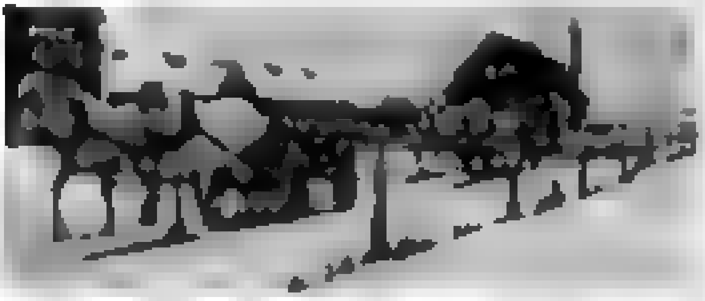


[illegible] lege before tractors replaced the horses

BUTCHERS IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

As far back as 1905 or before George Graham was a butcher in the Sikore area He killed his own beef and delivered it in a one horse democrat with a box in the back for the meat He carried on for several years before deciding to kill only for his family's use Occasionally a farmer would bring a beef for Mr Graham to kill for him

In 1922 a beef ring was formed and George Graham was chosen as the butcher Each farmer in the ring had his turn at putting in the beef and delivering the meat bags to the others in the ring

George Graham was the butcher for about five years and then it was taken over by Mr Stoutenberg for two years

In 1932, Roy Brown a farmer who lived on the townline of St Vincent Township became the butcher He killed his own beef and had all his own equipment He delivered his meat in a truck for the purpose He called at the homes once a week but had more than one route He supplied homes in Sydenham, St Vincent and to the fishermen at Vail's Point The housewife had the opportunity of ordering her meat for the next week and was always well satisfied with her choice

The Edmonstones who lived at Vail's Point and who put up ice blocks for their fish, cut ice from the bay with an ice saw Roy Brown was just one of the people who took advantage of this service provided by the Edmonstones The floating ice blocks, usually well over a foot square were pulled out of the bay with ice tongs and Roy's neighbours who had their horses feet well shod would go out on the frozen bay with their team and sleigh a considerable distance to load the ice blocks and would draw them to his farm home where they would be packed and stored in sawdust in his ice house This ice was used to keep the meat fresh at home and for packing the meat in the truck when delivering to his customers during the warm weather in the following spring and summer months

Roy operated here until the spring of 1942 when he moved to the 7th line of St Vincent where he also carried on the butchering business

FULTON'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Bill Fulton built and operated a slaughter house of frame construction on the farm now owned by Carl Morrison, Jr., Lot 39 Concession C. It was a high narrow building with a high wheel to pull the cattle up for slaughtering and an abundance of water which was a necessity. As well as slaughtering the cattle, he delivered for the beef ring and also sold meat to Munson's butcher shop in Owen Sound. Mr. Fulton operated the slaughter house midway between Annan and Bothwell's Corner, for some time but quit in the late teens.

This slaughter house was moved to Fred Stoutenburg's farm, just over the townline in St. Vincent Township. Mr. Stoutenburg was butcher for a beef ring which was made up largely of Sydenham shareholders.

BEEF RING ORGANIZED IN EARLY 1920's

Prior to refrigeration on farms summer meat was rather a problem unless salt cured, dried and smoked, fried and stored in its own fat or canned in glass sealers. Fresh meat was seldom served on rural tables unless purchased from butcher shops.

Around 1922 a beef ring was formed comprised of seventeen shares, each shareholder providing one cattle beast, which was to weight as near 450 lbs. dressed weight as possible. In return each week he received some steak, a roast and a boil.

If the butcher, who was George Graham, thought the beef supplied imperfect in any way he called in the beef ring inspectors who were George Scott and William McGregor. Mr. Graham received five dollars a week for his work and the shareholder who put in the beef got the head, heart, liver and tongue, beside his weekly portion.

In several cases two small families would take a share between them which were called half shares. Cotton bags with the shareholder's name printed on were supplied for the butcher to put the

[illegible] more miles

[illegible]

[illegible] the little chap standing in front with the white collar

[illegible] was demolished

[illegible]

New York. Later another small one was built. Eventually these two small greenhouses were enlarged into one big hothouse and as time went on James White's son Allan became owner of this business.

Vegetables from the gardens and cut flowers from the greenhouse were supplied to the C. P. R. passenger boats, when Owen Sound was the terminal for the C. P. R. Steamship Lines. Apples, plums and pears from their orchard were also supplied in season. This was the main market for Mr. White's produce.

The arrival of the "Steamboat Express" (C. P. R. train from Toronto) was watched with great interest by the White family, as the number of passengers aboard, indicated the amount of produce which would be needed for that trip.

In 1921 the hothouse was moved down the road to where the present greenhouse is now located.

In 1954 Allan White sold the greenhouse to Albert Van veen. Mr. A. Van veen now operates a Nursery and Landscaping business on property nearby and his son James has taken over the greenhouse business.

STONE QUARRY AT WOODFORD

Around 1920 there was a stone quarry on Lot 3, Concession 1, N. C. R., just behind Orton Day's barn. It was run by a steam engine on a stone crusher. The stone was used when No. 26 Highway was built, the township also used stone from this quarry. Mr. Wm. Kyle ran the crusher at that time. When the quarry operation ended Mr. Cliff Long and Mr. Wm. Best moved the crusher to Kemble with horses. They left Woodford at seven o'clock one morning and arrived home at three o'clock the next morning. There was stone taken out also on the hill at Woodford just where the grist mill, built by Mel Scarrow, was later situated.

THE QUARRY TRACKS

Owen Sound is situated on the Niagara Escarpment, so naturally rock is plentiful. Due to this fact and the demand for crushed rock and building stone, a quarry was opened up by Samuel Oliver and Keith Webster

In 1906, land was acquired between Ranges 6 and 7 extending west from the main C. P R Line to the Quarry on 9th Avenue East Owen Sound These tracks are north of Highway 26. Tracks were laid, a crusher was installed and a thriving business was started Crushed stone for road material and flat quarry stone for building purposes were shipped to many parts of the province, especially Toronto.

Some years later a second track was built parallel to the first one, and a second quarry was started by W T Harris. Due to lack of demand for stone, both companies ceased operations

In 1908, the boundary line was changed and land, including the Quarry Tracks, was annexed to the Township of Sydenham

In 1942, C P R removed the steel rails and this strip of land was purchased by Cecil G Toms at a tax sale to give access to his adjoining properties.

In August, 1966, these lands were annexed back into the City of Owen Sound

After many years of idleness the Old Quarry Siding is being rebuilt for use by the new $20,000,000 Canada Pittsburgh Glass Company

The Quarry Farm is occupied by Mr and Mrs. Ken Smith and the quarries are now being used by the city of Owen Sound as a Sanitary Fill In the future these tracks will run through the centre of a planned Industry Park for Owen Sound with frontage on Highway 26, including the former farms of Ben McKee and Clarence Huss, on Range 6, also the farms of George Searle and Cecil Toms on Range 7

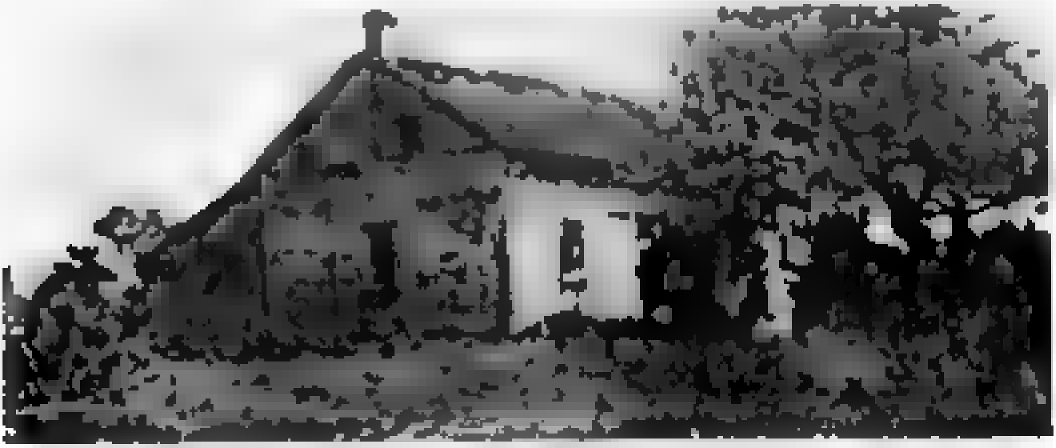
BRICKYARD AT LEITH

A very important and successful business which was carried on during the last part of the century was the Scott Brickyard It was situated about three-quarters of a mile east of Leith on the south side of the road. This business was run by Mr. David Scott and his six sons and at peak periods other help had to be hired.

The bricks evidently were of very high quality and of a good colour. A horse hitched to a log pole provided the power to grind the clay for the brick. The clay was obtained right on the premises. This was a seasonal business as it required warm dry weather to dry the bricks. Fuel was obtained from several abandoned buildings. It is believed that this brickyard ceased to operate about 1895.

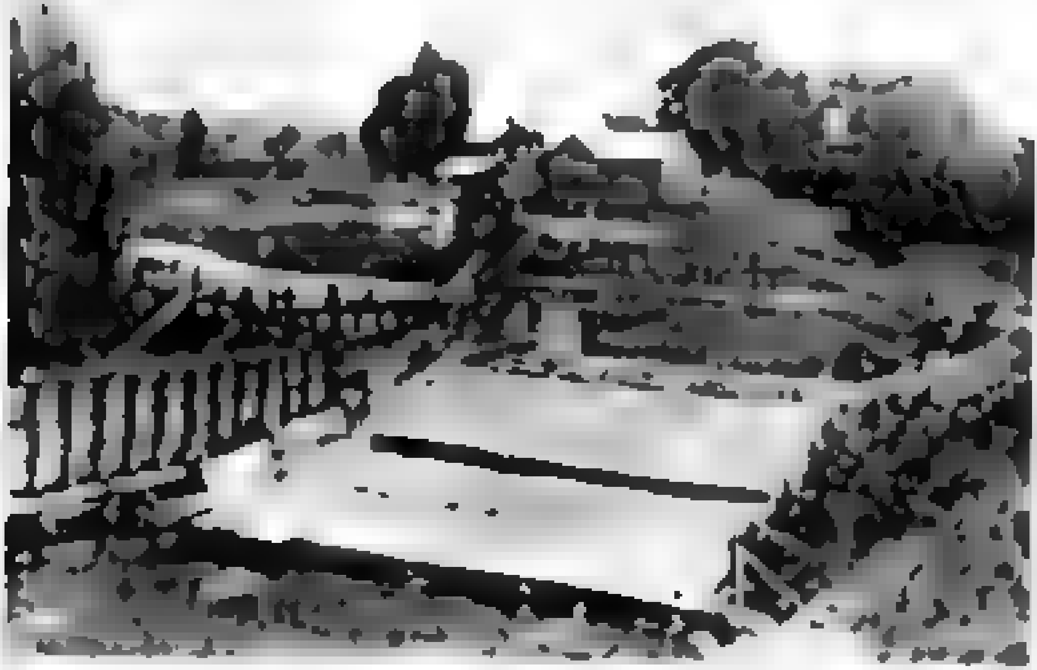
PAYETTE, SCOTT BRICKYARD

One of the Township's early brickyards was located on Lot 21, Concession 10, owned by Dougal Spence, near what is known as the little creek, a tributary of Telfer's Creek. Benjamin Payette and Arthur Scott manufactured brick here. These two men owned Lot 22, Concession 10, from 1858 to 1868 and it was during this time that the brick was made.



Dougal Spence's house, on the bank of Telfer's Creek was constructed of this brick in combination with logs. The brick in Hatton's Hotel, on Highway 26, Concession 10, as well as the brick in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in the Irish Block, Concession 4, Sydenham, (church built in 1868 and destroyed by fire in 1933) was manufactured in the same brickyard.

THE DISTILLERY AT LEITH



DISTILLERY FIELD

The distillery was erected in the south corner of the land where the Golf Course is situated, and was about 15 acres in extent and was in early days known as the distillery farm.

This distillery was built long ago, possibly between 1856 and 1858. Some say it was built by James Wilson of Galt, but in the "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" this is disproved. The distillery was a large two storey wooden building on the Water at Leith and an engine furnished the motive power. It was of the old vertical frame and one butterfly valve type and built by the Crombie firm in Galt. The equipment was first class at that time and it has been said that the whiskey was also first class.

The life history of the distillery engine has been a unique one. It was built by Crombie and Co. of Galt, Canada West, Ont., in 1858. Operated at the Leith distillery from 1858 to [illegible], it was then purchased by Charles [illegible] from [illegible] Meaford, Ontario, where it was used until replaced by an electric motor [illegible] years later. Then this relic of pre-Confederation days was secured by Mr. Henry

Ford to be re-erected on a concrete pedestal at the great Ford plant at Dearborn, Michigan.

Large cattle sheds and hog pens were added to the plant and here the mash, after it had been thoroughly drained was used to fatten the stock. Sometimes the distiller was not careful and the pigs got drunk. The head distiller was a man named Sibbald. The second man in charge of the operation was a Mr. Rochester.

The distillery was the only one in this part of Grey County but despite that, its existence was only for a short period, as it ceased operations some time in 1864. The reason for such cessation was said to be the heavy excise duty levied by the Upper Canada authorities on hard liquor and was not due to the decrease in sales.

The whiskey manufactured at Leith sold for 40c. to 60c. a gallon at both Leith and Owen Sound. It was in great demand at barn raisings where a pailful was placed on a piece of squared timber and every one could drink at his pleasure. Apparently there were very few who ever got drunk at these raisings. The farmer who refused to furnish whiskey for a raising was known as a tightwad.

The building which housed this booming industry was demolished soon after it ceased operation.

VARIOUS EARLY ENTERPRISES IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

In the Grey County History it is recorded Messrs. Stephen and A. Cameron carried on a boot and shoe manufacturing plant at Daywood on the Lake Shore Line, about where Albert Laycock lives, on Lot 25, Concession C.

Mr. John Lusk operated a Carpenter Shop in the Lot 3 area in the early years in the Balaclava Village.

Noble McGirr carried on custom welding in his garage for a short time after his blacksmith shop was destroyed by fire in 1957, but has done none for the past few years.

Since Mr. McGirr retired from business Alex. Reid and David Martin have each established a welding shop at their farm homes on E ½ Lot 4, Concession 3 and N. W. ¼ Lot 3, Concession 1, respectively, in Sydenham Township. They weld and repair machinery for farmers in the vicinity.

Others who operated a welding shop were Alex. MacGillivray and Elmer Walter.

BOGNOR HAD MANY INDUSTRIES

It was in the 1890's when John A. McPherson and William McKinley made wagons, sleighs, buggies and cutters, in Bognor. McPherson was a woodworker and completed the wooden structure of the vehicles together with an artistic paint job. McKinley the blacksmith completed the iron work necessary to make a first class article.

Men wore long legged leather boots about this time. McKinley was cutting a small piece of red hot iron from a larger piece, when the little hot piece fell into the top of his boot. The boot was removed quickly, leaving, of course, a nasty burn.

William McKinley was a member of the Sydenham Council and was successful in having a road cut up the rock on the Fifth Concession. Although the new road was not used for vehicular traffic of any account it was possible to traverse it with a good horse and buggy. James Carr, who lived where Norman Waterton does now was so well pleased with the prospect of being able to gain access to the south, he immediately put in his order for a new buggy.

Other manufacturing enterprises were the making of flour, lumber was sawn, boots and shoes were made, together with harness, and a men's tailor shop and women's dressmaking shop were in operation.

LEITH WAS A BUSY CENTRE

Mr. David Butchart, who ran a sawmill at Squaw Point some time in the years around 1850 or earlier, also operated a cheese factory on his farm.

There were three sites for the Shingle Mill. First it stood near the shore on Leith Walk. Later this mill was moved to the area behind the school. Both mills were run by Walter MacNeil. Then the mill was moved to the former John Gibson farm, Lot 27, Concession A. Peter Cameron moved this mill to Burgoyne about 1899. Thus ended the shingle business in this area, but there were shingles made in many tracts of cedar in swamps. Just a little shanty was erected and the owner prospered because it was impossible to buy the product elsewhere.

One of the early shingle makers was a man named Doctor Scott. He came into the settlement with the first pioneers, but he seemed to know the art of shingle making. Nobody knew if he had very much skill as a doctor as he never practised medicine. When he first came to the locality he made shingles down near Squaw Point and back from the Bay a short distance. He carried the shingles down to the landing at Butchart's mill on his back. He had a shack on the back of Thomas Rutherford's farm.

James Ross, Jr., built a large tannery a few yards west of the oatmeal mill. James Ross wished to have his son, John, be the tanner, but instead he emigrated to New Zealand. The tannery never really operated.

COOPER SHOPS WERE NUMEROUS

At Bognor, the wagon shop as it was first known was later used as a cooperage where Ned Gilbert made apple barrels by the hundreds. These were largely used by J. M. Thomson in his apple packing business.

Another cooper shop was operated on the corner of the John Wilson farm on the Derry Line.

The cooper's trade at Leith must have been a flourishing one because in that community, in the early years, there were three of these establishments.

The first one was Robert Vail, who was a member of the oldest family in what are now St. Vincent and Sydenham Townships. Robert Vail was one of the very first settlers in the village of Leith.

There was another cooper who was a good mechanic and would have prospered if family affairs had not interfered.

Still another cooper was Mr. John Mitchell, whose business was much the largest of the three. These coopers catered to local custom and made fish kegs, butter tubs, barrels and anything with staves in it, that the farmers wanted. They were all round mechanics and made the finished articles from the trees felled, sawed into stave lengths and split by themselves.

There is still one cooper shop building standing. It is located in the yard near the Miss Rixon house on the Golf Course property. It had been originally situated near the church and was moved to its present site.

A cooper shop once existed at Silcote on the North West quarter of Lot 31, Concession 2 of Sydenham Township. This land now owned by Reginald B. Johnson lies on the east side of the Second Concession across the road from the home of Miss Elsie Lipsett. Local residents of today do not remember this shop operating.

Woodford, too, had a cooper shop. In 1897 Robert P. Williams sold half an acre of land on the West ½ of Lot 4 to Edward Rothwell. There Mr. Rothwell built a cooper shop, where he made barrels and butter tubs, and sold many to Mr. R. P. Williams, the store keeper in those days. Mr. Henry Rothwell, son of Edward Rothwell, who still resides at Woodford still recalls seeing his father prepare the wood to make these barrels and butter tubs. As the years passed this business was abandoned and just a few years ago the building was torn down by the Rothwell family.

CHEESE FACTORIES

Mr. A. S. Donald operated a Cheese Factory on Lot 20, Concession B, in the 1880's, in a stone building which is still standing.

Mr. Donald also started a Cheese Factory on Lot 14, Concession A. This was built near the south end of the property at a spring on the side of Coffin Hill, and operated between the 1880's and the 1890's. This building is located on the farm that Wilson McInnis recently sold to Keith Bumstead.

R. J. WALTER'S DAIRY

Mr. Robert J. Walter operated a dairy at Lot 5, Range 9 and 10, Sydenham Township, just east of Owen Sound, on Highway 26. When Mr. Walter moved to this location he bought a dairy business, cans and all the equipment from a Mr. McDonald (where Ed. Michael now lives) who was selling out to go to Western Canada. This was a great lift in getting started at his new location called "The Maples." Mr. Walter delivered milk in Owen Sound with a horse and rig and used to ladle it out at the customer's door into pitchers. Later the milk had to be bottled into pint and quart sized bottles before delivering.

As further demands, passed by the Department of Health, had to be met, the Walters stopped delivering and sold their bulk milk wholesale to two dairies in Owen Sound for awhile. Then Mr. Walter went into partnership with four other men, Vic Porteous, Sid Murray, Wilmer Smith and Jaff Rutherford and his father and operated from the Scenic City Dairy in Owen Sound. He was in partnership with these men about ten years before he retired from business around 1954. Mr. Walter began his dairy business in the early 1920's.

SYDENHAM GIRL SURVIVED TRAGIC SHIPWRECK

(The Wreck of the Asia)

What has been called the worst shipwreck ever to occur on the lakes was that of the Asia in September 1882. Built at St. Catharines a few years before the disaster, the boat was sturdy and of wooden construction, 136 feet long with a 26 foot beam. She was owned by the Collingwood Navigation Co. and ran from Owen Sound and Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie by way of Manitoulin Island points.

The boat itself was in excellent condition to weather any storm but traffic was heavy and a big batch of supplies and provisions, with horses and cattle was enroute to the lumber camps on the North Shore. Since the greater part of this had to be put off at French River, the first stop for cargo purposes, it was of necessity placed on the top decks and this made the boat top heavy and susceptible to any heavy sea.

The Asia reached Presque Isle safely without any difficulty, but from there on the fury of the waves began to make itself felt. The officers and crew fought all through the night to keep the ship afloat and succeeded but there was no let up in the storm at daybreak. In fact as the ship neared the "gap" between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay conditions became worse. The remaining part of the deck freight, supplies, provisions, cattle and horses, was dumped overboard but in spite of everything that could be done the ship started to leak and finally bucketed water and began to sink.

There were 150 persons aboard the Asia on that awful night, September 13-14, 1882. All but two perished. Those who lived were Christina Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Morrison, who lived on the Blind Line, near Bognor, and Duncan A. Tinkis, of Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island. Both were eighteen years of age.

In relating something of the events of that fateful morning, Miss Morrison who was on her way to visit her sister in Grand Marais, Michigan, said when she saw the life boats being lowered she jumped from the deck into the raging waters and was pulled by the first mate, John McDonald, who was her cousin, and the second mate, Archie McNabb, a relative of the late Mrs. George A. Bothwell into the boat, which was a late model with air chambers so fixed that it would right itself. Each time the boat would go under some of its occupants would be washed away. They drifted all day, the men trying to row with a single paddle. When evening came the storm was abating and the morning dawned a beautiful sunny one and the water was calm. But there were only two who survived the terrible

MISS CHRISTINA MORRISON

The above picture of Miss Morrison was taken directly after the rescue by [illegible] famous Toronto tight rope walker and photographer

ordeal. Miss Morrison and Duncan Tinkus. Five men lay dead in the boat. The craft drifted toward an island and the two finally reached the shore and moored the boat. They spent that day at first trying to row the boat with some branches, and finally just wandering around the island hunting something edible. Next morning an Indian and his squaw came in a sailboat and discovered the shipwrecked pair. It was not until the next day they finally reached Parry Sound. The disaster had occurred on Thursday and it was now Sunday.

Both survivors of the wreck of the Asia have passed away. Miss Morrison who married Albert Fleming lived in Kilsyth until her death in 1957. The late Clifford Fleming of Kilsyth was her son and Stanley and Kathryn Fleming her only grandchildren. Mrs. Fleming had several brothers and sisters including Angus Morrison on the Derry Line, Sydenham and two of his daughters, Mrs. William Cook and Mrs. Ernest Vanwyck who lived most their married lives in Sydenham Township, were nieces of the survivor of this tragic event.

HIBOU SURVIVORS RESCUED BY SYDENHAM FAMILY

When the motorship Hibou went down in late November 1936 in Owen Sound Bay, area residents were deeply shocked. The Hibou was on her last trip of the season to the Manitoulin Island and had taken on part of her cargo at Meaford, Friday morning. This shipment included apples, butter and hay. During the late hours of Friday and early Saturday morning, more cargo was loaded at Owen Sound. When only out from the Owen Sound dock about three miles the appalling tragedy happened and the Hibou found a watery grave.

There were seventeen persons on board and seven died. They were Capt. Norman McKay in command, J. McKeynolds, M. McIvor, Chester Dunham, R. Earls, James Minard and the stewardness, Miss Iona Johnson.

Ten members of the crew reached safety by way of rafts after suffering untold agony from cold and exposure. They were James Agnew, Howard Allen, Duncan Smart, Orville Parr, F. Record, E. Carr, D. McIntosh, Ross Galbraith, Ernest and Daniel Rouse. That they lived was mainly due to the rescue work of Mr. and Mrs. Bernie Gibbons and sons, Eldon and Earl, of the east shore road in Sydenham Township.

Usually a lamp burned in the home of Bernie Gibbons, near Squaw Point, during the hours of darkness. But on the fateful night when the Hibou went down almost directly opposite the Point, the lamp had gone out, and the Gibbons family slept on.

Faintly Bernie thought he heard weak cries. He jumped up, found the lamp out, replenished the oil and got a light going. Then went out to investigate. He found two men, falling, staggering, from exhaustion and exposure. "Thank God for your light," gasped one. "What's going on?" exclaimed Bernie thinking it the aftermath of an all night party. It was then around six o'clock in the morning. "The Hibou has gone down. We're freezing. There are others on the beach. Help us."

Gradually they were gathered in to the welcome shelter of the farm kitchen, where by this time a roaring fire was sending out its reviving heat. The men struggled out of their sodden, partly frozen outer garments and wrapped themselves in warm quilts and blankets provided by Mrs. Gibbons. Assistance was also provided by the Robert McClean family, neighbours of the Gibbons.

Realizing that if the lamp had not been out as they struggled ashore they would have reached shelter earlier, the ten survivors presented the Gibbons family with a lamp. It was engraved with the date of the disaster, their names and those of the recipients.

LOCAL MEN LOST ON MANASOO

Early on the morning of September 15, 1928, the freight steamer, Manasoo, foundered off Griffith's Island. It was a tragic unexplained event. As far as could be learned the weather did not enter into the disaster as no storm was raging. The boat suddenly listed to one side and went over.

Fifteen of the twenty-one persons aboard the Manasoo were lost. Five survivors were picked up aboard a life raft by the C. P. R. steamer Manitoba about twelve miles from Vail's Point. Those rescued included John McKay, master, Osborne Long, first mate, Arthur Middlebro, purser, Roy Fox, oiler, all of Owen Sound, and a passenger, E. Wallace, cattle drover, of Oil Springs, Ontario. One man, Chief Engineer McCutcheon, perished of exposure. The raft had drifted east almost to Christian Islands and back across the Bay to where it was sighted by the Manitoba.

Among the fifteen who drowned were Maitland Beattie and second engineer Allan Scott, of Owen Sound, Frank Hutchinson, mate, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Feil Hutchinson, who was born and reared at Woodford, Donald Rose, waiter, a high school student, son of Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Rose (Mr. Rose was the minister of Annan United Church), Gordon Baird, deck hand, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baird, Annan. Donald Rose and Gordon Baird were next door neighbours in Annan. There bodies were never found. Frank Hutchinson's body was found more than a week later, having drifted across the Bay and was washed ashore seven miles from Penetanguishene.

It was a sorrowful time in the district. Searchers patrolled the shores from dawn to dark in their mournful efforts to locate the bod ies of loved ones. At first individuals and small groups of people combed the shore line for the bodies. When no trace of them was found a larger search party was organized when about forty men and boys walked the shore all the way from Owen Sound to Wasaga Beach in an organized search, about nine or ten days after the tragic disaster.

The later search was made in relays of two and a half miles, two men starting left and two right from a given point. Each pair walked until they met up with two others coming from the opposite direction. In this way five miles of shore line were covered thoroughly by each group of four men. Searchers were conveyed to the shore in cars and let out at spaced intervals.

ROPE PLANT AT LEITH

Tucked away from the east shore road, just a short distance from the Owen Sound City limits is a 400 foot long manufacturing plant which few people know about and fewer see.

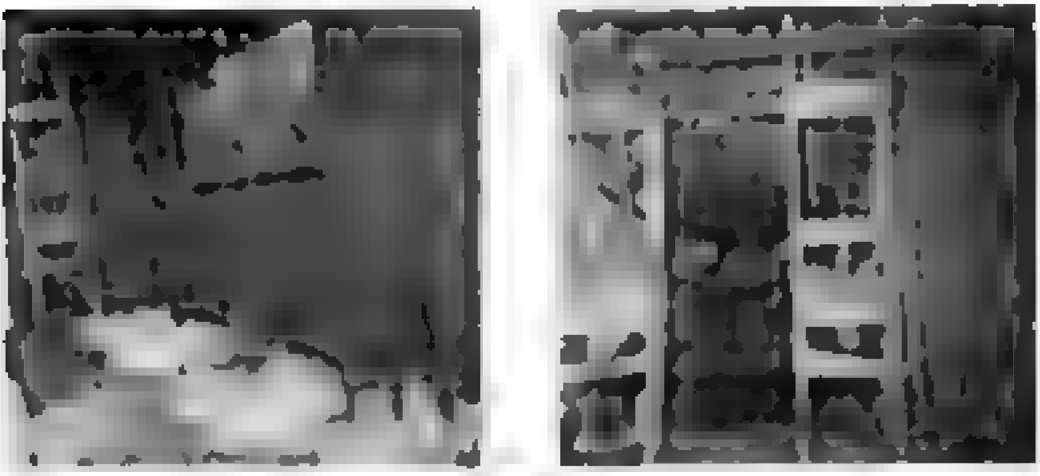
Operated by Ed Ferguson and Olaf Christen, the plant can turn out 6 million feet of rope each year if operated to full capacity. Made into 50 foot clotheslines, the rope is a familiar product in supermarkets and hardware stores from Halifax to Vancouver.

Mr. Ferguson's father had made rope at Guelph until his death in 1935 when his son took over the business. He also worked part time for the Guelph Fire Department. Mr. Christen had operated a foundry on the site where the Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited now stands. The idea of making rope was decided as a joint venture by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Olaf Christen. Within a year or so after they started in 1951 business was so good that extra help had to be hired.

From 1953 until eight years later the two men made rope in the open field both winter and summer.

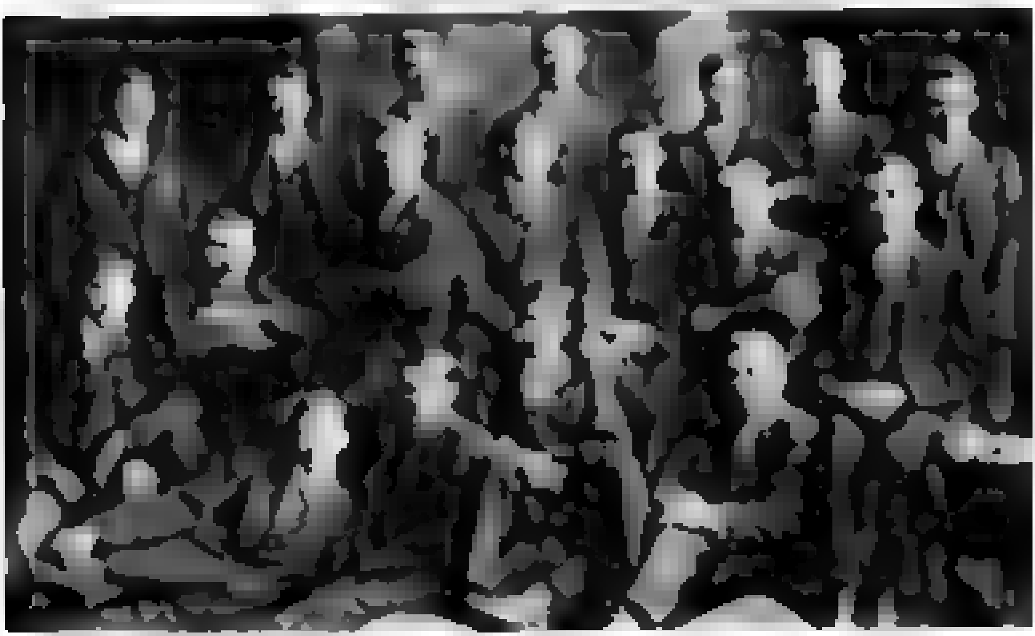
In 1961 the original 50 foot building was extended in a long shed type structure to 400 feet, placing the entire operation under a roof away from the elements.

[illegible] rope is the [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible] rope. This clothes line [illegible]

A GROUP OF [illegible] YOUNG MEN ABOUT [illegible]



[illegible] Russ Harkness, Bill Riddel

[illegible] Fraser, Bozza, Bill MacGregor

KNIGHT'S OLD FACTORY AT WOODFORD

About the year of 1885, the Knight family came to Woodford. Mr. George Knight built a factory on part of Lot 4, N.C.R. There in this factory building materials such as doors, windows, cupboards and other lines were made. Although never manufactured in a wholesale manner, Mr. George Knight made coffins on occasion. Later he moved the factory to Meaford and started the Knight's Manufacturing Co. of Meaford.

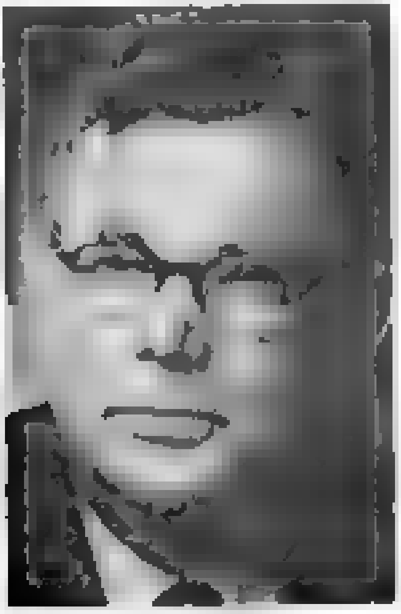
The building at Woodford was later converted into a home and Mrs. Jane Chapman owned and lived in it for a number of years.

In 1954, Stanley Knight, son of George Knight, bought the building and as it was becoming a fire hazard the citizens of Woodford got permission to tear down the building.

NINE MEN CREATE [illegible] WOLF HUNT [illegible] WINTER [illegible]

Eleven wolves shot by one team of hunters is believed to have created a record in the area this winter. The men downed the wolves with the aid of [illegible] well-known in the four townships of Keppel, [illegible] [illegible] Front row, [illegible] Mervyn [illegible], Walter Manning, Norman Waterton and Glen Waterton. [illegible] Back row, Johnny Wilson, Bill [illegible], Gordon Manning and [illegible] — Sun Times Photo.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP MAN INVESTED WITH SILVER ACORN



The late C. C. Middlebro, Q.C., was one of the first members of Scouting in Owen Sound, joining the original Y.M.C.A. troop. He served as Scout leader, District Commissioner and Regional Commissioner for the Bluewater Region and as President of the Local Council. Mr. Middlebro was invested with the Silver Acorn by the Governor General of Canada in 1962, one of the highest honours in the Scouting movement. He organized the Bothwell's Corner Lone Scouts when he moved onto the Annan Road where he produced apples as a hobby.

Born on June 18, 1898 in the Township of Sydenham, he was son of John Geldard Middlebro and Charlotte Emma Smith. His father was an early contractor. Charles married Mary Marguerite Barr in 1924. Two daughters, Elizabeth Jean (Richard) Whiddington and Mary Caroline Grace (Robert G.) McKee.

After graduating from McMaster University and Osgoode Hall he established a law practice in Durham. Later was City Clerk and solicitor of Owen Sound. He was in law practice with his uncle W. S. Middlebro, and later with Harold Van Wyck, becoming Crown Attorney later.

Mr. Middlebro was a life long member of the First Baptist church in Owen Sound where he served as Chairman of the Board of Management. He was a member of the Deacons Board, a choir member and a Trustee of the Church. He served as District Lieutenant Governor of the Kiwanis Club and was active in Y. M. C. A. work.

He was chairman of the local section of the Bruce Trail doing the ground work for rights-of-way and Public Relations as well as actively pioneering clearing and marking the trail spending hundreds of hours.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Middlebro was in charge of recruiting and training at Owen Sound. Later joining the Judge Advocate Generals Branch with the rank of Major and acted as president of Courts Martial through Ontario.

He was a keen sailor having had many sailboats, canoes and motor launches and was a charter member of the Georgian Yacht Club. Mr. Middlebro died on Dec. 16, 1963.

GAS WELL ON SYDENHAM FARM, IN 1905

Away back, half a century ago, there was quite a flurry of oil well drilling in the district. Prospectors believed there were indications of oil and wells were drilled at Hepworth and in Sarawak Township. One was drilled on the Ormiston farm (now owned by Gordon Bothwell) in Sydenham Township and it got a lot of promotion.

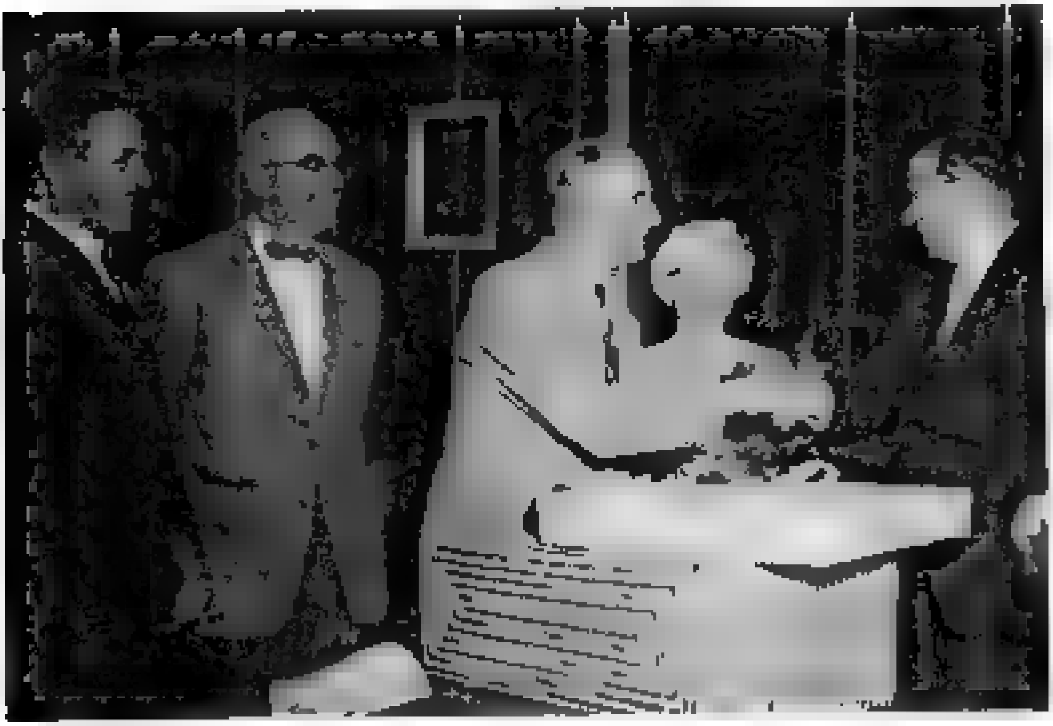
A local newspaper man recalls that in the summer of 1904, he and two other newspaper writers were taken by the late H. C. Tucker, then a prominent Owen Sound lawyer, to inspect the oil well being drilled. No oil was discovered but a supply of gas was brought in and piped to the Ormiston home, where it was used to heat and light the home for about one year, or until the difficulty of water on top of the gas made it necessary to have the well pumped frequently and this proved to be too great an expenditure and the well was sealed off again.

BURIED TREASURE

Legend has it that treasure which had been stolen by pirates and rogues in the early days were buried in the area. It had been carried from the harbour in oaken casks and was hidden in the shadow of a huge tree. This shadow was cast when the moon was full and at a certain hour.

Those who buried the treasure disappeared but after several years some of the party returned and signs of digging around some big trees could be seen always at night and at full moon. It was never known if the treasure was found, but the digging finally ceased.

The sight of the mysterious digging was a short distance east from Owen Sound on Union Street.



Deputy Sheriff Roy Benedict honored before retirement August 19[illegible]. Seen in picture are: Sheriff F. T. Lerner representing the staff, M. A. Craig representing the law society, Mr. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict and Judge Colin B. Bennett.

[illegible]

[illegible] go overseas. Miss M. E. Ireton was the teacher

The County Home Economist, Miss Flora Duroan (centre) makes a 4H-Homemaking Club visit and talks with Club Leaders, Mrs. Robert Hurley, left and Mrs Frank Silverthorn.

SHEPPARD'S LAKE

The opening of the fishing season along Bothwell's Creek near Leith 1966

Edgewater Inn, a well recognized catering establishment located on the east shore of Georgian Bay near Leith

INTERESTING CAREERS FOLLOWED BY FORMER SILCOTE RESIDENTS

Names mentioned from the Silcote community who have made interesting and varied careers for themselves are Harvey and Mildred Bye, Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson, Phoebe and Laura Fields and Keith Johnson.

Harvey and Mildred Bye, son and daughter of the late Caleb Bye and Mrs. Dorothy Silverthorn Bye have one brother Mervyn on the home farm at Silcote. The Bye children attended Silcote Public school and the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute. Mildred and Harvey later attended the Eastern Nazarene College in Boston, U.S.A. where they graduated with a B.A. degree. Mildred majored in music and entered the school teaching profession; she taught several years and is married to Irvin Vanwyck, a Silcote resident. They now reside near Leith. Harvey majored in Literature and after receiving his B.A. he furthered his study and became a minister. He presently is preaching at Huntingdon and Franklin Centre, Quebec. He also teaches school in Montreal. Mervyn married Lois Lemon also a former Sydenham Township resident.

Harvey Bye

Mildred Bye

Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farquharson (nee Ethel Silverthorn who died in June 1966) both graduated into the nursing profession. The Farquharson family of five girls and three boys attended the Scone public school and the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute. Genevieve trained in the Grace Hospital, Toronto and later while nursing in Vancouver, B.C., she met and married Alexander (Sandy) John Rolio. The Rolios still reside in British Columbia. Muriel graduated from the school of nursing at St. Michael's Hospital in Guelph. She is now Mrs. Leonard Hope and lives in Unionville near Toronto. Leslie Farquharson, the oldest of the family of eight, married Lillian Brown of Owen Sound. Leslie is a Field Man for the Barrie branch of the Department of Agriculture and the family reside in Alliston. Luella, Mrs. Alvin Bumstead, lives in St. Vincent Township and Iola, Mrs. John Lee, lives in Owen Sound. Russell is married to Margaret Thompson and they reside on the home farm at Scone. The twins and the youngest of the family are Orma, Mrs. Vakin Russel, and Oran who married Kay Morrow of Massie (who is also a twin). Oran is a Stationary Engineer at the Dr. MacKinnon Phillips Hospital in Sydenham Township. Orma and Oran and their families reside in Owen Sound.

GENEVIEVE AND MURIEL FARQUHARSON

Phoebe and Laura Foulds daughters of Mr. and Mrs. (Adenne McCartney) Robert John Foulds both graduated as nurses from the training school of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital upon completion of their education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute. The four Fould's girls attended the Silcote public school. After Mr. Foulds death, Mrs. Foulds moved to Owen Sound and Miss Pearl Foulds resides with her mother. Mary is Mrs. Walter Winch, R.R. #1 Chatsworth, Phoebe is Mrs. Mervin Leslie and lives at Matheson in Northern Ontario. Laura married Richard Blake and resides at Prince Rupert British Columbia. Laura is head nurse in a Doctor's Clinic and Phoebe nurses part time.

LAURA (LEFT) AND PHOEBE FOULDS

Keith Johnson, son of Milford and Mary (Fettes) Johnson had one sister Marjorie (Mrs. Harvey Woodhouse of Heathcote, died Aug. 8th, 1965) and one brother Thomas who married Marjorie Woodhouse and live on the home farm at Silcote (sister and brother married brother and sister). The Johnson family attended the Silcote public school and the United Church there. Upon completion of his education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute Keith attended the University of Toronto and graduated with a B.A. degree in modern history and an M.A. degree. He toured the British Isles and Continental Europe and taught school for one year in England (1958). Keith has had a wide variety of experiences and is now head of the Publication Division of the Public Archives of Canada. He is also on the staff of the Carleton University in Ottawa where he teaches modern history to the night classes. Keith married Frances Ray of Toronto on December 27, 1958, they have twin daughters Elizabeth and Mary. Frances is also a University graduate and is very much interested in her husband's concerns in Ottawa.

Keith Johnson

CHAPTER 21 DOWN MEMORY LANE

EARLY FARMING METHODS

Long way from the sickle to the modern binder, from the flail to the present threshing methods.

The mowing machine became fairly common about 1860 (England).

A reaper made mostly of wood invented by James Collins, of Guelph in 1864. Binders were not used much until 1875 or 1880. Until about the year 1850, threshing was mostly done by the 'arm-strong' method, the flail. The first threshing machine was run by horse-power, it had nothing to separate the grain from straw. Soon a machine was built without wheels with what was commonly known as the bucket separator. This machine would thresh from 200 to 700 bushels per day. Next came the rakes and steam portable engines, and larger machines with wheels. The size and power of engines kept gradually increasing, until the advent of the traction. The first traction engine the writer ever saw was an upright, about twelve horse-power, and was driven by one sprocket chain.

Included in the pictures that follow are some of the earlier methods used in farm work.

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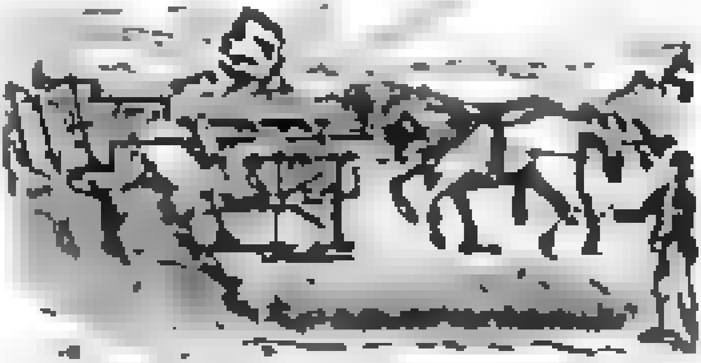

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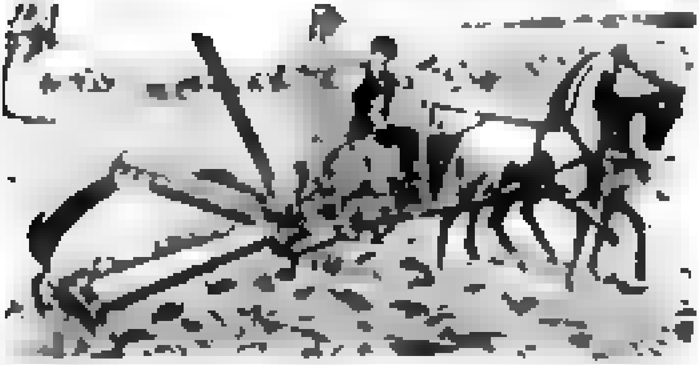

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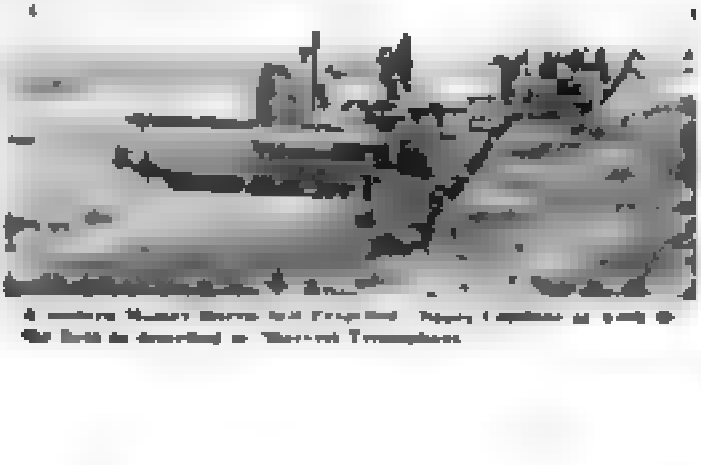

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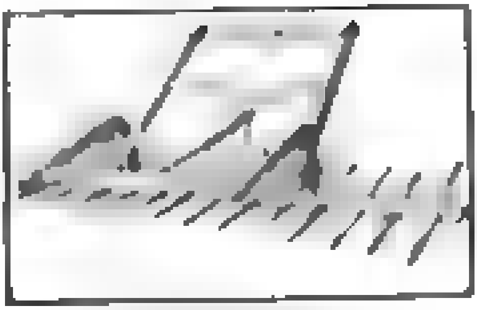

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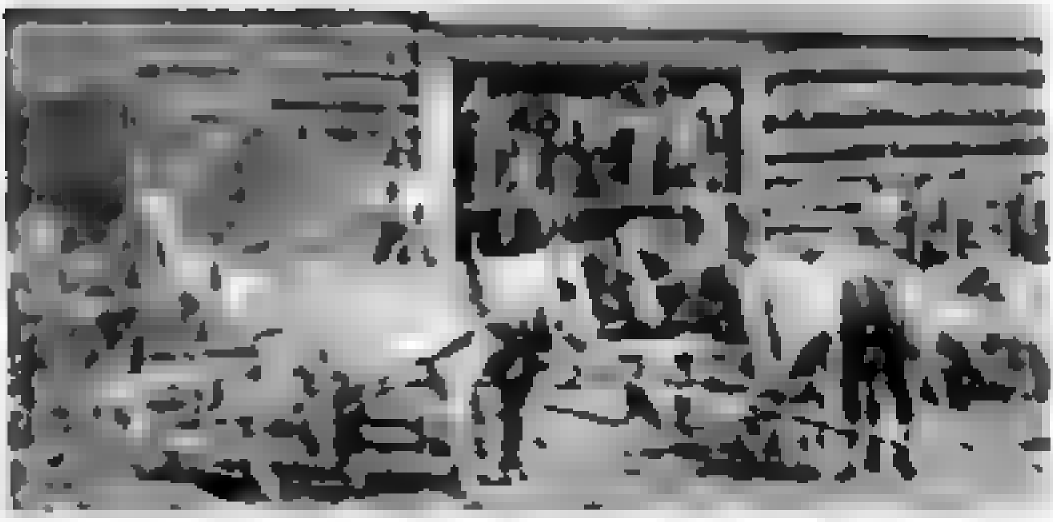

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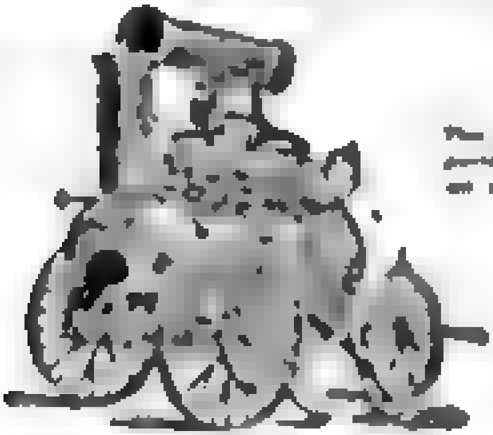
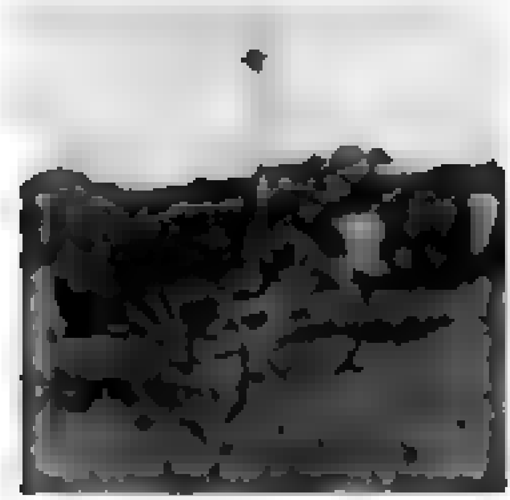
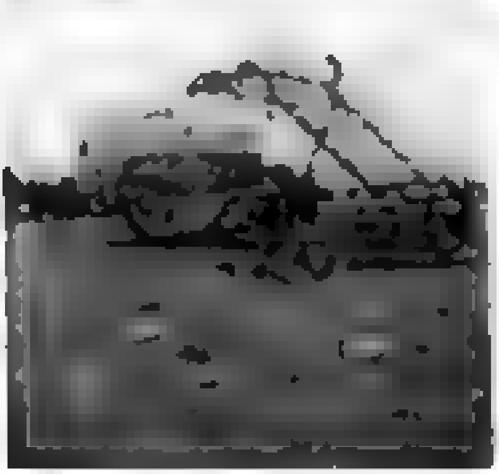


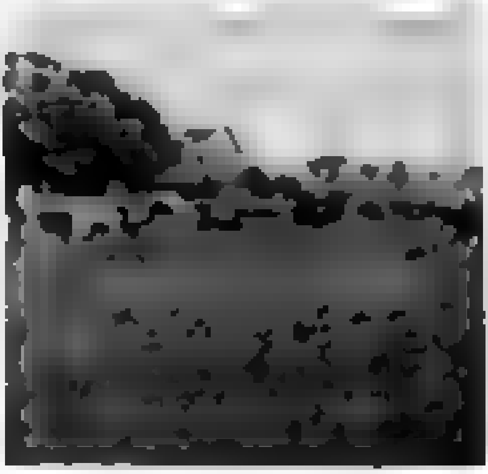
POWER FOR THRESHING

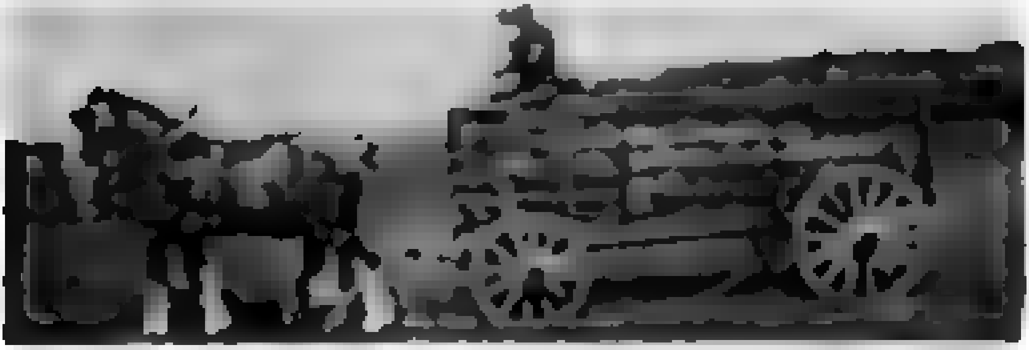
The model of the George White and Sons portable steam engine was reproduced from an advertisement in *The Farmer's Advocate* in [illegible]

BITS AND PIECES FROM YESTER' YEAR









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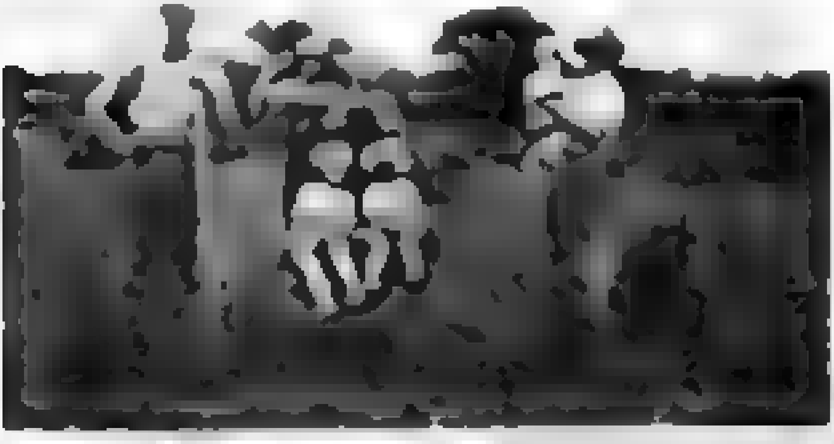
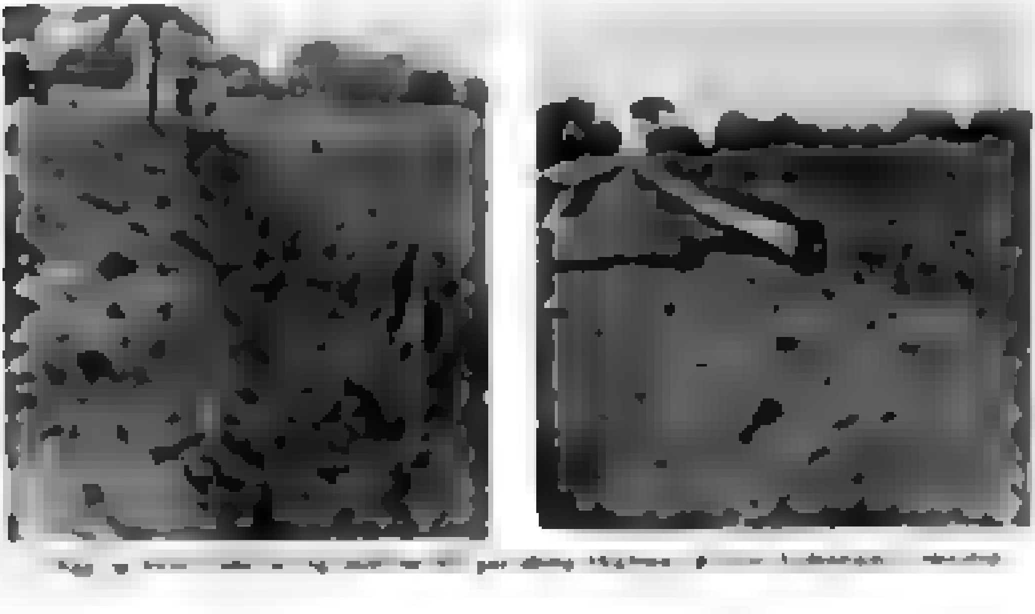


[illegible] a field of coiled hay



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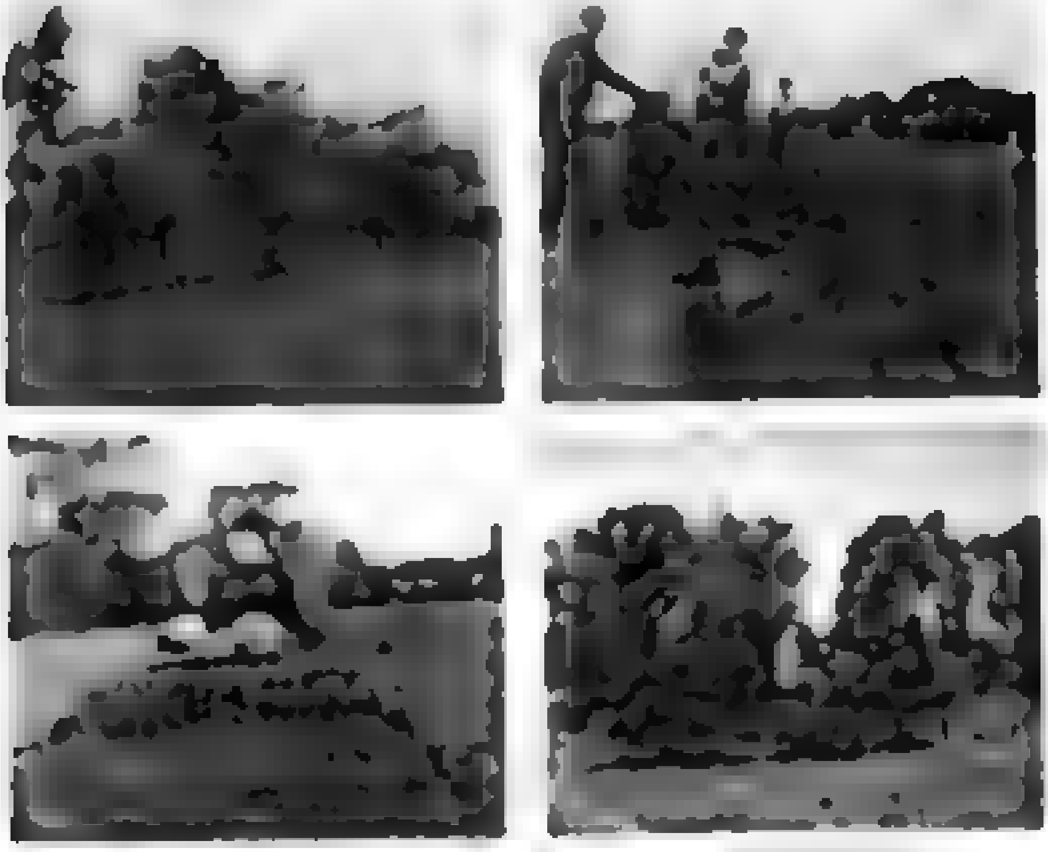

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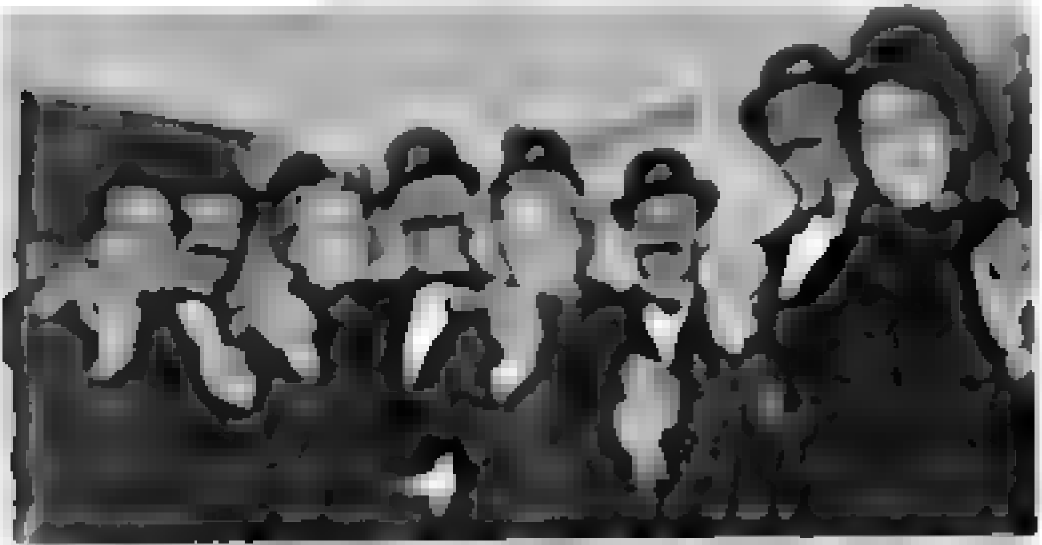

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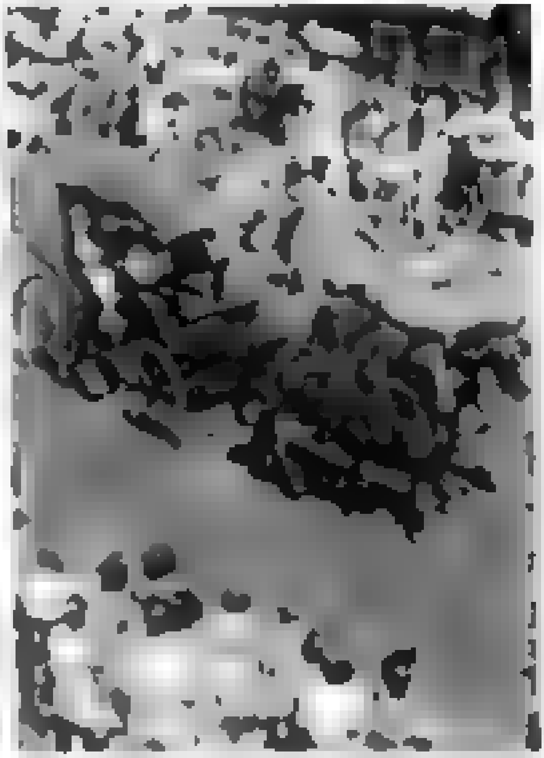
Museum Tea at Buchan Manor June 1955 l. to r. Mrs. G. M. Bothwell, Mrs. Roy Lamb and Mrs. Robert Hurley

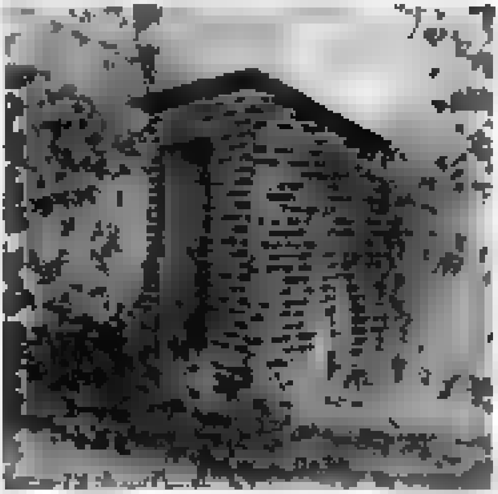


Mrs. C. Christie, Mrs. Wilson Johnston and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell ride in 'The Surrey with the Fringe on Top' with Walter Spencer at the reins. Owen Sound Centennial Parade 195

1874 log cabin on the J. C. Moffat farm near Bognor

Auctioneers Kellough, Bowers and Shutler enjoying the game [illegible] the last [illegible] of farm auction sales in Sydenham Township

Filling the wood box



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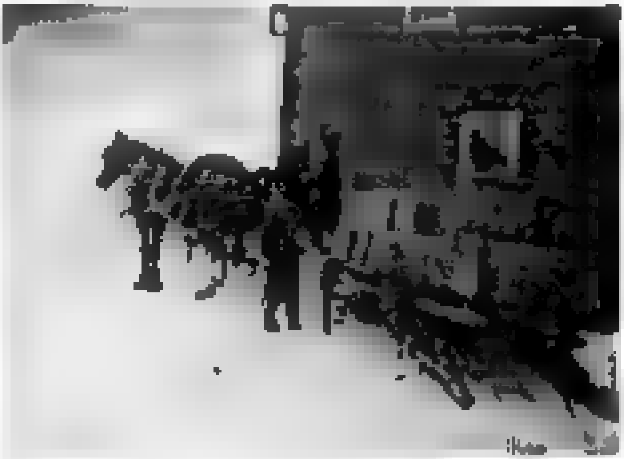
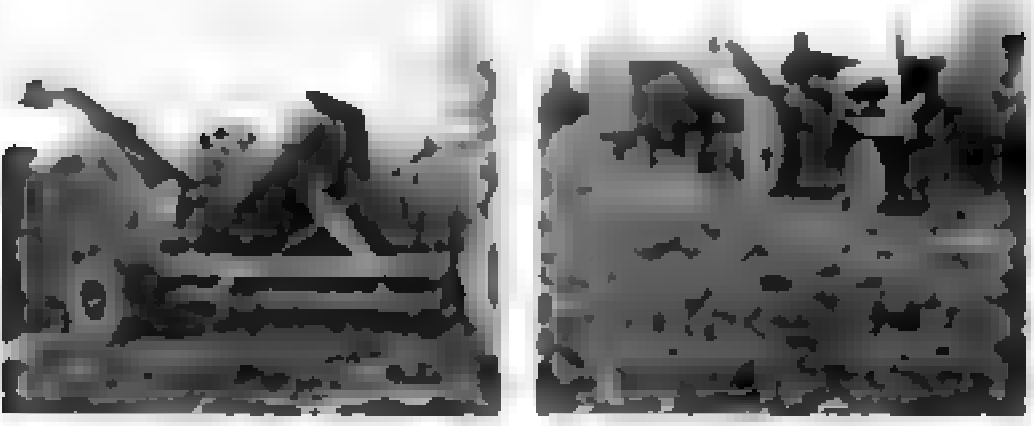


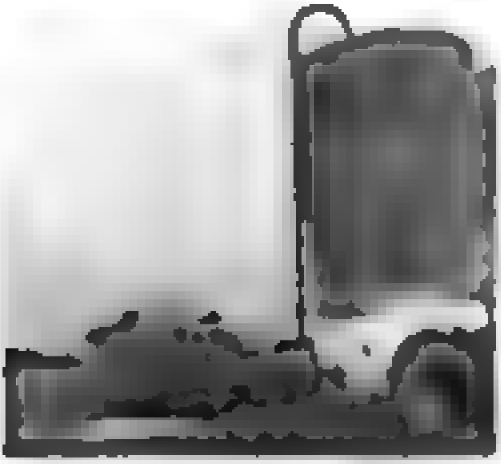
Gathering cream & eggs in the winter

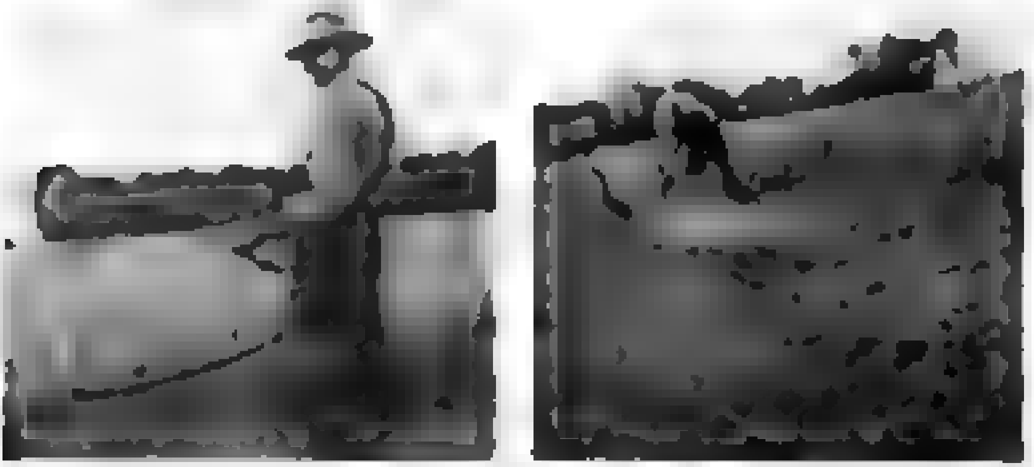
The pump and windmill

The ox yolk

FROM FIELD TO SILO WITH FORAGE HARVESTER

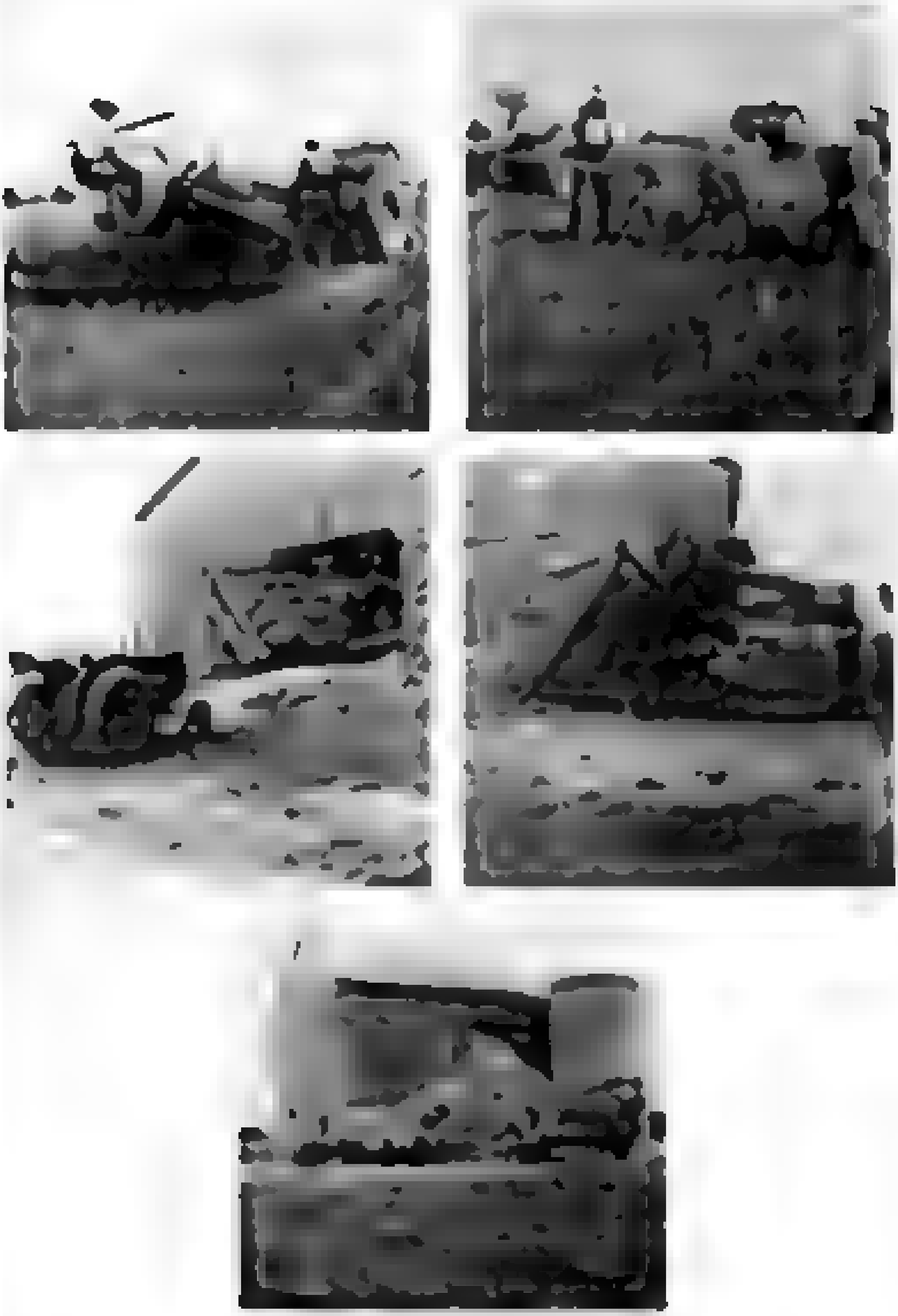






The Cradle—how to carry it, hold it and use it

From cutting corn with the corn binder to ensilage in the silo



From grain in the field to straw in the bale

OLD FRIENDS

By Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

My heart clings to the old friends,
The friends so tried and true
We may not see them often,
But how happy when we do.

We talk of those we played with
We talk of those we love
And oft a tear drop starteth
As we talk of those "above."

We know that we can trust them,
We know they trust us too.
We understand each other,
As new friends cannot do

As we talk with one another,
The time glides swiftly by
And how our hearts are saddened
When we have to say Good Bye

BEAUTY

By Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett

I know a place where violets grow
Beside a winding stream,
Where tinkling rills of water flow
'Tween banks of living green.

I know a place where song birds dwell
All in an orchard old.

Sweet music, from their small throats swell
Like notes of liquid gold

I know a place where roses bloom
Beside an old stone wall
The gladness of their sweet perfume
On gentle breezes fall

I know a place where beauty shines,
A beauty born of grace,
It radiates between the lines
Upon an aged face

And so I know a Father's love.
A Father's tender care
Is ever watching from above
To guide us everywhere

HAYING TIME

By Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

When you meet a man in summer
With a very cheerful grin
And a look of unconcern
You may know the hay's all in

But if he's looking glum and doleful
And the rain is coming down
If you give a cheerful greeting
And he answers with a frown

Go right on about your business
Don't ever mention rainy day
Just keep clear of any farmer
When it's raining on cut hay

Count your assets. If you have a clear conscience and a good liver, if you have three good friends and a happy home, if your heart has kept its youth and your soul its honesty — cheer up — you are still one of life's millionaires.

We can't all be great, but most of us can be useful, and no one who is useful is a failure.

Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings,
And common folks like you and me,
Are Builders for Eternity?

To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules,
And each must make, ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

Aim high. It won't be any harder on your gun to knock the tail feathers out of an eagle than to splinter a barn door.

"Of all wise sayings one may list
From life's rich fund this is the gist:
Whatever happens, lad or lass,
Remind yourself: This, too, will pass!"

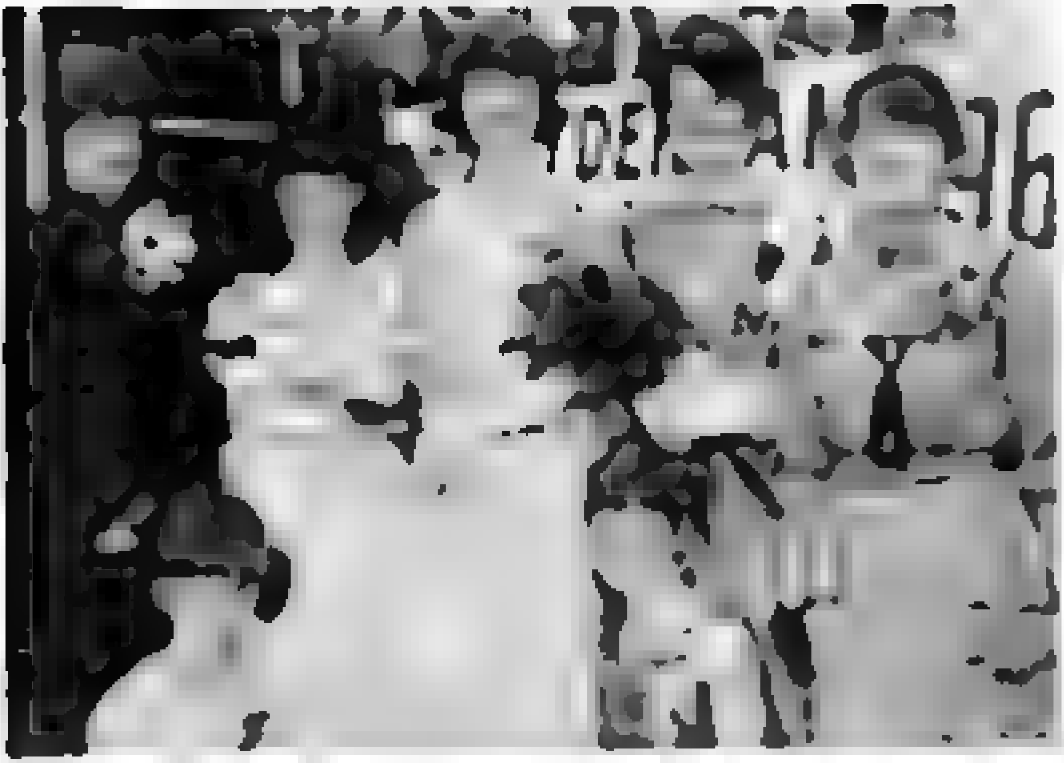
"We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle, face it — 'tis God's gift."

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
You are nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

Mar. 8, 1958 — MAKING MAPLE SYRUP IN THE BUSH

Top left: Shows the shack where the sap is boiled with the steam pouring out of the vent. Right: [illegible] Bye stokes the fire for boiling the sap into maple syrup.

Bottom picture: Rev. Cyril Palmer of the Church of the Nazarene, Owen Sound holds the sap bucket and spile for Mervin Bye as he borrows the hole in the maple tree with the brace and bit into which the spile will be placed. The sap bucket will be hung on the spile hook to catch the sap from the tree. The Byes tapped about 500 trees.



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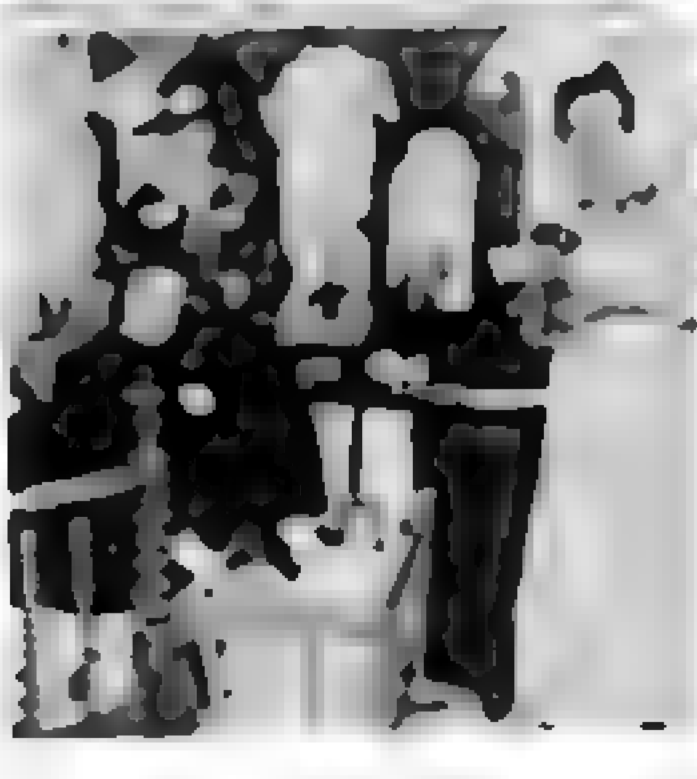

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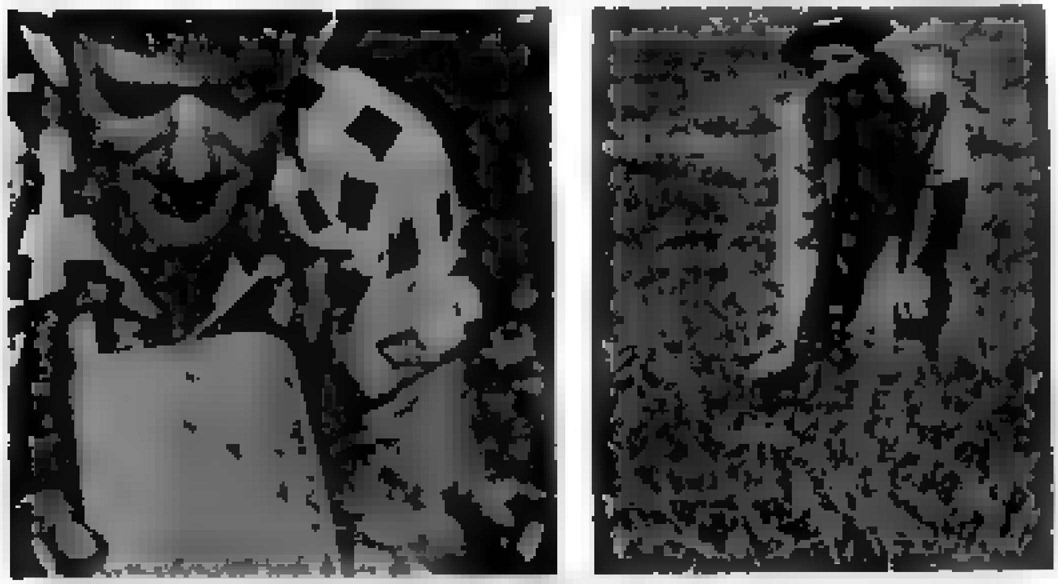
BLACK BEAR SHOT NEAR BOGNOR Nov. 28, 1967

This big black bear which has been causing considerable damage to the beehives of Elmer and Eric Showell, just east of Rockford, was killed near Bognor with one shot by Walter Manning, of Woodford at top the animal is seen here with the hunters who finally brought his roaming to an end, left is Walter Manning and right, Norman Waterton. Lower photo shows the results of one of its raids on the Showell bee yards. Damage was estimated at over $300. The Showells had offered a $20 bounty for the killing of the bear, paid gladly immediately after it was killed

Delbert L. Curtis of Annan has won many trophies and awards throughout Ontario including the 1963 award of the Ontario Numismatic Society with his excellent coin collection of Canadian silver dollars. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Bob Armstrong a former resident of Sydenham opened Georgian Bay Coins in Owen Sound on January 20th, 1968.

HUGE LOSS DUE TO HAILSTORM IN DISTRICT—July 1951



Desboro was one of the severely hit areas where heavy losses were suffered in a brief but very heavy hail storm Wednesday evening. The Durham and Neustadt areas were also very heavily hit. On the left Gordon McGregor is seen with some of the hailstones which fell. Many were the size of an egg and they battered down crops, broke windows and caused other damage. On the right Edgar Lemon is seen in a field of oats. Yesterday they were almost shoulder high. Now they are battered to the ground, a tangled mass and practically a total loss. — Sun-Times Staff Photos.

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Alexander, Mr & Mrs. Jas. (Jane Kellough)
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Banks, Mr & Mrs. Jack (Beatrice Hanson)
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Barr, Mr & Mrs. Donald (Velma Alex)
Barr, Mrs. Harry
Barr, Mr. Roger
Barrons, Mr & Mrs. Kenneth (Jean Maynard)
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Bye, Mrs. Laura (Dorothy Silverthorn)
Bye, Mrs. F. A. (Mabel McKee)
Bye, Mr & Mrs. Elgin (Jean Johnson
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Cawson, Mrs. [illegible]
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Crowther, Jean McGregor
Crowther, Mrs. Joe (Jean McGregor
Currie, Mrs. Robert
Darling, Mrs. J. A. (Annie
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[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Meek
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Belle [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
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[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Burns
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Ahola?
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Miller
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Cameron
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Rachel Hurst
[illegible] Mr.
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Shickle
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
Engles, Mrs. W. E. (Winnie Nixon)
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Vickie Hindle)
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Elliott
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Betty Burns
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Hazel [illegible])
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] McKerroll
Ellis, Mrs. Ruth [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
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[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Kyle
Fergusson, Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] (Winnie Marshall)
Fergusson, Mr. & Mrs. Neil (Jane Mastin)
Fergusson, Mr. & Mrs. Norman (Frances Barber)
Findlay, Mrs. Maggie [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Foulds, Mr. Robert
Foulds, Mr. Wm.
Flagg, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey (Elsie Scarrow)
Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. George (Jean Johnstone)
Fraser, Miss Greta
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Roberta King)
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] (Irene Rackell)
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Wm. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] & Mrs. [illegible] Bell [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Edgar [illegible]

Fulkes, Mrs. Lorraine (Fran [illegible])
Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]
Gibbons, Mr. & Mrs. Angus (Blanche Wardell)
Gillies, Mrs. John (Bessie Long)
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Elizabeth Ma[illegible])
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Goldsmith, Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] McNabb
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. George E. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr.
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] McNabb
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Hamilton, Mrs. Ann [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] McNab
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] McNevin
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
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[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Arthur [illegible]
Hemming, Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Robert [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Heather
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Robert
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Anton
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. George D. (Marge McDermid)
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. Weaver (Susan [illegible])
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Hodgkinson, Mr. & Mrs. Ken (Phyllis [illegible])
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Irene [illegible])
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Houston, Miss Kay [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Stuart (Valerie Maynard)
[illegible] Mrs. Michael L. (Katie McCall)
[illegible] Mr. J.F. (Jack)
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph (Marie Shannon)
Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Margaret [illegible])
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Reginald (Myrtle McLean)
Hutchinson, Miss Jessie
Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. Walter (Ula May Jolley)
[illegible] Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] McGibbon
[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Jessie Bell)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. William (Marion Sco[illegible]

Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson (Muriel Snider[illegible]

[illegible]

Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Ernie (Pearl Ke[illegible]

Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Jeanne [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. Howard (May McClun[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. & Mrs. John (Florence Brown)

[illegible]

King, Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] (Margaret Brown)

King, Miss Jean

[illegible]

King, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. [illegible]

Knaggs, Mr. and Mrs. John

[illegible]gs, Mr. John Jr. and Mr. Bob

[illegible]

[illegible] & Mrs. Wesley (Wilma Long)

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] (Jessie Brown)

[illegible]

Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. Ellwood (Ruth Marshall

Lemon, Mrs. George (Jessie Jack

[illegible]

Long, Mr. & Mrs. Carman (Nellie Caswell

Long, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford (Martha Jolley)

[illegible]

Loucks, Mr. & Mrs. Seymour (Gwen Miller

MacArthur, Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] (Jean Sinclair

[illegible]

MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. Thos. A. (Josie Moffat

[illegible]

[illegible]utcheon, Mr. & Mrs. Henry (Clara Long.

[illegible]utcheon, Mr. Joe A.

[illegible]utcheon, Mr. & Mrs. John (Grace D[illegible]

[illegible]

McGregor Mr & Mrs William Jessie Johnston
McInnes Mr & Mrs Wilfred Sheila [illegible]ell
McK[illegible] Mr Angus
McKay Mr & Mrs Donald Olive Mc Beattie
McKay Mr & Mrs Kenneth [illegible]
McKay Mr & Mrs Nic
McKay Mr & Mrs Wade Maude McKee
McKay Mr & Mrs Ben Marilyn Majury
McK[illegible] Mr Norman
McKee Mrs Fred Florence [illegible]
McKee Mr & Mrs Spencer Evelyn Kerrick
McKeen Mrs F. H. Mary Winnifred Kirkwood
McKeen Mr & Mrs Robert P. [illegible]
McKerroll Mr & Mrs Alex Margaret [illegible]
McKerroll Miss Eva
McKessock Mr & Mrs Alf[illegible] [illegible]
McKessock Mr & Mrs Norman Mac[illegible]
McKinlay Mr [illegible]
McKinnon Mrs W. Pearl
McKinnon Mr & Mrs Ronald [illegible] Thaggard
McKnight Miss Hester
McKinnon Mr & Mrs Don Peggy Riddell
McKnight Mr & Mrs Robert Vera Pringle
Mc[illegible] Mr & Mrs Rose
McLeod Mr & Mrs Fred Margaret Doran
McLennan Mrs K. Alma McKerroll
McMillan Mr & Mrs [illegible] Audrey [illegible]
McMillan Mr & Mrs Lorne Laura Davidson
McMillan Mr & Mrs Mack Ruth [illegible]
McMullen Mr & Mrs [illegible] Kathleen [illegible]
McMullen Mrs R. Anne McQueen
McNa[illegible] Mr Dave
McNa[illegible] Mr Pearl [illegible]
McNa[illegible] Mr & Mrs P. M.
McNa[illegible] Miss [illegible]
McNa[illegible] Mr Wilson
McNally Mr Pete
McNally Mr & Mrs William Ruth Parker
McPherson Mr & Mrs Allan Bertha [illegible]
McPhaile Mr & Mrs Kenneth Mac[illegible]
McQueen Miss Sadie
McWhirter Mrs Ma
Mc[illegible] Mr & Mrs Wesley Bertha [illegible]
Mc[illegible] Mr Fred
Mew[illegible] Mr & Mrs [illegible] Bessie Fisk
Mi[illegible] Mr Edwin
Mi[illegible] Mr & Mrs Stanley Eva Adlam
Middleton Mrs
Miller Mr John R.
Mills Miss Kate
Moser Wellford
Moore Mr & Mrs William Vera Keeling
Mo[illegible] Mr & Mrs James Marjorie [illegible]
Mo[illegible] Mr & Mrs Russell [illegible] Knaggs
Mo[illegible] Miss Ruby
Mo[illegible] Mr & Mrs John Edie McDonald
Moore Mr Arthur E.
Moore Mr & Mrs Harold P. Wilda [illegible]
Morris Mr & Mrs Rex Marjorie Brainard
Morris Mr Pearl
Mo[illegible] Mr & Mrs Alec Verna Marshall
Morrison Mr & Mrs [illegible] Ferguson
Morrison Mr & Mrs [illegible] Mat Stewart
Morrison Mr Duncan L.
Morrison Mrs [illegible]
Morrison Mr & Mrs James Louise Kirkwood
Morrison Mrs H. B. Theresa MacGregor
Morrison Mr & Mrs Mac Dorothy McKee
Morrison Mr & Mrs [illegible] Mabel Moffat

Morrison Mr & Mrs Peter Kate Rattie
Mo[illegible] Mr & Mrs [illegible] Mo[illegible]
Murdock Mr & Mrs Rowan Elizabeth Bowes
Murray Mr & Mrs [illegible] Louella Nee
M[illegible] Mr T. R.
Ne[illegible] Mr & Mrs George [illegible]
Nogh[illegible] Mr & Mrs Wi[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Mr A. [illegible]
[illegible] Mr & Mrs [illegible] Pearl [illegible]
[illegible] Mr & Mrs William Elizabeth [illegible]ell
Pa[illegible] Mr & Mrs [illegible] Mc[illegible]
P[illegible] Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Pettie Mr Kenneth [illegible]
P[illegible] Mr & Mrs Brian [illegible]
P[illegible] Mr Aaron
Pre[illegible] Mrs Melville [illegible]
Pr[illegible] Mrs [illegible] Margaret Mc[illegible]ellan
P[illegible] Mr & Mrs Perry Marilyn [illegible]
P[illegible] Mr & Mrs [illegible]
[illegible] Mr & Mrs Albert Kathleen Wheeler
Ramage Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Ramsay Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Ramsay Mr & Mrs Maxwell [illegible] McMillan
Rea Mr & Mrs Alec Anne Mc[illegible]
Re[illegible] Mr & Mrs Douglas [illegible] McKee
Re[illegible] Mr Homer Edna Weaver
Rea Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Reilly Mr [illegible]
Reilly Mr [illegible]
Reilly Mr [illegible]
Richards Mr & Mrs [illegible] Ruth [illegible]
Richards Mr & Mrs [illegible] McReynolds
Ri[illegible]ell Mr & Mrs William Frances Moses
Ri[illegible] Mr & Mrs Spencer [illegible] Milligan
Ro[illegible] Mrs F. S. Kathleen Frizzell
Ro[illegible] Miss Eleanor W.
Robertson Mr & Mrs David Blanche [illegible]
Robertson Miss Jean
Robertson Mr & Mrs Keith [illegible] Mitchell
Robertson Mrs Mamie McQueen
Robertson Mr & Mrs Richard [illegible]
Robinson Mr & Mrs [illegible] Minnie [illegible]
Robinson Mrs [illegible]
Ro[illegible] Mr [illegible] Waterman
Ro[illegible] Mrs Bessie
Rudolph Mrs Norman [illegible] Mac[illegible]
Ro[illegible] Mr & Mrs George [illegible] Morrison
Ro[illegible] Mr & Mrs Kenneth [illegible]
Ro[illegible]ell Mr & Mrs Joseph Irene [illegible]
Rutherford Mr Roger
Rutherford Mr Thomas [illegible] Nell Schultz
Rutherford Mr Thomas
[illegible] Mr Charles
Scott Mr Eleanor Anderson
Scott Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Scott Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Scott Mr & Mrs James [illegible] Mc[illegible]
Scott Mr Thomas
Scott Mr & Mrs Wilmer [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs Helen McLean
Smith Mr & Mrs George Marion Henderson
Stuart Mr & Mrs A. T. Anne Ro[illegible]
Shepherdson Mr & Mrs [illegible]
Sh[illegible] Mr & Mrs Ben Bessie [illegible]
Sinclair Mr [illegible]
Sinclair Mr & Mrs Ernest Edna Walker
Sinclair Mr & Mrs Ronald
Sinclair Mr & Mrs Roy Margaret Moffat
Sloan Mr Thomas
Sh[illegible] Mr & Mrs Edward [illegible]

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Mr. Wesley

Mrs. Jack (Margaret Mc[illegible])

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Mr. & Mrs. Jack [illegible]

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Mr. & Mrs. John A. [illegible]

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[illegible], Mrs. Bernie (Alice Woodward)

Thom, Mr. W. J.

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[illegible]

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[illegible], Mr. James

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Traynor, Miss Clara

Traynor, Rt. Rev. John J., D.P.

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Waterton, Mr. & Mrs. Jack (Brewer)

Watson, Mr. & Mrs. Harold (Jean Adams)

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White, Mr. & Mrs. Allan (Irene [illegible])

White, Mr. & Mrs. George (Jean [illegible])

White, Mr. Robert

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Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. George (Jean Carmichael)

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Sydenham, Ont. (Township)
Council
History of Sydenham Township

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Centennial of Canadian Confederation
1867-1967
Le Centenaire de la Confédération Canadienne

The publication of this history book has been a joint project sponsored by the Federal and Provincial Governments, The Sydenham Township Council and the Women's Institutes within the township.

For additional copies or information regarding this publication, please contact
The Clerk of Sydenham Township
c/o Owen Sound Post Office

The Centennial design represents the 10 provinces and the Canadian North

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VINA R. UFLAND

(Daughter of William and Sara Ufland)

A former newspaperwoman, has found it a pleasant task to assist in the preparation of Sydenham Township's Centennial History. The first home which Miss Ufland remembers was a log cabin within sight of the blue waters of Georgian Bay. It was built by her grandparents, David and Rosa Ufland, before Confederation. Her maternal grandparents, Charles and Sara (York) Bumstead were nearby settlers. Perhaps such a background has a bearing on her keen interest in the early history of the area.

This book is offered in tribute to the Past and in Salute to the Present - Canada's One Hundredth Natal Year. Many hands have gone into its making, which has been done in the spirit of pride and affection. As the scroll of the years unfolded these sentiments have deepened and strengthened. The silver cords of Remembrance have been burnished anew as Memory opened its vista of days long ago

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Above are the members of Sydenham Township Centennial Committee. Seated, left to right are Mrs. Gordon M. Bothwell, secretary, Mrs. Wilson Johnson, chairman, William J. Miller, Mrs. George Best, representative from the Women's Institutes of Sydenham Township, treasurer. Back row, left to right-Carl Kellough, Melville Morrison, William McGregor, James Sibbald, Reeve, Council representative and Neil MacDonald.

The Sydenham Council and the Women's Institutes within the municipality jointly sponsored as their Centennial project the compiling of a history of the township in book form. They have done their best to preserve in story and picture something of the rich heritage of the past. In most instances it is a record of their own forebears and can truly be said to have been a labour of love. Faithfully, they have tried to set down the annals not only of kinfolk, but of all those who neighboured with them. Omissions there may be, errors too, but the stretch of more than a century is hard to be bridged. Endeavors to travel the years have been done patiently and impartially.

Much of the material used in compiling this book was gathered by the Women's Institutes, who had each appointed a contact member for the Centennial Committee. They were Mrs. Victor Bassingthwaite, Annan, Mrs. Milford Johnson and Miss Elsie Lipsett, Balaclava, Mrs. Bert Shields, Bognor, Mrs. George Hilts, Bothwell's Corner, Mrs. Lorne Lemon, Briar Hill, Mrs. Alvin Gordon, Dinna Weary, Mrs. Melville Morrison and Mrs. Archie Tuck, Hillview, Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Hoath Head, and Mrs. Alan White, Woodford.

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CHAPTER I SCHOOLS

S.S. NO. 1, SYDENHAM - Gordon School

Many settlers from Scotland and Ireland came to the locality in 1841 and 1842, in the hope of carving out homes in the unbroken forest. The younger generation required some place of education. A house on Lot. 12, Con. 10, on the Frank Cook farm where Wm. Tiede now lives, was used for a few years as a school. David Durie, father of John Durie, was the first teacher and John Sutherland, of Holland, second. Mr. Durie was one of the early settlers and while he had more education than some of the rest, he was not skilled with the use of the axe and did not know much about the clearing of the land so he taught and the men and the boys cleared his land and paid other expenses in change.

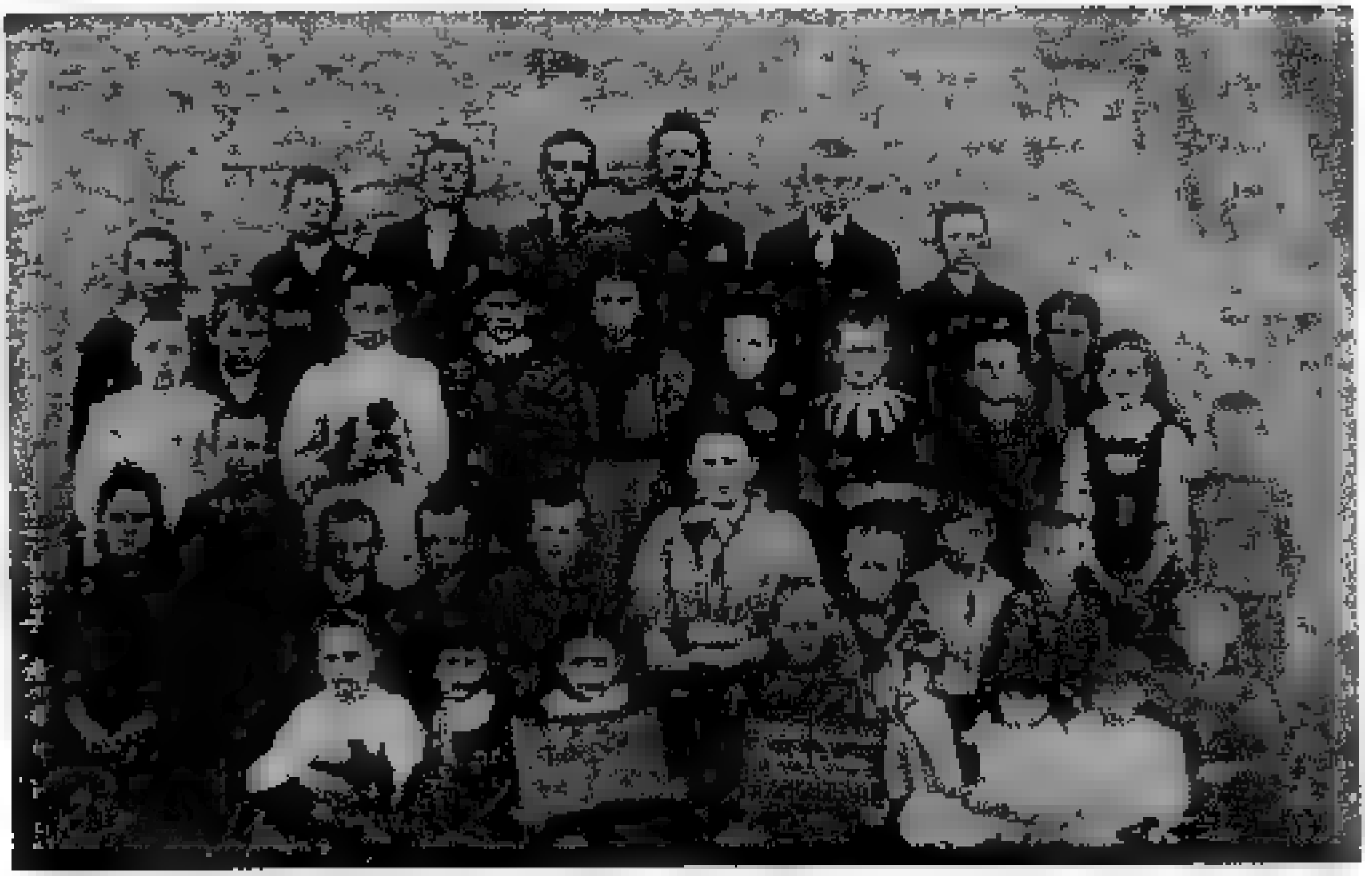
As the population increased and better accommodation was needed, a school section was organized in 1851 and a lot on James McArthur's farm, Lot 9, Con. 10, S.E. Corner, was agreed upon. The deed was made out October 1, 1851. A log house was built known as S.S. No. 4, Sydenham. In 1860, it was changed to S.S. No. 1 and has been known thus since. Eleven teachers taught in the log school from 1852 to 1876. They were Miss Scobie, Simon Graham, Alex Mitchell, Ed. Bingham, Tom Fleming, Tom McDonald, John McBride, Donald Monroe, John McDonald, D. Gunn, Mr. Stewart.

The first minute book was still in use in 1875. It costs 8s. 3d. In 1855, the teacher's salary was 1 pound a week. The advertising for a teacher in Times was 55d. The first library was established in 1855 with a liberal grant from the provincial government.

S.S. No. 1 SYDENHAM GORDON SCHOOL

In 1875, the stone school house was built by Grant Brothers, prominent masons of the time and there have been 37 teachers since. Included were Jessie Gimby, Mary McKay, Mr. J L. Lepan, Kate Wade, Beth Hall, Miss J. Telford, Will Whiteside, Beth L. Shaw, Bessie McInnis, Mary Ireton, Jessie McEachern, Jessie Webster, Margaret McAuley, Ethel Thompson, Margaret Durie, May Thompson, Pearl Jeffry, Mabel Danard, Agnes McQuaker, Freda Blum, Laura Locke, Mildred Bumstead, Dorothy Chisholm, Margaret Moffat, Henrietta McAuley, Margaret Martin, Anna Bumstead, Olive Shouldice, Jean Fletcher, Alice Abra, Mrs Jean Miller, Mrs. Henrietta Barclay, Margaret McFarlane, Donald Palmer, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Miss Gloria Streeter (1 month), Mrs. Dawn Blackman, Mrs. George (Marion) Searle

The lovely maple trees in front of the school were planted as saplings by Angus McDonald, when he was trustee about 1888. Trees were planted in the grounds when the school was entered in the Forestation Contest in 1949. The school was also entered in the Improvement Contest.



S. S No. 1, SYDENHAM — GORDON SCHOOL
picture taken in 1897

Back Row L to R — Joyce Cullen, Jas. Goodwin, Dave Goodwin, Edward Bailey, Dave Bayley, Edward Johnson, Alex M. Gunn, Jessie McKay

Third Row L to R — Margaret Johnson. George Campion, Mazie McKay (curie), Annie Gunn. Lily McKay, Mary McDonald. Kate McDonald, William Bayley, Jean Goodwin, William McDonald

Second Row L to R — Irene Campion, William H. McDonald, John Nesbit, William J. Cullen, Hugh McDonald, Miss M.E. Ireton (Teacher), Adelia Campion, John Flavelle, William Campbell

Front Row L to R — May Johnson, May Goodwin, Grace Nesbit, Barbara Campbell, Jessie McDonald, Laura Goodwin, Kate G. Campbell

A bulldozer was engaged to remove the stones from the playground and the grounds were levelled. Shrubs were grubbed out, gates painted, also the woodshed, and other work carried out, earning Gordon School third place in the Improvement contest for the township. In the Reforestation contest this school won first place in the district.

Grey County Health Unit started in September 1963. A nurse came quite frequently and the children were all given needles. Records were kept in the office in the New County Building, in Owen Sound.

Due to the Consolidation of schools which went into effect on January 1, 1965, four schools in Sydenham Township were closed. On account of such a small enrolment of 8 pupils, S.S. No 1, Sydenham was closed June 29, 1965

It is interesting to note the careers followed by some of the former pupils of the school. Those who became teachers included-Mary McKay (Mrs. Neil McDonald); Will Whiteside went West, Malcolm Campbell, Entwistle, Alta.; Laura McFarlane, May Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie; Irene Campion (Mrs. English) Revelstoke, B.C., Mary Jane Reilly; Jessie McKay, Owen Sound; Kate McKay (Mrs. Durie); Sarah McArthur (Mrs Alex Livingstone) Toledo, U.S.A.; Donald Munro, Detroit, U.S.A., Johanna McKay (Mrs.

Sydenham T.S.A.

S. S. No. 1, GORDON SCHOOL

Front Row L to R — Randy Marshall, Billy Sword
Second Row L to R — Ray Marshall, Terry Hammond, Glenn Breadner, Leonard Breadner
Third Row L to R Linda Breadner, Mervin Breadner, Marlane Atyeo, Marguerite Hammond, Anna van Balkom, Donna Girdler
Fourth Row L to R — (Mrs. George) Marion Searle teacher, Betty Girdler Rosemary Hammond, Darlene Carleton, Dale Atyeo, Garth Atyeo.

John Gunn). Nurses-Margaret Reilly, served overseas; Margaret Owens; Nellie Stout; (Mrs. Taylor, U.S.A.), Jessie McKay (neice of David McKay) Others - Hon. A. G. McKay, taught before studying law, M.P.P. for North Grey and later M.P.P. in Alberta, also Minister of Health in Alberta Cabinet; John McKay, practised law, appointed judge; Alexander Munro; James Dodds, Missionary to Mexico; Wm. Dodds, Doctor in Manitoba

S.S. No. 1, SYDENHAM, GORDON SCHOOL

Front Row L. to R. — Billie Girdler, Randy Marshall, Peggy Sword, Donna Girdler, Ray Marshall

Back Row L. to R. — Billie Sword, Marlane Atyeo, Betty Girdler

These were the pupils attending S.S. No. 1, Sydenham (Gordon School) during the year before its final closing in June 1965. These pupils were transferred to U.S.S. No. 3 Sydenham (Sunny Valley).

U.S.S. No. 2, SYDENHAM and DERBY Rockford School

In 1839, the first settlers came to this part of the country, among them, a Mr. Joe Black, who resided on J. C. MacLeod's farm. Mr. Black, who was a bachelor taught the people in their

ROCKFORD SCHOOL U.S.S. No. 2 SYDENHAM AND DERBY

homes in the evenings He had much to do with the first log school building which was built behind the present Stone School house; he helped with its construction On January 6, 1853, the trustees, John Thompson, Francis Arnott, and George Cross bought 28 acres for five shillings from James McNabb. Witnesses were W. H. Carney and James Glenn The stone school was then built by Coulter Bros., of Derby In 1929, a basement was put under the school and a furnace installed, and in 1938 the school was entirely decorated and all outside buildings were removed. During the summer of 1948 hydro was installed and in 1957 a new wing was built by Mr Jim Foulds, of Owen Sound The stone section was all remodelled, with water, toilets, oil furnace and a beautiful basement. The Women's Institute plants flowers and shrubs which add to the appearance of the school.

Some of the early teachers were Mr Thos. Gordon, Mr. Sutherland, Miss Raymond, Mr. Mitchell, Mr McMeekin and Mr. D.R Dobie, who had seventy pupils and who after teaching five years, resigned to join the Fenian Raid action. Other teachers have been Miss Margaret Carr, who taught for 24 years, Miss Sarah Munro, and Miss Bessie Bellamy. During the latter's term of office, the school won the shield for taking first prize three years in succession in the school parade and dress at the School Fair at Annan. Miss Elma Stewart was the teacher for five years, 1925 to 1930, and another teacher was Miss Georgina McInnis.

ROCKFORD SCHOOL, although located in Derby Township is united with Sydenham Township in its attendance. In this early picture taken in 1897 Rockford claims a unique distinction: it has the only four-footed attendant. Molly was the teacher's horse and was ridden back and forth each day. One of the bigger boys saw to it that Molly was safely stabled in a farmer's barn across the road during school hours and was allowed ten minutes ahead of regular dismissal time to have her ready with side saddle for the journey home. Later the teacher, Miss Margaret Carr who lived on 8th Street, East, Owen Sound had a little driving horse for which a stall was made in the school woodshed.

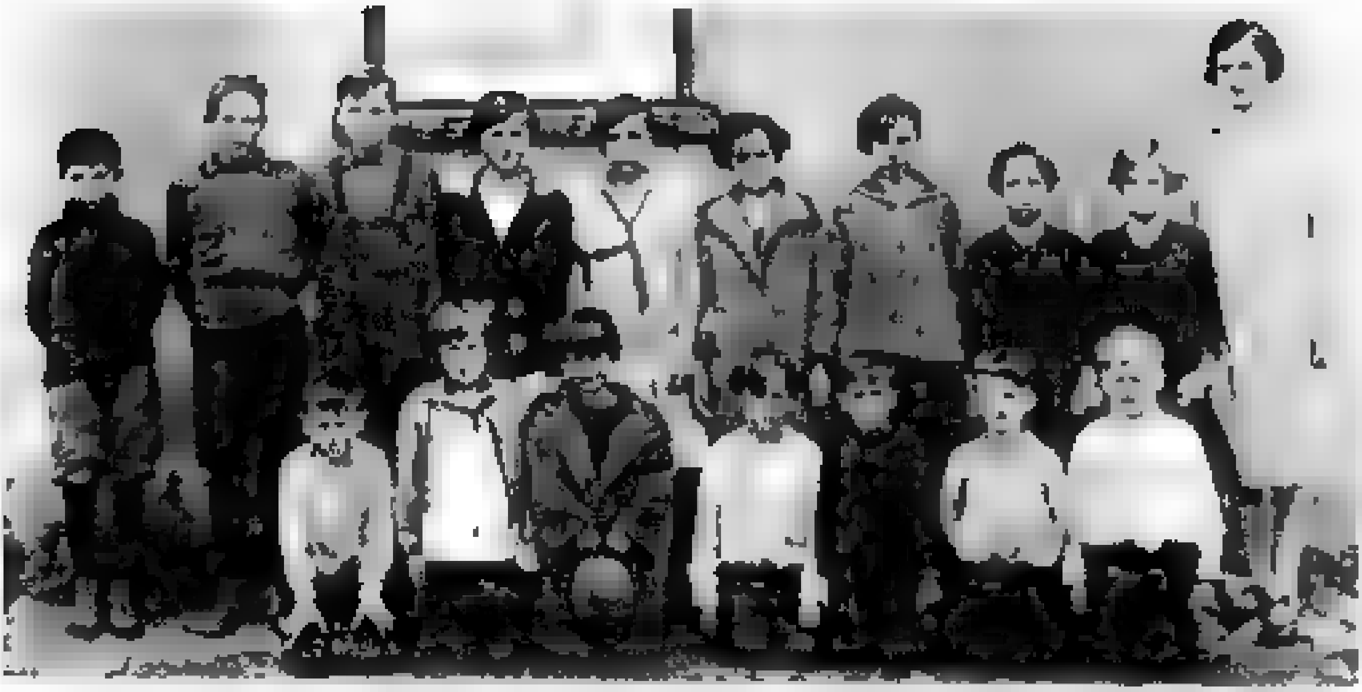
Front Row L. to R. — Ernie Pickett, Lawrence LaHaye, Ruby Moulton, Margaret Wier, Annie Beattie, Daisy Dean, May LaHaye, Peter LaHaye, Willy Watten.

Second Row L. to R. — John Dunn, Lulu Neelands, Elsie Campbell, Lena Beattie, Margaret Gill, Ernest Moulton, James Ryan, Frank Beattie, Catherine Wier, Sylvia Thompson, Laura Benner, John Scott.

Third Row L. to R. — Syd Beattie, Russel Brock, Mary Wier, Ethel Malcolm, Gertrude Pickett, Mamie Waterton, Frank Angus, Allan Anderson.

Fourth Row L. to R. — Stanley Walters (on horse back), Miss Margaret Carr, teacher, Bert Beattie, Minnie Ryan, Sadie Dean, Henry Malcolm, John Gill, George Herriman, Will Anderson, May McClelland, Edith Moulton, Will McGuire.

Top Row L. to R. — Margaret Pickett, Harry Thompson, Bertha Benner.



ROCKFORD SCHOOL ABOUT 1926

Back Row L to R Joe Morris, Elwood Hall, Bill Medley, Marie Clark, Marie Harcrow, Isabel Bryce, Alma Byers, Margaret Hall, Ida Hall, Miss Elma Stewart teacher

Front Row L to R Orville Folis, Madeline Medley, Edith Morris, Clinton Hall, Wesley Clark, Elmer Folis, Howard Clark

ROCKFORD SCHOOL, 1934 — MISS NINA BLACK, Teacher

Front Row L to R Stanley King, Bobby Hastings, Richard Young, Mervin Henderson, Allan Walters, Elmer Folis

Middle Row L to R Doris Smith, Mary Smith, Leola Young, Betty Hasting, Laverne Campbell, Jean King, Vera Campbell, Dorothy Gunn, Leona Gunn
Third Row L to R Donald Gunn, Jack King, Bert Smith, Douglas Inglis, Jarvis Smith, Alvin Campbell, Neil Gunn, Billie King, Howard Henderson
Back Row L to R Miss Nina Black teacher

At present Mrs. Margaret McFarlane is principal, teaching grade 5 to 8 and Miss Ethel Cook is in charge of grades 1 to 4.

S. S. No. 3, SYDENHAM - Annan School

The first school in North Sydenham of which there is positive mention was a private one conducted by Mr Henry Baker at his home on Con. B, Lot 35, for one summer. This lot is now owned by Mr Victor Bassingthwaite Although it is impossible to place the exact date, it was probably in 1846, and it is known Mr Baker was an easy going man and not overly zealous as a disciplinarian

S.S No. 3, ANNAN SCHOOL

S.S. No. 3, SYDENHAM · 1902

Gentlemen at the back Dr W J McDonald, Charles McCallum, Richard Chambers, teacher; Rev. J B. Fraser

Back Row L to R — Josh McArthur William Potts, Dan Day Russell Burr William Campbell Fraser Lemon, Norman Harkness, Fraser Buzza, Jasper Lemon, William Riddell, John Potts, Thomas Van Wyck, Harold Campbell, Dan Campbell, Godfrey Thompson, John VanWyck

2nd Row L to R ·Christena Maynard, Flora Day Edith Barker Edith Burr, Mary Hope, Violet Taylor, Myrtle Walker, Nora Potts. Jennie Sibbald, Christena Campbell, Mary Campbell, Agnes Thomson

3rd Row L to R Mary Robson, Eva McArthur Isabel Aitken, Sadie Campbell. Dorothy Fraser, Nellie Sibbald Annie Burr Charlotte Robson, Nellie Maynard. Jennie Maynard, Mamie Burr, Freda Potts

In the summer of 1847 a log school house was erected at Annan at the front left hand corner of the lot where the present school is situated. This building served as church and school until 1853 when the first church was built It was also the community centre of the period This first log building became noted in its day as the only school nearer than those of Owen Sound for children of school age, within a radius that included Annan, Leith, the Irish Block and a remote point on the morth east end of the Lake Shore Line The school district shortly after this date became known as School Section No. 3, Lake Shore Line of Sydenham With hardly one exception, these children had been born in Scotland, or in Canada and were of Scottish extraction in some degree. Following the log school, a more pretentious frame one was built, this time on the rear left hand corner of the lot.

The first teacher in this school was Wm. Telford, who had previously taught in Roxburgshire, prior to coming to Canada, and later in Waterloo County He and his family came to the Lake Shore Line in the fall of 1848 He brought with him a stove to be used in the Annan school, charging the section 10 shillings

S.S. No. 3 — ANNAN SCHOOL, 1909-10

Back row L to R Jim Dickson, Jim Lefler Bud Harkness, Tom VanWyck Jim Lemon
2nd Row L to R - Mr Jones (trustee) Bill Lefler Lyla Lefler Jennie Sibbald Annie Burr, Althea Day, Jennie Maynard John VanWyck, (trustee) Mr Joseph Watson, teacher
3rd Row L to R — Jessie Harkness, Florence Buzza Vera Riddell Inez Aitken, Margaret Aitken Isabella Buzza, Ethel Bowie, Ruth Reilly Nellie Maynard Margaret Riddell, Jennie Armstrong, Bill Burr
4th Row L to R Annie Houghton, Margaret Armstrong Jennie Couper Annie Bowie, Mary Reilly Winnie Maynard, Ethel Doupe Marjorie MacDonald Helen Aitken, Lily Helen MacDonald, Gladys Buzza, Maggie Dickson
5th Row L to R – Gordon Harkness, Johnny Clark Aiden Buzza, Charlie Lemon, Percy Jones Harry Burr, Alfred Stewart Roger Burr Joseph Slattery, Roy Armstrong, Eddie Stewart, Ernie Jones, John Reilly
Front Row L to R Benny Jones, Leo Slattery Russel Reilly Rev J B Fraser Minister,

S.S. No. 3 PUPILS OF ANNAN SCHOOL — 1920-21

Front Row L to R — John Slattery, Walter Cameron, Rae McArthur, Margaret Reilly, Hilda Cameron, Elsie Scarrow, Eleanor Cameron, Elmer Scarrow, Jack Hurlbut.
Second Row L to R — Homer Hurlbut, Maudie Cameron, Len Cannon, Charlton Cameron, Bob Morris, Clare Armstrong, Elgin Cameron, Wilfred McArthur, Elmer Armstrong, Violet Hutton, Vic Bassingthwaite
Back Row L to R — Edwin VanWyck, Jim Armstrong, Isabel Armstrong, TEACHER-Joe Smith, Connie Hutton, Edgar VanWyck, Jim Couper

for this service. The school opened on the morning of March 5, 1849 with 52 pupils in attendance. The attendance steadily swelled. In 1850, there were 73 pupils at one time or another and in 1855 the number reached 105, although the average daily attendance was much less. Many of the pupils coming from a long distance were known as side scholars. Among the names of those attending were Hattons, Doyles, Traynors and Godfreys representing the Irish settlement. Boys were too busy helping with farm work to find time for schooling during the summer and so attendance was much better in the winter. At that time some boys attended school until they were 24 years old, some of them even wearing beards.

Mr. Telford was a man of considerable learning and a real disciplinarian. It is said that when he had finished a lesson in discipline, not the smallest detail had been neglected in making the impression of that lesson both painful and lasting.

Each pupil was required to furnish half a cord of cordwood delivered at the school to provide the fuel supply. The teacher's salary supplemented by a grant from the government was paid by a tax levied on each pupil according to the days he had spent at school. For the tuition fees, Mr. Telford was in many cases paid in labour or food. He was a part time farmer owning 50 acres, the farm on which Mrs. De Pencier now resides. Ready cash was desperately scarce at the time. In 1849 Mr. Telford's salary was $240.00 per year. In 1855 it was increased to $300 and remained at that figure until retirement in 1856.

S.S. No. 3 — ANNAN SCHOOL 1937

Back Row L. to R. — Mary Lou Riddell, Christena Gibbons, Peggy Riddell, Kathleen Day, Mr. John Milner (teacher), Bill Lister, Milton Bye, Jack McArthur

Middle Row L. to R. — Joan Traynor, Sadie McArthur, Therese Traynor, Celestine Traynor, Merian North, Doreen Bye, Gloria Traynor, Maura Traynor

Front Row L. to R. — Glen Morris, Bruce Day, Douglas Davy, Angus McArthur, Ross McArthur

Wm. Speedie was the next teacher remaining about a year and a half. He kept the post office and store just north of the school. He was followed by Mr. Telford's oldest son, W. P. Telford, who taught for more than 10 years. In the early nineties a grandson,

Robert Telford, taught the same school for one year, so Annan enjoys the unique distinction of having three generations of one family as teachers in its school. Mr. Telford was a cousin of Mr. John Couper, who began his school attendance in the old frame school, his first teacher being Robert Henry. He was a pupil when the present school was erected about 1900. Mr. Charles McArthur, Mrs. Wm. Medley's grandfather did the carpenter work.

On June 30, 1942, it was decided that the township of Sydenham be divided into two school areas, North and South. In the spring of 1943 due to the small number of pupils, it was decided to close Briar Hill and Leith schools at the end of June, the pupils from these schools to attend Annan. Mr. Frank Bassingthwaite

S. S. No 3, ANNAN 1950

Back Row L. to R. – Charlotte McLean, Christena Cramp, Leone McArthur, Doreen Cramp, Keith Hutchinson, Miss Doreen Davies, teacher

Combination of next 2 rows L. to R. Barry Stewart, Teddy Cooper, Bill McArthur, Jack Armstrong, Ken Morris, Jim McLean, Bob Cameron, Lois Knaggs, Donald McArthur, Luella Morris, Irvine Ramsay, Ruth Ann McArthur, Marie Mitchell, Richard Levens

Next Row L. to R. David Stewart, Judy Stewart, Sheila Johnston, Sharon Morris, John Knaggs, Mary Cameron, Marilyn Bassingthwaite, Kathleen Morris

Kneeling L. to R. Lyle Marritt, Mel Hutchinson, Murray MacPhatter, Wilmer Wiley, Bill Armstrong

S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM — ANNAN 1955

Front Row L. to R. — Robert Knaggs, David McKinnon, Brian Levens
2nd Row L. to R. — Nellie Hogendoorn, Margaret Hogendoorn, Andy Van Doider, Murray Morrow, Linda Cameron, John Cameron
3rd Row L. to R. — Marilyn Bassingthwaite, Mary Cameron, Bill Armstrong, Judy Stewart, David Stewart, John Knaggs
Back Row L. to R. — Mrs. Roger (Gwen) Mitchell teacher, Donna Morrow, Barbara Cameron, Keith Medley, Gordon Wilson, Robert Cameron

brought the children from Leith with the horse and buggy and was paid $1.00 per day. The Briar Hill pupils came on the High School bus until the number of pupils increased, when Clifford King was engaged to provide and operate the bus.

The Annan school was wired for electricity in the summer of 1945 and the old wood stove was discarded and a new oil heater installed in August 1959.

Annan school is noted for its very fine singing many pupils receiving prizes both at the Festival and School Fair, as well as the School Shield and Prizes.

Names of some of the teachers following Mr. Henry were Messrs. Baines, Telford, Beatty, Robinson, Chambers, A. D. Cameron, Watson, Russel, Miss Isobel Robertson, Miss Ruby Scott, Miss Lillian Hunter, Miss Dorothy Fraser, Mr. Wm. Wendt, Miss Myrtle Kidd, Mr. Joe Smith, Miss Agnes Harrow, Misses Ruby MacCorkindale, Marjorie Rose, Inez Glover, Dorothy Beckett, Alice Davidson, Mr. Miller, Misses Marion Ceasar, Helen Fletcher, Orlo Brown, Alma Bye, Gladys Ward, Doreen Davies, Ruth Hewgill, Mrs. Gwen Mitchell, Miss Aileen Schwass, Mesdames Shirley Halliday, Annie Barber, Grace Taylor, Mrs. Richard Levens, Miss Joyce Fawcett and Mrs. Anna Hamilton.

S.S. No. 3, ANNAN SCHOOL, MAY 1963

Back Row L. to R. — Mrs. (James) Anna Hamilton (teacher), Kathleen Knaggs, Brian Levens, Bud Stewart, Suzanne Hewitson, Irene Hogendoorn, Nancy Flowers, Bob Armstrong, Larry Morrow

2nd Row L. to R. — Leo Cameron, Jim Bassingthwaite, Ken Cameron, John Sampson, Ross McPhatter, Alan Prosse, Reg Sampson, Wayne Kivell, Peter Hogendoorn

Front Row L. to R. — Norma Sue Sampson, Norman Biggar, Stephen McPhatter, Kathie Cameron, Coby Hogendoorn, Frances MacKinnon, Greg Biggar, David Tinton, Ellen Bassingthwaite

U S S NO 3, SYDENHAM&DERBY Sunny Valley School

The original school building in U.S.S. No. 3, Sydenham & Derby was built on the farm now owned by Jack Hill (Lot

U.S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM AND DERBY SUNNY VALLEY SCHOOL

2, Con. 1, Derby Twp.) The first and only teacher in this school was Mr. Gilchrist. To have a school more centrally located, one was built on the south-west corner of Mr. John Hamilton's farm, now the property of Berton Kerr (N½ of Lot 4, Con. 12, Sydenham Twp.) The land for the school was fifty square feet, and was presented to the section for the sum of five shillings by Mr. Hamilton. This transaction took place in 1849 according to the deed, while the original log school was still in use.

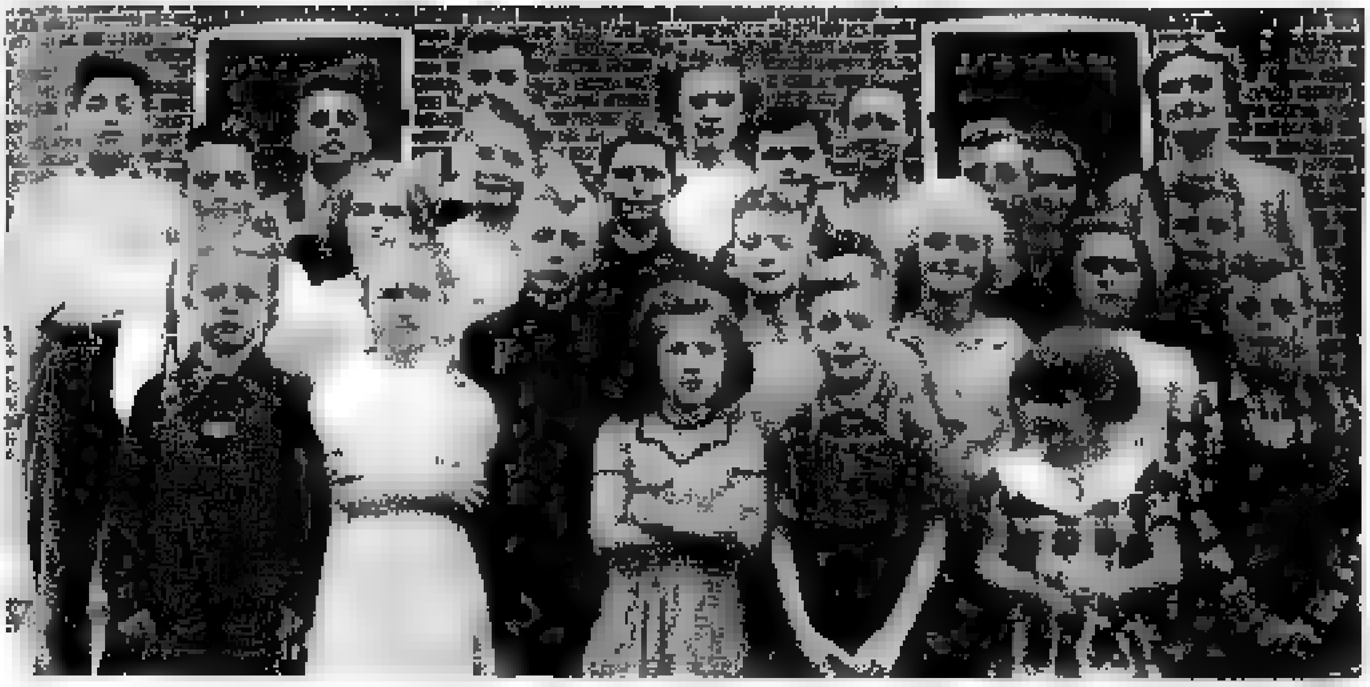
In 1855 a log school was erected on the new site. Mr. Henry Denny was the teacher receiving a salary of $45.00. Soon after its erection, the log school was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a building of rough cast. In this building the seats were capable of holding three or four pupils. Each seat was placed along the wall facing it. In the middle of the room were the stove and the teacher's desk. Three types of stoves have been used: box stoves, a furnace type and an upright stove surrounded by a jacket.

In 1874 an addition of land was procured, enlarging the ground to its present size of one half acre, ten rods by eight rods. It must have been about this time the old school was torn down and the present brick school built. The first teacher in the new brick school was Mr. Charles McKinnon, whose signature appears as a witness on the deed of the half acre of land.

U.S.S. No. 3 SYDENHAM SUNNY VALLEY 1947

Front Row L. to R. — Keith Hamilton, Kyle Stewart, Bill Hamilton, Ruth Richards, Douglas Richards, Udele McNabb, Gracie McNabb.
Second Row L. to R. — Jack Hill, Virgil McNabb, Roger Stewart, Donald Hill, Murray McClure, Elwyn Stewart, Douglas McNabb.
Back Row L. to R. — Doris McNabb, Gladys McNabb, Laura McNabb, Muriel Gibson, Miss Georgina McInnis, Donna McNabb, Edna Laird.

In 1857 parents supplied wood to the school and any refusing to do so were charged 5 shillings per cord. Water was carried daily from a well on Berton Kerr's farm for indoor toilets, installed about 1938. Drinking water was kept in a fountain at the school. Two wells have been drilled on the school site, the first one about fifty years ago. Both had to be adandoned as the water was not good.



U.S.S. No 3 SYDENHAM SUNNY VALLEY 1950

Front Row L to R Clayton Stewart, Barbara Richards, Margaret McClure, Ronnie McNabb, Marilyn Kingston
Second Row L to R Douglas Richards, Jean Hamilton, Keith Hamilton, Beverly Spencer Gracie McNabb, Joan Thompson, Ivan Stewart
Third Row L to R — Douglas McNabb, Bill Hamilton, Jack Hill, Elwyn Stewart, Kyle Stewart
Back Row L to R — Ken Jones. Roger Stewart, Donald Hill, Gladys McNabb, Doris McNabb, Ruth Richards, Mrs. Archie (Bessie) McCannel

During the First Great War Pte Joseph Byers paid the supreme sacrifice on Sept. 13, 1917. In his memory the school bell was erected in Dec , 1922, Mr. James Laird building the belfry

In 1943 this section together with all the other schools in Sydenham Township became part of a Township School Area.

Some of the teachers at the Sunny Valley School through the years have been-1849-Mr. Gilchrist, 1855-Mr. Henry Denny, 1856-Mr Wm Hamlin, 1857-Sarah Barnard, 1858-Mr. David Russel Dobie, 1861-Andrew Quin, 1869-Miss Catheart, 1870-Simon Graham, 1871-Martha Mier, 1873 Mr. Jasper Sullivan, 1874-Mr Charles McKinnon, 1877-Wm. A. G McKay, 1880-Mr Miller, 1887-Annie Elder Records from 1887-1929 were lost but some of the teachers who taught during this period were the Misses Martha (Mattie) Baird, Miss Van Ducan, Emily McWilliams, Abbie

Ireland, Sarah Sloane, Mayfrey Campbell, Margaret McEachern, Helen Lee, Annie Lynn, Annie Hughes, Arthur McCallum, Dougal Dargabel, Annie Clark, Vickie Aljoe, Mattie McKinley, Grace McKinley, Flora Norman, Gladys Gray, Beatrice Farrow, Vera Cotten, Margaret Elliott, Wilma Sinclair 1929-Mr. Herman Rutherford, 1935-Mrs. Jack (Dorothy Day) Jordison, 1946 Miss Georgina McInnis, 1948-(Mrs.) Bessie McCannell, 1952 (Mrs.) Katherine Brocklebank, 1954 (Mrs. Bert) Dawn Blackman, 1958 (Bob) R. G. Jackson, J. McKenzie, (Mrs.) Elizabeth J. Wilkie, Miss Agatha Iredale, 1959-(Mrs. George) Marion Searle, 1961-(Mrs.) Wayne Watson, (Mrs.) Betty Bray, 1963-(Mrs.) Freda Wyonch, 1964 Miss Sharon Waller, 1965-67 Mrs. Wilfred Squire

U.S.S. No. 3, SYDENHAM (SUNNY VALLEY)

Front Row L to R — Brian Keeling, Patty McClelland, Carol Long, Judy Blackstock
Second Row L to R — Murray Thompson, Donnie Keeling, Gladys McClelland, Larry Porter, Louise Ward, Judy Blackmon, Billy Long
Third Row L to R — (Mrs. George) Marion Searle teacher 1959-61, Catherine Ward, Dorothy Kerr, Doris Colebert, Mary Colebert, Ricky Cole, Reg Carson, Larry Thompson

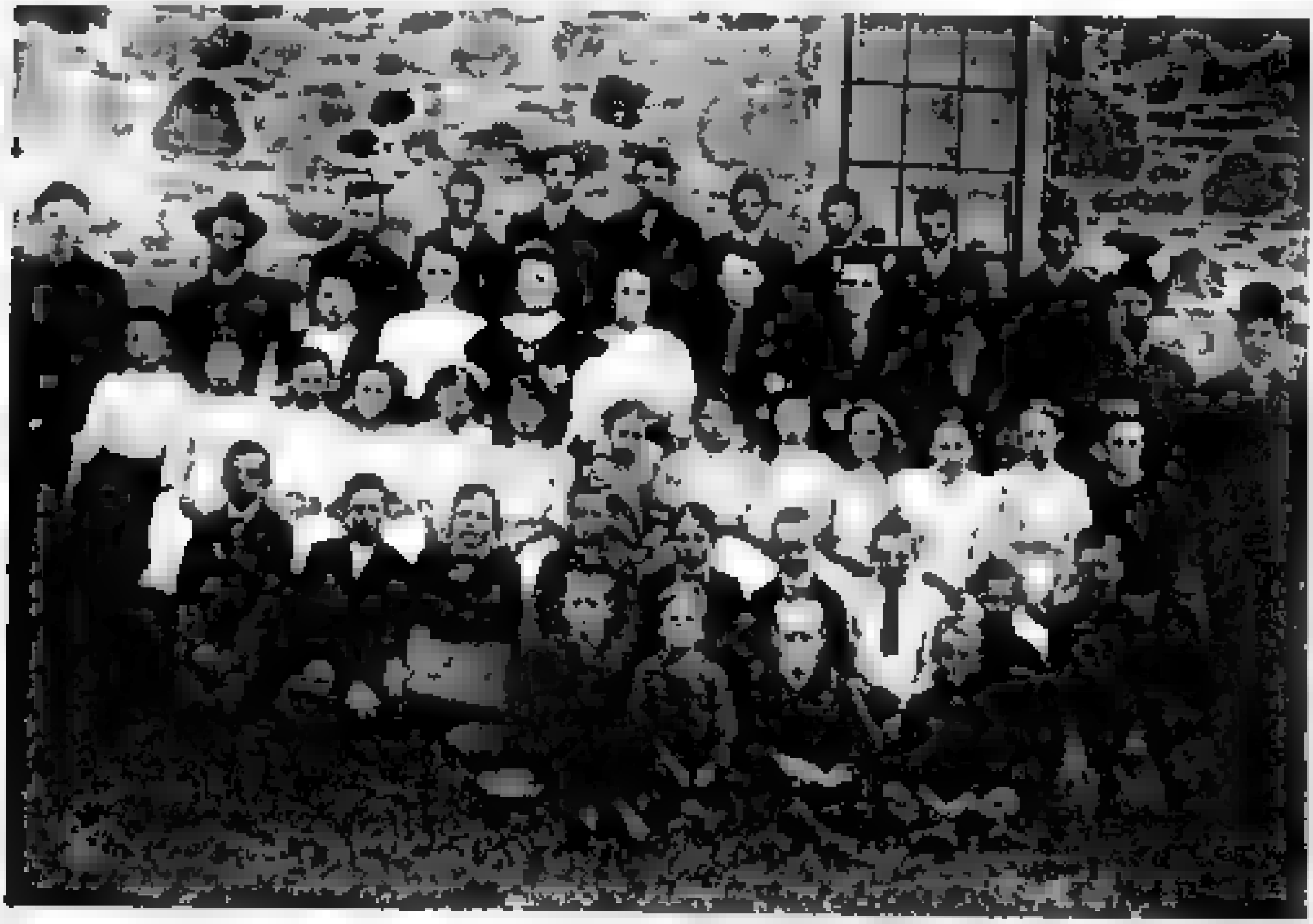
S.S. No. 4 BRIAR HILL SCHOOL

S. S. NO. 4, SYDENHAM - Briar Hill

Pioneers of S. S. No. 4 were not of a class to be daunted by the frowns with which fortune greeted them during the first decade of their struggles. Three generations of many families in Sydenham Township have attended Briar Hill School, a well known landmark of the district. Taxpayers who paid taxes in 1854 and who may be considered the original settlers of Briar Hill were: Colin Spence, Dougal McArthur, Donald McIntyre, Stephen Cameron, Robert Day, Henry Reilly, John Robinson, Charles Blue, Wm. Platt, John Isles, John Frost, John McInnis, Gilbert Morrison, George Creighton, Neil Currie, Hugh Livingston, John McGregor, Peter McGregor, John McArthur, Peter McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Donald McGregor, Archibald Campbell, Wm. Torance, John Day, Thomas Day, George Day, Peter Cameron, John McLaggart, Duncan Morrison, John Sutherland, Hugh McKinnon, Donald Campbell, James Gibson, Samuel Blackshaw, Thomas Gibson, George Corbet, Duncan McCallum, Thomas Choris, Robert

Grierson, George Reid, Mr. Woods, Duncan Campbell, Michael Traynor, John Godfrey, Michael Godfrey, George Buzza.

The first schoolhouse was opened in 1851. It was built of logs and was on the east half of lot 21, Con. C, the farm of Charles Blue. This schoolhouse burned a few years later and another log building was erected on the corner of lot 22, Con. B, the farm of John McInnis.



BRIAR HILL SCHOOL 1908

Front Row L. to R. — Archie Johnston, Ernie Vanwyck, Archie MacArthur, Bill Gilchrist.
Second Row L. to R. — Harry Blackshaw, Walter Reid, Jack Ramsay, Bill McGregor, (Beaton) Morrison, John MacArthur, Geo. McKenzie, Geo. Gilchrist, Lauckan Gilchrist.
Third Row L. to R. — Irene Livingstone, Hazel McKenzie, Annie Johnston, Anna Sutherland, Jessie Johnston, Marie McGregor, Jean McGregor, Marguerite McGregor, Ethel McInnis, Mayme MacArthur, Maggie Johnston, Hazel Vanwyck, Nellie Ramsay.
Fourth Row L. to R. — Peter McGregor (Trustee), Robert Riddell (Trustee), Mina Young, Florence McInnis, Flossie McGregor, Tressa McGregor, Jimmy Gilchrist, Percy Denton, Allen Cooper, Arthur MacArthur (Trustee), Hugh McDonald (Teacher).
Back Row L. to R. — Bill Vanwyck, Doug Reid, Herb McGregor, Donald Gilchrist, Bill Ramsay, Harvey Cooper, John Sutherland, Victor Traynor.

In 1857, six years after the formation of the school, there was a recorded attendance of 88. In later years other settlers came and as the majority of them took up only 50 acres of land, the population of Briar Hill was quite large and there were 100 or more pupils on the roll. The first teacher of S. S. No. 4 was George Spencer

S.S. No. 4 SYDENHAM BRIAR HILL 1934

Front Row L to R — Jack Anderson Clement Reilly, Wilfred MacGregor, James Couture, Leo Couture, Arthur MacGregor, June Day, Alice Riddell, Margaret MacGregor Audrey Brown

Second Row L to R Milton Brown, Elwood Riddell, Stewart MacGregor Florence McGuire. Margeruite Brown. Ruth Day, Betty MacGregor, Doreen Ramsay Shirley McInnis, Katie Anderson, Dawn Day

Back Row L to R — Gordon MacGregor, Elwood Lemon. Arnold Riddell, Alphonsus Reilly John Reilly, Clifford Ramsay, Frances Day, Jean McGuire, Marjorie Artley

Teacher — Miss Laura Davidson took the picture

It was the duty of the trustees to assess the property of the section and collect the taxes for school purposes in the early days. Taxes were paid in pounds, shillings and pence. There was also a tax of ⅛ or ¼ cord of wood for each child going to school The earliest record of its accessed value is in 1854 when it was assessed for 8092 pounds. The earliest record of salary for a teacher was 70 pounds and an allowance for house rent.

BRIAR HILL SCHOOL — 1961 S.S. No. 4 SYDENHAM

Front Row L to R — Andy Vanderwal John Vanderwal Wendy Esplen, Carol Anne King Bradley Lemon, Arleen Briggs
Second Row L to R Ian Anderson John Lemon, Gertie Vanderwal Joanne Esplen Ricky Lemon, Dennis Laycock, Jim Brown
Back Row L to R Mr Kenneth Wells teacher Bob Esplen Kathy Brown, Linda Laycock, Jim Vanderwal, Floyd King, Stewart Anderson

The log school served the section until 1867 Money was scarce at the time and people helped in the building of the new school to keep the cost down In that year as the leaders of the land brought about Confederation Briar Hill decided to build a larger and more comfortable school One acre of land on the north-east corner of lot 21, con B, was brought from Mrs Elizabeth McKay for $45.00 and the present substantial stone school was built at a cost of $1,047.00. This was all paid for in 1867 and 1868 It was a great deal of money to raise in so short a time over and above the usual taxes and it meant a sacrifice for the ratepayer and his family

In 1943, the Township School Board decided to close Briar Hill School at the end of the term as there were only five pupils in attendance and five of school age in the section. On Sept. 1, 1954, the school was reopened. The Briar Hill Women's Institute installed Hydro during the time the building was used as a Community Centre. In August, 1955, the School Board paid for the wiring and installation in proporation to deterioration and also had extra wiring done. New toilets were installed during the summer of 1954 and the well was drilled in the summer of 1955.

A reunion picnic was held on the school grounds to celebrate the 76th birthday of the school section and the 60th anniversary of the building of the present school. This gala event was held in 1927 and large numbers of former pupils and teachers responded to the invitations which had been sent out to each and every one.

BRIAR HILL SCHOOL 1965

Front Row L. to R. — Arlene Briggs, Yvonne McInnis, Paul Flannigan, Brad Lemon, Andy Vanderwal.
Second Row L. to R. — John Lemon, John Vanderwal, Jim Brown, Carol Anne King, Wendy Espin.
Third Row L. to R. — Ricky Lemon, Dennis Laycock, Bob Espin, Kathy Brown, Jo-Anne Espin, Gertrude Vanderwal.
Back Row L. to R. — Floyd King, Jim Vanderwal, Mrs. Carl (Jean) Marritt (Teacher)

Pupils from Briar Hill are in our Western provinces, in other parts of Canada and the United States and are found in all walks of life. Ministers, missionaries, doctors, teachers, nurses, members of Parliament and others began the road to learning in this school. There are many too who are carrying on farming on the acres their great-grandparents cleared from the forest.

Briar Hill was interested in sports. At one time their football team was one of the best in these parts. A basketball team also won their fair share of games in playing outside teams. The stone school was the centre of all neighborhood activities. Picnics, plays, concerts, singing classes, debating societies and even political meetings were held in it. Often there were many hot arguments among the voters.

The following is an almost complete list of those who taught in the old log schools prior to 1867. Messrs. Geo. Spencer, Muir, Noble, Palmerston, McCausland, J. E. Edwards and Henry Moore. The latter was teaching when the new school was built and he taught the balance of the year 1867 in the new school. Teachers at that time were engaged on January 1st. That method continued until 1905 when the school year began Sept. 1st.

Teachers who taught in the present school and the year they began include 1868-Christina McKay, 1872-J. S. Dundon, 1873-Geo. W. Campbell, 1874-Martin Sutherland, 1876-Alex. Skene, 1877-John Lannin, 1878-Wm. McKenzie, 1879-John McKinnon, 1881-Wm. Somersal, 1884-Jas. G. Carrie, 1886-C. Cameron, 1889-Miss Ireton, 1890-C. Cameron, 1891-John Skene, 1892-G. A. McKay, 1894-D. C. McGregor, 1899-A. Sinclair, 1902 A. Smith, 1903-G. W. Campbell, 1903 W. H. Hunt, 1905-Hugh McDonald, 1909-Miss Olive Guardhouse, 1910 Etta Traynor, 1911-Mattie McKinley, 1915-Margaret Riddell, 1917-Margaret Wiggins, 1919 Irene Foster, 1920-Mayme MacArthur, 1922-Isabella Sutherland, 1925-Vera Riddell, 1929-Merle Ward, 1930-H. G. Funston, 1931-Miss Laura Davidson, 1939-Miss Orlo Brown, 1954-Miss Shirley Bell, 1956-(Mrs. Carl) Jean Marritt, 1957-Miss Shirley Adams, 1959-

(Mrs. Wilfred) Laura Squire, 1962-Mr Kenneth Wells, 1964-(Mrs Carl) Jean Marritt.

Briar Hill school was closed in June, 1965 and the pupils transported by bus to Leith school.

S.S. NO. 5, SYDENHAM - Bothwell's Corner School

The present school serving S.S. No 5, Sydenham, which is generally known as Bothwell's Corner school, is located on the Annan Lake Shore Road just north of Highway 26 The school grounds are bounded on the west and north by the fine property and residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, the former being a son of Mr and Mrs. George Bothwell, who were the former residents. The school is a brick structure

S.S. NO. 5, BOTHWELL S CORNER, SYDENHAM

Front Row L to R — Jim Ferguson, Colin Rae, Charlie Towriss, Stan Keeling, Mac Whalen, Stewart Whalen, Ross Brown, Art McKee, Neil Ferguson, Alex Ferguson, Turner Lamont, Eric Cole

Second Row L to R — Maggie Ferguson, Mae Foster, Pearl McKee, Violet McKee, Margaret Lamont, Gladys McKee, Ollie Fretter, Irene Foster, Gertie Spence, Maggie Towriss, Greta Rae, Ruby McKee

Third Row L to R — Wilmer Foster, Russel Lamont, Charlie Manders, Art Brown, Hughie Cole, Bertha Fretter, Rose Whalen, Florence Fretter, Katie Towriss, Mary Towriss, Bob McKee, Stan McKee, Miss Joan McGregor (teacher)

Back Row L to R — George Brown, Willie Cole, Maud McKee, Mary Spence, Lottie McKee, Lillian Keeling, John Ferguson, Harry Hobbs, John Whalen, Roger Lamont, Percy McKee

Miss Joan McGregor taught from 1907 to 1911

It is understood that the first school was a log building, just south of Hatton's Corner, on the tenth concession, bordering the Sydenham and St. Vincent Road, now Highway 26. The school teacher was John Sutherland and he lived on the opposite corner. Here, John Sutherland's son, John Sutherland, Jr., and grandfather of Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, was born in 1855. Hector McKay followed Mr. Sutherland as a teacher. His particular skill was writing and he conducted classes in this at Annan. Many young people benefited from this training.

As the first minute book was lost any information regarding the early seat of learning is scanty, but it would appear the log school was erected prior to 1855. In October 1850 the Sydenham township council gave permission to the trustees of S.S. No. 5 to purchase land to build a school on Lot 10, Fifth Range, (Concession 10.) This purchase of one-quarter acre of land was registered on March 20, 1855.

S.S. No. 5, SYDENHAM — BOTHWELL'S CORNER

Front Row (L. to R.) — Cora Keeling, Maurice Whalen, John Bothwell, Bert Keeling, Preston McMillan, Wilfred McMillan, Isabel Henderson, Edna Jennings.
Second Row (L. to R.) — Doreen McKerrol, Alvin Fenwick, Laura Stewart, June Fenwick, Marjorie McMillan, Muriel Spence, Gordon Bothwell, John Carr.
Back Row (L. to R.) — Clifford Evans, Harold Fenwick, Clifford Carr, Cecil Whalen, Clare McKerrol, Miss Edna Woods (teacher), Mary Stewart, Mary Lamont, George Henderson, Alan Bothwell.
Miss Edna Woods (later Mrs. Lorne Spence) taught from September 1921 to June 1924.
Picture taken in 1923.

A motion from the Sydenham Township council minutes reads as follows: "It was moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Telfer that the prayer of the trustees of S.S. No. 5 in the 10th Concession of this Township for the purpose of raising money to erect a school house on said section be granted and a bylaw to carry the same into effect."

From the registry office comes this information: A. Walter Coldeugh sold one-quarter acre of land on Lot 10, Fifth Range to trustees of S.S. NO. 5, Sydenham and this deed was registered

March 20, 1855 On March 14, 1862, the trustees of S.S. NO 5, Sydenham, sold to Wm Wilkinson one-quarter acre on Lot 10, Fifth Range on Con 10 for $265.00 and this is presumed to be when S.S. No. 5 moved its location to Bothwell's Corner, which was formerly known as Manders' Corners, where the school, a hotel (formerly the tavern) and the farm-house of Mr. R Manders constituted the hamlet. The school house was built at an expense of $1,000 and the average attendance of scholars in 1864, was 30.

According to old minute books, after much discussion from August 1885 until October 1889 it was finally approved at a ratepayers' meeting on October 18, 1889, that a new school house be built in 1890. It was decided by motion that the trustees get the materials required for the new school and that the ratepayers haul the same at the following rate per day - teaming and hauling

S.S. No. 5 SYDENHAM — BOTHWELL'S CORNER

Miss Ethel Marshall teacher, September 1936 - June 1941

Front Row L to R Donelda Stewart, Jessie McKerroll, Margaret Joy Whalen, Carlie Morrison, Bob McKerroll Stewart Walsh, Ken Long James Peters, Joe Pretter

Back Row L to R Marie Long, Dorothy Long Janet McKee Alison Peters, Marie McKerroll, Miss Ethel Marshall teacher, Elmer Walter, Allan Long, John Turcott, Murray Silverthorn

$3.00, one day's labour $1.00 The trustees applied to the Council of the Township of Sydenham for $900 for the issue of five year debentures for the erecting of a new school house The total cost of the building was $903.90

S.S. No 5 SYDENHAM - 1951

Front Row L to R — Gordon Lamb, Betty Wright Beth Johnson, Ruth Ann Keeling, LaVerne Wright, Billy Hewton
2nd Row L to R Jean Morrison. Marilyn Ruck, Roger Lamont, Anna Belle Bothwell, Bob MacIntosh, Mary Beth Bothwell, Elizabeth Ruck
Back Row L to R — Jim Kirk, Doug Long. Dean Hilts Art Lamb Jim McInnis, Ross Clark, Dennis MacIntosh, Miss Helen Butchart (teacher)

In 1871 T C. Robinson was the teacher and in the following year Thomas Frazer's application for the position was accepted at a salary of $320 per annum. He was succeeded by Casper J Sprawl and there followed Hector McKay, John S. Dundan, T. C. Robinson. In 1877, George Brown was engaged as teacher Mr Jas. Deacon was hired for the next term but passed away and Mr Jas. Bingham finished his year. In 1880 George C Campbell became the teacher at a salary of $350 The school year at that time and up until 1913 was from January to December. Teachers who followed Mr Campbell have been (1881-82) Miss Margaret Locke,

(1883-84) Miss Maggie Mitchell, (1885-87) Miss Anna Harkley, (1888-89) John H. Davidson, (1890-92) John Norton, (1893) Mrs. Levens, (1893-98) Miss Euphemia McGregor, (1899) Miss Maude McEcheren, & (1899) Miss Abbie Ireland, (1900-1901) Miss Lilian Steinhoff, (1902-03) Miss Effie Belfry, (1903-04) Miss Jessie McLennan, (1904-05) Miss Edna Merrill, (1905-06) Miss Jean McGregor, (1907-11) Miss Joan McGregor, Miss Pearl Butchart, Miss Florence Durkin, Miss Jean McKinley, D. A. Matheson, S. H. Newman; (1913-17) Miss Fledda Ayrest was the first to begin the September to June school year in 1913, (1917-19) Miss Margaret Durie, (1919-21) Miss M. Rebecca Gilliland, (1921-24) Miss Edna Woods, (1924-25) Miss Vera Fawcett, (1925-26) Miss Isobel Fox, (1926-28) Miss Marjorie Rose, (1928-35) Miss Annie Miller, (1935-36) Mr. Roger Garvie, (1936-41) Miss Ethel

S.S. No. 5, SYDENHAM BOTHWELL'S CORNER

Mr. Maurice Clarke — teacher, September 1956 - June 1958

Front Row L. to R. John Bothwell, Sheila Johnson, Brenda Hunter, Dianne Johnson, Terry Kirkwood, Gary Hunter

Middle Row L. to R. Linda Nicholls, Judy Vermilyea, David Kirkwood, Lyle Keeling, Paul Vermilyea, George Bothwell, Bill Campbell, Robert Miller

Back Row L. to R. Rosemary Vermilyea, Ruth Ann Keeling, Mr. Maurice Clarke teacher, Laverne Wright, Karen Campbell, Alex Torrie

Marshall, (1941-43) Miss Marjorie Burrows, (1943-46) Miss Joan Ney, (1946-48) Miss Lois Brown, (1948 50) Mrs. Lloyd (Mary) Doherty, (1950-51) Mr Kenneth Skinner, (1951-53) Miss Helen Butchart, (1953-54) Mrs. Melville (Lois) Peters, (1954-56) Mrs. Douglas (Elva) Clarke, (1956-58) Mr Maurice Clark, Mrs Albert (Vickie) Elliott, 1958 67

In August 1955 excellent drinking water was tapped into the school. An agreement was made with Mr. George A. Bothwell to tap his water pipeline for which the sum of $5 00 a year is paid This water spring which is across Highway 26 and below the rock one-third mile to the east has Sheppard Lake as its source Water had been secured in various ways through the years. At one time a well and pump had been used and many a pail had been carried to the school from various sources

A box wood stove with a long string of pipes from the stove by the school door to the chimney at the front was used to heat the school. Records show that a new stove was purchased in December 1899 for $13 00 During the fall of 1945 hydro was installed in the school and the lights were turned on at 11.45 a m., December 19th

New and used school desks were purchased periodically all through the years In 1945 the last of the double seats were taken out and replaced by single desks brought from the Briar Hill school which was closed at that time A new teacher s desk was purchased in 1927.

The school Library was kept replenished and new books ordered from time to time In 1926 the Books of Knowledge were purchased at a cost of $60 75 In October 1940 the School Board approved the motion to join the Owen Sound Public Library in order that the pupils could have this reading benefit.

In 1918 the School Board first voted to supply goods for hot lunches, free of charge, to the school children. Paper towels were first supplied in 1924.

In November 1956 the School Board voted to contact the Department of Highways and offer them $25.00 for the remainder of the Ormiston property which was not used in the construction of Highway 26 and which was adjacent to the south side of the school grounds. The Board levelled and buried the foundation of the old shed on this property in the summer of 1958 and in June of the following year permission was granted the Sydenham Agricultural Society to build on the school property The following resolution was drawn up by the North Sydenham Township School Area Board. Be it resolved that a Community Centre in the form of a pylon be established under the Community Centre Act on property owned by S.S. No. 5 in the Township of Sydenham and that the pylon remain at all times under the control of this Board in accordance with regulations of the Department of Education This pylon was built on the south east corner of the school property in the summer of 1959 with the $1000 Centennial grant received by the Sydenham Agricultural Society.

A new flag pole was ordered in November 1908 for the school grounds and 3 pints of paint, red, white and blue In 1928 a new flag was purchased. It is a tradition in this school that in case of a death within the Section the flag is flown at half mast and the school closed on the afternoon of the funeral

BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL FAIR, MUSIC FESTIVAL SCHOOL CONCERTS

The Bothwell's Corner School Board first voted to pay the annual fee of $3.00 to the Township School Fair Board in 1915 Since that time the local school has always taken an active interest in the Sydenham Township School Fair In 1941 the School Fair became part of the Sydenham Township Agricultural Fair and has been held at Bothwell's Corner since then Having the annual Fair here has led to a greater pride and enthusiasm in its welfare in the local school.

It was Mr. T Stewart Cooper, Agricultural Representative, who first broached the idea of a Grey County Music Festival. He felt the songs chosen and rendered at the School Fairs were not suitable For seven years Mr Cooper and others pleaded with music teachers to start contests. Finally the idea was accepted and The Grey County Festival of Music came into being

Music was introduced into the school in October, 1930, under the supervision of Mr George Thorne, of Owen Sound These were half hour lessons once a week and the teacher was expected to keep music practice up during the week in preparation for the next lesson Music was discontinued in October, 1932, until January 1937 when Mr George Newell of Meaford (later of Owen Sound) became the music instructor The school won the Gardner Shield at the Grey County Festival of Music in 1940-41 and again in 1943-44 carried off first place and the Silver Cup. Mr Newell resigned in June 1963 owing to ill health and passed away in 1964 From September 1963 to June 1965, Mrs Donald (Helen) Johnstone, of Owen Sound, was music supervisor and was succeeded by Mrs Murray Douglas, R.R. 2, Meaford, Ontario, who still holds the office

Bothwell's Corner School, like many another, looked forward to the annual Christmas Concert as the highlight of the year And it was not only the boys and girls who were enthusiastic about the festive gathering but everyone in the community anticipated the delights of the entertainment Many recall the fun they had practising drills, dialogues, recitations, musical numbers, choruses and so on. This practising was usually done at recess, noon hour and even at four as the time of the big event drew near This program, of course, was mostly of a Christmas nature and put on by local talent

The concert was sometimes held in the school house, but often was held in Mr William Ormiston's Hall Mr Ormiston, very interested in the school, often let the hall free of charge for this event, but occasionally there was a small charge Folk in the neighbourhood can recall Mrs. Robert Walter playing for the concert and Mr. George Bothwell as chairman, many times through the years The Christmas Tree and Santa Claus were other interesting features of the night's program which often closed with a dance

IT HAPPENED AT BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL

Some excerpts from the Minute Book of Bothwell's Corner School Board Meetings in the early years are worthy of note. Motions read as follows:-

That the children of the section whose age is from 7 to 12 years who do not attend school at least four months in the year, that a rate of 15c per month be charged to each and that Robert Crichton collect the same at a salary of $2.00 a year, (1877)

That John Sheppard, a pupil do have another trial to see if he will give up swearing and using bad language, (1884)

That we do employ a Doctor to examine the children of the school on Mr Gordon's advice. (Mr. Thomas Gordon was Inspector).

That the school remain closed for two weeks until the teacher gets clear of her skin disease

That all non-resident children shall pay 25c in advance monthly before being allowed to attend school.

That the boys implicated in locking the teacher out be strictly warned that if they should repeat the offence, they will be expelled from school and that John Ormiston do attend school tomorrow and warn the children of the consequences of misbehaving in school, (1900).

That the children have a half holiday to see the coaches of a display of farm produce as shown by the Government on Wednesday, October 27, 1915

That whereas complaints have come to the School Board of the school children being on the road using saucy language to strangers, therefore we the School Board, disapproving of this by the following motion That the teacher be notified to keep the pupils in the school grounds and off the highway during recess, (1932).

This resolution passed at the January 16, 1930 meeting is most interesting. It was moved that the School Board sign the following and forward same to the Minister of Education in Toronto

That we the ratepayers of S S No 5, in the Township of Sydenham, County of Grey, fully endorse the following resolution and recommend that a copy of it be forwarded to the Minister of Education in Toronto for his consideration

That whereas in the northwestern part of Ontario the snow in the winter is very deep and drifts badly making it impossible for motor traffic on most of the roads from forty to sixty per cent of the teaching days.

And whereas in view of such conditions horse drawn vehicles would be necessary which would take from two to three hours to convey the children to school and would be a hardship and in some cases criminal to get small children out so early on cold, stormy mornings or zero weather waiting at a given point, probably a quarter of a mile from their homes for such conveyance, they could not make the trip owing to blocked roads and storm

And whereas the ratepayers could not finance such a proposition and whereas the Township Board composed of ten members could not give as good a service to the communities affected as some thirty members of Trustee Boards as constitute the Rural Educational System at present.

Therefore be it resolved that we positively object to the Ontario Department of Education forcing upon us the Rural Sections, the Township Trustee School Board or Consolidated Schools.

Former pupils tell of some of the happenings of earlier school days For instance there was that trick of setting frozen bottles of ink on the stove resulting in loud explosions and a great spattering of the writing fluid hitting and staining the ceiling

Then there were the pranks of April 1st. One year a block of wood was wrapped in tissue paper and tied with ribbon, looking for all the world like the gift of a book. When the teacher walked in and saw the package, she exclaimed "Oh! how did you children know that this was my birthday?" The joke was really on the children. One might guess that this teacher was Miss Euphemia McGregor, who taught from 1893 to 1898, as she celebrated her 95th birthday April 1, 1966.

A congratulatory message was received by the school reunion committee from Miss McGregor for their efforts in planning the reunion and expressing her regrets at not being able to attend.

THE LITTLE STONE SCHOOL

The first school built in the Woodford District has been torn down. Once it was square and strong, but progress through the medium of highway blasting, and the passing of the years caused it to crumble. It was built in the year 1865 on lot 11, con. 1, N.C.R. on the Dougald McCallum farm, in front of the little log building which was Woodford's first post office. Evidence points to the fact that school classes were conducted in the same log structure. Donald MacDonald, Mr. Birkham and Miss Minnie Smith were the teachers who presided at the hand made teacher's desk.

Mr. Robert Elliott (in the year 1965) and 96 years of age (who has since passed away) remembered his classmates from district homes. The Ross, Moulton, Gillesby, McLurg, Hutchinson, Newman, Knight, Atcheson, Angus, Calvert, Craig, Turner, Long, Martin, McDonald, Leonard and Sutton children had successively lined up on home made benches and leaned over hand made desks as they tried to grasp the important "3 R's." Mr. Elliott spent only a short time in the little stone school. His sisters, Mary, Jane, Hannah, Liza, Sara, Tillie, Maggie, Emmy, Alice and Tessie all went to this school.

George Keyes often carried his children to school on his back. They did not have shoes and the snow was deep. They did have many yeoman farmers (retired army men) and they had not learned how to tan hides and make shoes for their families.

This school situated midway between the present Woodford school and the Stone school became inadequate after a short period of time, probably ten to fifteen years and a school was built down at Woodford. Some of the students attended there and the others went up to a log building that had been a Methodist Church and later became known as the Stone School No. 6.

Miss Aggie Beattie, of Owen Sound, tells of her sisters and brothers, Margaret, Bessie, Annie, Janet, Mary, John, James, Andrew and Adam, most of whom attended this little stone school. The Beatties lived on the farm now owned by Cliff Stevens.

Dougald McCallum was granted the patent on the lot 11 (100 acres) from the crown in the year 1847. He sold the parcel of land, part of 1 rood to interested citizens for 5 shillings in the year 1863. These citizens built the little stone school in the year 1865. In the year 1877 the school parcel of land and the buildings were sold to Hugh Reid for $200.00. In 1879 it was sold to Charles Phipps for $220.00 and in 1884 it was sold back to the McCallum family for $150.00.

Archibald MacDonald, Wilbur Stonehouse, Howard K. MacDonald, Lorne Snider, and now Elwood Snider have been the successive owners of the little stone school which was Woodford's first place of learning and memory of a very few.

S.S. NO. 6, SYDENHAM - Stone School

The first school in this vicinity was on Lot 16, Con. 1, S.C.R., on the property now owned by Albert Elliott, and was remodelled from a (Methodist) church. The building was of roughcast and was fitted with double desks. The only other furniture consisted of a few wooden benches and open shelves. A box stove fitted with a drum furnished the heat and water was carried by the pupils from a spring in the rock in Robert Elliott's field. The average attendance was 45.

S.S. No. 6, SYDENHAM - STONE SCHOOL

At a special meeting held in the roughcast school on Dec. 30, 1891, James Long offered to sell to the school sections one square acre of land on the southeast corner of Lot 17, Con 1, N C.R as a site for a new school For this property he asked the sum of $40. The present stone school was built in 1892 by James Sparling at a cost of $950 00. The roughcast school was sold to Roger Lamont for $5 and was wrecked and the material removed The first teacher in the new school was Miss Ada Miller, whose salary of $290 included not only her teaching duties, but also the caretaking Salaries have gradually climbed since then In 1930 the teacher received $1100 and in 1964, $3100

Various improvements have been made In 1901 the woodshed was built at a cost of $59.50, the bell was placed in 1907, also a

S S. No. 6, SYDENHAM — STONE SCHOOL 1910

Back Row L. to R — Tom MacDonald, John Burns, Lusby Stonehouse, Lily Long, Miss Valeria Hepburn, later Mrs M W Laycock, teacher, Eliza Stonehouse, Lizzie McGuire, Leo McGuire, Willie Long, Willie Livingstone
2nd Row L. to R — Stanley Hutchinson, Harry Hutchinson, Bobbie Burns, Cassie Long, Gladie Gillesby, Ada Turner, Emily Hutchinson, Jessie Hutchinson, Ethel Long, Willie Elliott, Harvey Burns
Front Row L. to R — Carman Long, Elwood Elliott, Sammie Long, Allan Burns, Norman MacDonald, Robbie Gillesby, Albert Elliott, Harbert Turner, Willie Burns

library was begun with books valued at $20, and a teacher's desk purchased. Thirty four desks were bought in 1912, in 1920 a brick porch was built, in 1931 indoor toilets were installed. The well was drilled in 1905, in 1943 a flag pole was raised and in 1949 Hydro was installed. In 1964 the school heating system was changed to gas. Since there was no further use for the woodshed, it was sold and torn down.

In December 1942, the Stone School united with seven other Sydenham schools to form the North Sydenham Township Area school board. By 1965 this North Board and the South Board united to have only one school board in the township.

In an extensive campaign of cleaning up, painting and planting, this school placed second Provincially in a Rural School Beauti-

S.S. No 6, SYDENHAM STONE SCHOOL

Back Row L to R — Philip Lipsett, Howard MacDonald, Osborne Elliott, Marguerite Stewart, Lenore Laycock, Lillian Middleton, Audrey Clark, Miss Kathleen Smith (teacher 1926-29)

2nd Row L to R — Hector Gunn, Wilbur Stonehouse, Garnet Stonehouse, Lloyd Laycock, Walter Stewart

Front Row L to R — Roy Gunn, Eddie Woodward, Douglas Laycock, Bert Clarke, Doris Stonehouse, Flora McCaffrey, Elsie Gunn, Alice Woodward

fication contest. Pupils have also done well on many occasions in the Grey County Festival of Music. Keen interest has also been shown in the Township School Fair and the Eaton Award for the greatest number of points has come to a pupil of this school several times.

Graduates have gone on to professions in stenography, teaching and nursing as well as other careers. Mr Edward Calvert, a graduate, served his country in the Boer War. Others who served in the Great War, 1914-18, included Elwood Elliott, William Livingston and Charles Foams, and in World War II, Garnet Stonehouse, Reginald McDonald, Russell Artley, Bert Clark and Douglas Laycock

Teachers have included 1892-Miss Ada Miller, 1895-Miss Minnie Campbell, 1898-Miss Bertha Brown, 1900-Miss Shaw (completed by Miss Thompson), 1901-2-Miss Bertha Brown, 1903-Miss Jean Dunoon, 1904 Miss Maud Sherman, 1905-Percy Harwood, 1906-7 Miss Walker, 1908-9 Alice McCosh, 1910-Miss L. Headrick and Miss B V W Hepburn, half year each, 1911-12 Miss Hay, 1913-Miss Bye, 1914 Miss Beamish, 1915-Miss Clara Paterson, 1916 Miss Lottie Townes, 1917-Miss Margaret Firth, 1918-Miss Violet McQueen, 1919 Miss Lawson, 1920-21-Miss Marie Hall,

S.S. 6 SYDENHAM — STONE SCHOOL 1938

Front Row L to R — Gordon Maynard, Glynn Waterton
Second Row L to R — Jack Woodward, Alan Gunn, Russell Artley, Elgin Long, Art Calvert, Bob Long
Third Row L to R — Allan Artley, Gordon Long, Gordon Gunn, Lois Closs, Jean Maynard, Hazel Woodward, Catherine Calvert
Back Row L to R — Annie Artley, Noreen Walpole, Helen Maynard, Vickie Johnson, Mrs. Albert Elliott, teacher, Bessie Ross, Marjorie Long, Elizabeth Maynard

1922-24 Miss Cecilia Wilson, 1925 Miss M. Frost, 1926-8 Miss Kathleen Smith, 1929 Miss Smith and Miss V. Hindle, half year each, 1930 Miss Vickie Hindle, 1931-42 Mrs. Albert Elliott, Miss Isabel Palmer, Miss Mildred Bye, 1943 Miss Jean Bumstead, Mrs. Lloyd Hillis, Miss Althea Lageer, 1954 Mr. Floyd Wilcox, 1955-Mrs. Evelyn Taylor, 1956-62 Miss Vera Hogarth, 1963 Mrs. Don Davison, 1964-67-Mrs. Donald Boyes.

S.S. No. 6, SYDENHAM STONE SCHOOL 1955

Front Row L to R - Randy Edwards, Ivan Benedict, Garry Snider Dennis Keeling, Peter Haswell

2nd Row L to R Marilynn Porter, Mary Silverthorn, Joan Edwards, Sharon Stonehouse, Laurie Spence, Linda Bothwell, Elaine Metcalfe

3rd Row L to R — Maribel Waterton Carl Laycock, Bob Bothwell, Roy Long, Marie Elliott, Mike Haswell

4th Row L to R Marilyn Stonehouse, Lois Metcalfe, Myrtle Stevens Mrs Evelyn Taylor (teacher)

S.S. NO. 7, SYDENHAM - Silcote School

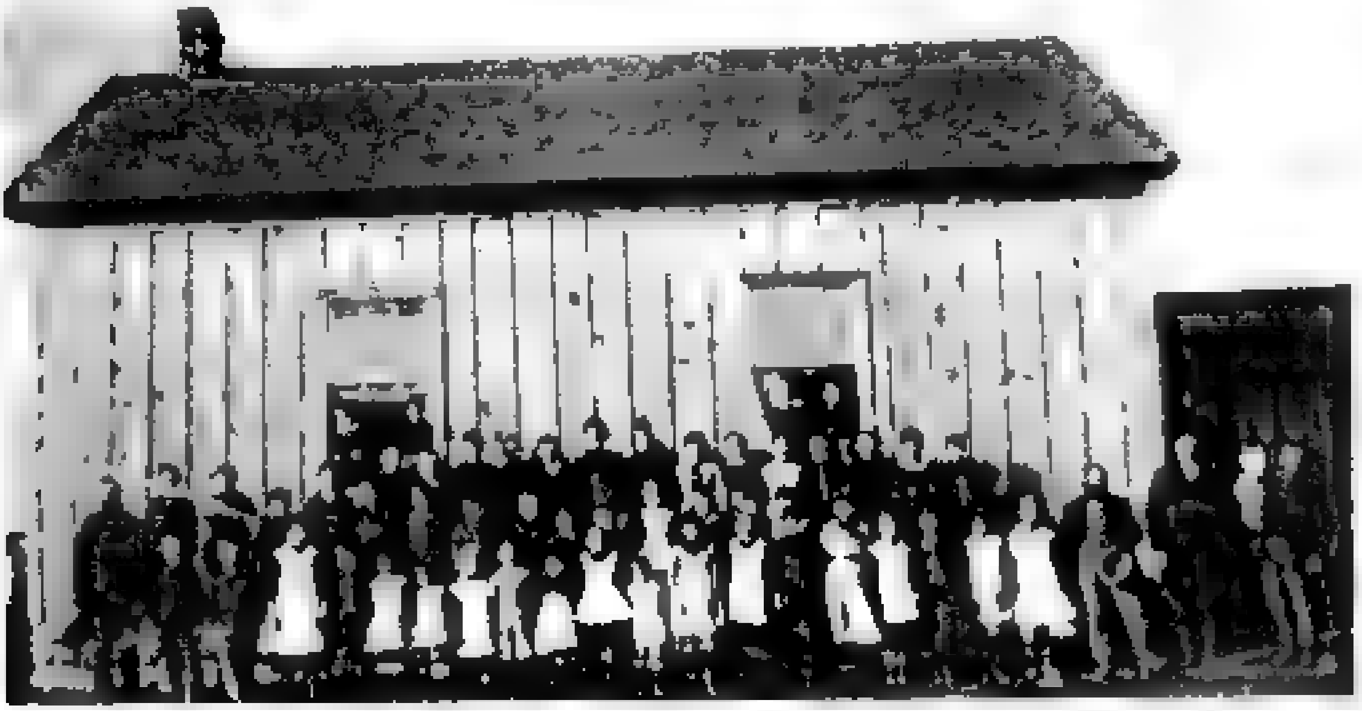
A log school was built in this community about 1855 It was then called The Mountain The school burned to the ground and was replaced by another log building. A short time after it became a Separate School, there being only three Protestant ratepayers in the section

In 1869 or 1870 a Public School was built on the corner of 30 and 31 sideroad, 2nd concession on the property of Francis

Lipsett, where his great grandson, Frank Lipsett, now resides, to be known as the Silcote School. It was of frame construction and was about thirty by forty feet and seated between fifty and sixty pupils. During the winter months young men attended, who were in their late teens. In 1876 desks were provided for the students at a cost of $64.00.

From the time the school was built until 1883 it stood on land owned by Robert Lipsett. But with two payments of $15.00 and $10.00 the land was purchased from Mr. Lipsett with A. M. Stephens making the deed. It cost the section seven dollars to have this land surveyed. In 1896 the frame school was sold to Mr. John Lipsett and the present brick one built.

The first annual meeting of which there is any record was of January 11, 1871, written in fine Spencerian script, which is not seen in these times. The secretary of the event was John Ramsay. The names of George Edwards, John Stephens, Colin



The first school house built at "The Mountain" later known as Silcote S. S. No. 7 Sydenham Township. This picture would be taken in 1886 or 1887, the teacher Miss Margaret Hall. The man standing on the left is Richard Bell. The three men on the right reading left to right are Richard Johnson, Hugh McInnis, and Robert Lipsett. The children are from such families as the Edwards', Stephens', Lipsett's, Landles', Leflar's, Campbell's, Ramsay's, Lemon's, McDonald's, Vail's, Cameron's, Holdaway's, Bell's, Neish's, Walmsley's, Cleave's, Kirvan's, Wardell's, Tucker's, Vanwyck's, Harkness', McMillan's, McKay's, Londry's, Johnson's.

Campbell, William Landle, Nelson Leflar, Francis Lemon (who was elected to the office of trustee at this meeting), John Ramsay and his father, Maxwell Ramsay, all appear in these minutes. It also records that a motion was made to the effect that each ratepayer sending children to school provide one cord of two foot fire wood, inside of one month from date An amendment was carried that wood be let by contract, the contractor to wait for his money until the following year, 1872, in order that the amount might be raised by rate bill. This meant that each ratepayer paid his school tax directly into the hands of the secretary-treasurer, and was gathered by someone authorized for that purpose

S.S. No. 7, SYDENHAM — SILCOTE SCHOOL - 1916

The income from this method of tax collecting for 1870 and '71 amounted to $352.16 and the section's expenses were $356 09, showing a deficit of $3 87, so it was no wonder the wood contractor was compelled to wait for his pay The highest taxpayer

S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM

Miss Millie Wallace teacher, June 21st 1897 Jubilee year
Front Row L to R sitting on grass John Bell Phoebe Campbell, Ernie Stewart, Mary Bell, Aggie Lemon, Jack McKay, Martha McMillan
2nd Row L to R Russel Harkness, Teenie McMillan, Ethel Bye, Reg Johnson, Ernie Cleave, Lorenzo Fulford, Miss Millie Wallace (teacher) Percy Fulford, Thomas Farquharson, Bobby Lipsett, Everett Johnson, Mary McKay (in behind Everett,
3rd Row L to R Frank Lipsett, Phemie McMillan, Allie Bye, May Lipsett, little Austin Lipsett, Eanie Farquharson, Myrtle Johnson, Maggie Hughes, Jean Farquharson (holding slate), Wilbert Fulford standing with both hands in pockets
4th Row L to R Mr Richard Johnson, Sadie Campbell, Katie Bell, Thomas Hughes, Gideon Harkness, John Harkness, Jim Bell, Richard Bell, James Lipsett, John Lemon, Bessie Bell, Billy Bell (standing with one hand in pocket)
5th Row L to R Thomas McMillan, Joe Bell, Esther McMillan, Minnie Hughes, Kate Farquharson Nellie Bell, Jesse Lipsett Frank Johnson Donald McKay Bert Bye
6th Row L to R small children standing on bench Jim Harkness, Harold Johnson, Stanley Campbell, Mike Hughes, Newman Campbell
Back Row L to R Mamie Lemon, Messers Wm. Johnson, Richard Bell, Colin Campbell

was John Lipsett who paid $11.48 and John Lemon who paid $11.43 on one hundred acres of land.

At this time in 1870's teachers' salaries ranged anywhere from $220 to $300 per year. The first teacher in this section was Mr Hiltz and the second, Miss Martha McInnis, who later married Colin Campbell, son of Adam Campbell who was the first settler in the section. Teachers who followed were Lydia Mallory, Jane Spence, Flora Ead, Kate Wade, Kate Breckenridge, Margaret Hall, Clara Knight, George Jolley, Helen Smith, George Campbell, Mildred Wallace, Maria Sloane, Euphemia McGregor, Margaret Simpson, Mary Read, Beatrice Wilson, Laura Brown, Isabelle Robertson, Ethel Bye, Mamie Hindle, Miss Wright, Beatrice Farrow, Mamie McPherson, Florence Hindle, Nellie Burritt, Isabelle Dobie, Mildred Morris, Marjory McDougald, Verna Copper, Rose McClelland, Annie Bowman, Isabelle Bell, Muriel MacRae, Edna Jennings and Bernice Harbottle Since 1871 no record is given of the death of any teacher while located in this school, but a few have married and settled here, namely Martha McInnis, becoming Mrs Colin Campbell, Kate Breckenridge, Mrs. Louis Campbell, Mamie Hindle, Mrs Everett Johnson, Muriel MacRae, Mrs. Frank Lipsett, and Bernice Harbottle, Mrs. Bruce Bell, who was the teacher when the school closed in 1945

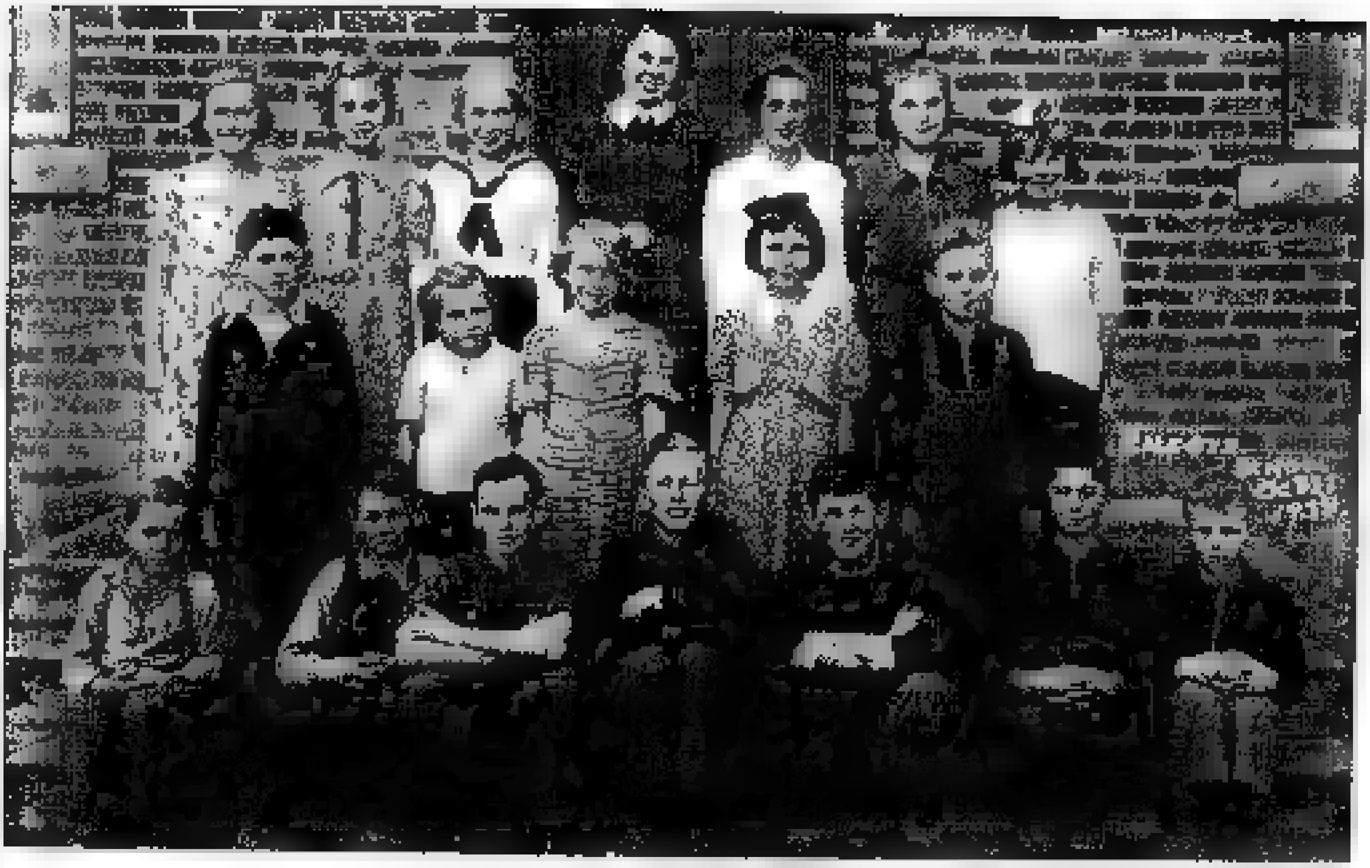
S.S. No 7 SYDENHAM SILCOTE SCHOOL
May 21st 1914

Front Row L to R Edith Lipsett. Mamie McDonald, Lizzie Bell. Mary Cahoon Elsie Lipsett, Katie McDonald, Marguerite Cahoon, Joseph Cahoon
Centre Row L to R — Edgar Fulford. Emery Stormer Pearl McDonald Joe Graham, Harold Brown, Ernest Vanwyck, Neil McKay
Back Row L to R Mr Arthur McDonald, trustee Ettie McDonald Eileen Brown. Miss Mamie Hindle, teacher, Jessie Bell Jean Johnson Vera McDonald, Charles Lipsett trustee, Samuel Vanwyck, trustee

A list of ratepayers in 1878 included -Charles McDonald, Eli Londrey, Thomas Vail, James Holdiway, James Lemon, John McMillan, John McMillan, Jr., Wm McMillan, Duncan McMillan, Joseph Walmsley, George I Walmsley, Nelson Leflar, Wm. Kirvan, Schyler Kirvan, George A. Campbell, John Lemon, Alfred Lemon, Richard N Johnson, Norton Johnston, James Cleave, Wm. Bell and Sons, James Tucker, Veart Vanwyck, John Neish, Peter Cameron, Maxwell Ramsey, John Lipsett, George Edwards, John Stephens, Robert Lipsett, Colin Campbell, Wm. Johnson, Robert Harkness, John McInnes, Peter Anderson, D McGregor.

S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM — SILCOTE SCHOOL

Front Row L to R — Katie McDonald, Thelma Vanwyck, Wilson Johnson has an apple for the teacher, Alma Johnson, Margaret Graham
2nd Row L to R Wallace Bell, Lizzie Bell. Joseph Graham, Elsie Lipsett
Left rear beside lilac bush - Edith Lipsett
Miss Mamie McPherson was the teacher at the time 1920



S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM SILCOTE SCHOOL
OCTOBER 21st 1938

Front Row L to R Irvin Seigrist, Mac Johnson, Norman Bell, Russell Farquharson, Elgin Vanwyck, Thomas Johnson, Harley Bye
Middle Row L to R Keith Johnson, Ruby Seigrist, Orma Farquharson, Doris Vanwyck, Oran Farquharson
Back Row L to R Muriel Farquharson, Mildred Vanwyck, Laura Foulds, Miss Muriel MacRae — teacher, Merle Vanwyck, Mildred Bye, Jean Vanwyck

During this period of almost one hundred years the attending teachers sent out many successful students into the world to take their place in prominent positions. Some were Thomas Cleave, postmaster at Carman, Manitoba, George Stephens, a valued member of the Wawanesa Fire Insurance Company in Winnipeg, his brother Hugh was employed as cataloguer for the telephone company of the same city, Minnie Campbell a school teacher later turning to nursing, Frank Lipsett, Sr., now Chiropractic Doctor in Florida, Ethel Bye, a successful teacher, Sadie Campbell, well known milliner owning Waides' Hat Shop in Owen Sound, Edith Lipsett, a teacher, later becoming Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter devoting several years to Institute work. Those taking up the nursing profession were Phoebe Foulds, Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson; to the ministry, Harley Bye at present minister at Huntingdon and Franklin Centre, Quebec, Keith Johnson who is employed in the Federal Archives, Ottawa

The first Arbor Day celebrated by Silcote School was in 1888 when Miss Clara Knight was the teacher Two Manitoba Maples each side of the gate which opened directly in front of the school were provided by Gideon and John Harkness and planted by Phoebe Lipsett and Sadie Campbell The lilac shrub was planted by Alberta Bye, other shrubs and bulbs were planted later by various teachers in charge

SILCOTE Anecdote

Most every rural school had its own special brand of deviltry and many are the tales which are told of the goings-on in former days Some of the stories go so far back they are just legends now, but Silcote is more up to date This anecdote still brings a grin to the face of any boy or girl of that era when every youngster in the school was soundly trounced by a plucky teacher, following a disastrous recess episode, one winter's day It all began with a fort which the boys had constructed from bricks of snow They had been warned by the teacher to stay at the back of the school, away from the windows, which instructions had been carried out But they had a fine lot of snowball ammunition made ready for a big sham battle at last recess.

Somehow or other when recess rolled around the girls managed to get their coats and togs on first and were out destroying the fort when the boys got out there ready for their big battle Of course, the girls had caused trouble and war was declared right away The girls ran for the shelter of the school and the boys let fire with their ammunition In attempting to hit the girls as they ran, a snowball went through a window pane sending shattered glass and snow to the front of the school The teacher came to the door to enquire who was responsible Wilson Johnson admitted the honor without resistance, and was assisted by Charles Caldwell who also admitted his guilt. Both boys were ushered to their seat for the remainder of the recess. When school was called and the teacher learned the girls had been the cause of the outbreak, she felt to be fair to the boys she should strap the whole school. Since Wilson threw the snowball which broke the window he got the first strapping and Charles came second. The teacher, Miss Mildred Morris (1925) took the razzing she got from the adults of the community for undertaking such a job, all in good part.

IRISH BLOCK SCHOOLS (St. Michael's School)

At one time there were two schools serving the educational needs of the Block. Upon the completion of the first brick church, the old log church was converted to a school. Its first teacher was a Mr. John Slattery. The other school, later known as S.S.S. No. 7, was built as closely as can be ascertained in the early eighteen fifties. It was built of clap board on the outside, having three windows on each side, and the inside including the ceiling was lined with wainscotting. Naturally, it would have the porch for

SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION S.S.S. No. 7 Sydenham

Miss Margaret Sullivan — teacher
Picture taken 1918
Front Row L to R — Louis Godfrey, John Armstrong, John Duggan, Angela Matthews, Millicent (Millie) Armstrong, Elsie Hood, Irene Duggan, Wilfred Murray, Mary Hood, John Matthews
Centre Row L to R — Marguerite Cahoon, Marguerite Godfrey, Mary Armstrong, Eileen Traynor, Pat Armstrong, Pat Duggan, Pat Murray, Joseph Cahoon, Norman Armstrong, Louis Duggan, Mike Duggan
Back Row L to R — Miss Margaret Sullivan, teacher, Agnes Cameron, Mary Traynor, Patricia Duggan, Mary Cahoon, Ruby Bye, Leo Duggan, Bernadette Godfrey, Catheline Cameron, Cornelius (Con-Ed) Duggan, Vincent Hood

the entrance and as every other country school, the attached woodshed at the back. It was a simple plain country school and many wonderful students passed through its doors. But to keep abreast with progress, in 1962 the pupils of S.S.S. No. 7 were sent to an Owen Sound School by bus. The school, which had served the Block for well over a century, came under the auctioneer's hammer and a familiar and well loved landmark has disappeared forever. It had seen many teachers come and go and education develop from the simple 3R's to a standard of education to which the school could no longer qualify for the required government regulations.

Those who laboured within it's four walls endeavouring to teach and guide the children of the Block were: Miss McLean, Mrs. Bridgewater, Miss Ellen McHugh, Miss Mary Ann Morgan, Miss Winnifred Morgan, Miss Brennan, Miss McGills, Mr. John Slattery, Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, Miss Hart, Miss Sara Cahoon, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Bernard McGuire, Miss Loretta Traynor, Mr. Joe Garvie, Miss Beatrice Traynor, Miss Margaret Sullivan, Miss Jean Barden, Miss Loretta Feehan, Miss Abbie Mulhall, Miss Mary McEwan, Miss Ellen Clifford, Miss Shea, Miss Ellen Redden, Miss McMenamy, Miss Record, Miss Cameron, Mary Iva McGuire, Miss Mary Murphy, Mr. Clement Slattery, Miss Ann Nolan, Miss Marguerite O'Hara, Miss Blanche Duggan, Miss Florence Bolan, Miss Monica Murphy, Miss Iolene Broderick, Miss Winnifred Slattery, Miss Margaret Ronan, Miss Olga Sobcyuk, Miss Angela Morris, Miss Mary McKenny, Miss Leonita Thompson, Miss McCann, Mrs. Mike Kocher, Miss Kathleen Robson, Miss Patricia Preen and Larry Fletcher.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL — S.S.S. No. 7 SYDENHAM
1960-1961

Front Row L. to R. — Jo-Anne Godfrey, Theresa Armstrong, Dennis Duggan, Philip Godfrey, Ina Duggan, Roy Cahoon, David Traynor.

Second Row L. to R. — Joan Hogan, Bernard Duggan, Tony Traynor, Allan Cahoon, Brenda Cahoon, Leone Cahoon, Howard Traynor, Terry Godfrey.

Third Row L. to R. — Miss Patricia Preen, Lou Duggan, Marguerite Traynor, Donna Lipsett, Leonard Cahoon, Patrick Matthews, Michael Traynor.

S.S. NO. 8, SYDENHAM - Balaclava School

The first school building was frame and stood where the gravel pit now is on the James Lemon farm. This was burned down and school was held in the Orange Hall, which was a residence until a log school was built on the south-east corner of Robert Fraser's farm, the site of the present school. In 1864, Simon Graham was the teacher with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils.

S.S. No. 8, SYDENHAM BALACLAVA SCHOOL, 1966

In 1870 a stone school was built by the masons, Joseph Briggs and son, Walter. The present brick school was erected by contractor A. Rolston, of Owen Sound, in 1915. It was a modern school with basement and furnace.

Many older girls and boys attended school only in the winter time in the early days.

Silcote pupils attended Balaclava School until their section was formed. When Silcote School closed in 1945 as the attend-

S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM BALACLAVA SCHOOL JUNE 28, 1910

Teacher — Miss Irene Campion

Front Row L. to R. — Duncan Moulton, George Fraser, Ted Johnstone, Ben Johnstone, Neil Edmonstone, John McEachern, Bill Edmonstone

Second Row L. to R. — Annie Mae Graham, Mary Fettis, Hazel Hill, Jean Johnstone, Viola Edmonstone, Eda McEachern, Jean Fraser, Jaretta Fraser, Clara Hill, Russel Hill, William King (Trustee)

Third Row L. to R. — James Lemon (Trustee), Roy Howitt, Bob Fettis, Bessie Fettis, Margaret Watson, Florence Smith, Melvine Moulton, Walter Scott, Edgar Lemon, James Fraser (Trustee), George E. Howitt (Sec-Treasurer)

Fourth Row L. to R. — Jim McKnight (Trustee), Irene Campion (Teacher), Winona Lemon, Deane Moulton, Olga Howitt, Violet Moulton, Jim Moulton, Arthur Lemon, Percy Lemon

ance was small some of the pupils again came to Balaclava until this school also was closed at the completion of the school year in June, 1965. Arrangements were made to transport Balaclava pupils by bus to Leith school. Mrs. Frank Lipsett, the last teacher in the school, also went to Leith to teach.

Through the years teachers at Balaclava School were Simon Graham, Mr. Noble, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Jerome Farwell, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Dan McLean (later Rev. D. McLean), Miss Lizzie Reid, Miss Fraser (daughter of Rev. J.B. Fraser), Mr. John Horning (later a lawyer), Mr. K. Carnahan, Mr. Wm. Early, Mr. Alex. Sinclair (later a doctor), Mr. William Day, Miss Jennie Thompkins, Miss Mabel Wilkinson, Miss Irene Campion, Miss Olive Gardhouse, Miss Florence McGregor, Miss Susan Schales, Miss Vera Riddel, Miss Gladys Topcliff, Miss Marie McMillan, Miss Mattie McKinley, Miss M.R. Gilliland, Miss Grace Adams, Miss Isabelle Nicol, Miss Mary Fleming, Miss Alice Davidson, Miss Ruth Krause.

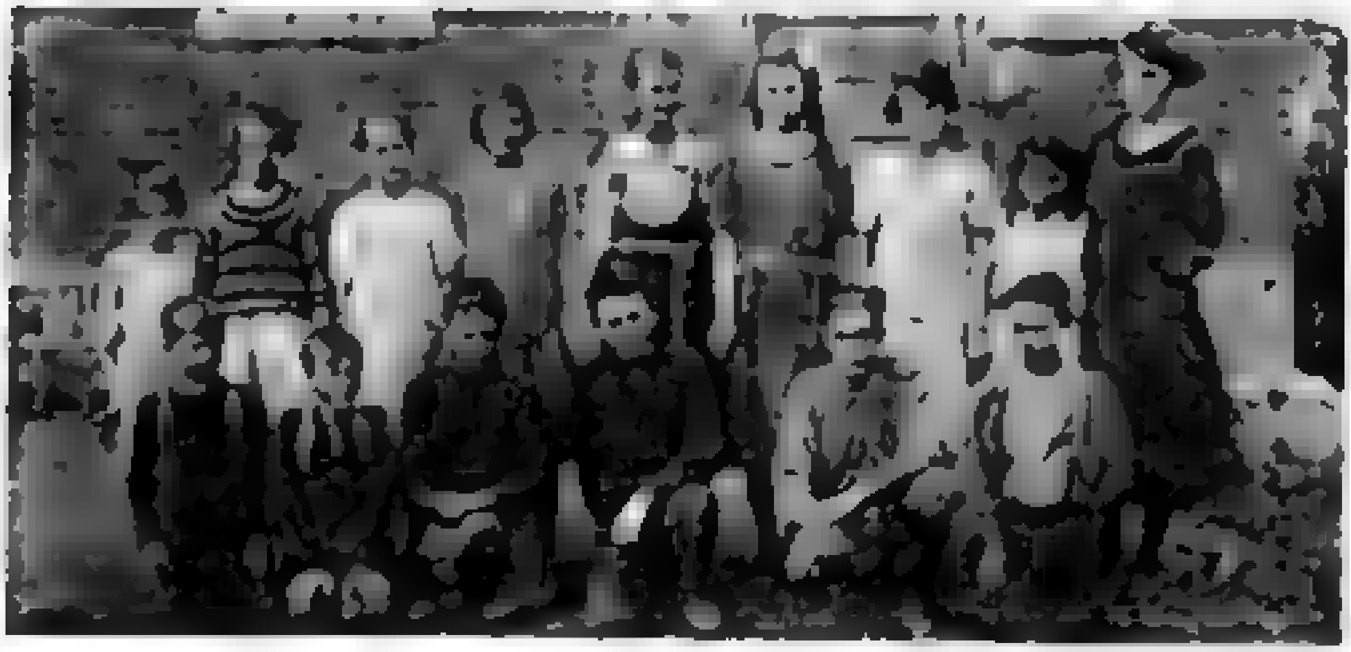
S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM BALACLAVA 1917

Front Row (L. to R.) — John [illegible], Everett Brown, Annie Scott, Irene Johnston, Eleanor Rae, Zelma Laycock, William Lourie, Mac King.

Second Row (L. to R.) — Miss A.C. McMillan, teacher, [illegible] Rae, Annie [illegible], [illegible] Laycock, Mabel [illegible], [illegible] King, [illegible] Fraser, Margaret King, Bertha Brown, Roberta King, Mary King.

Third Row (L. to R.) — Irene Scott, [illegible], Edna King, Ruby King, Viola [illegible], Janet Johnstone, Edna [illegible], Ethel Hill, Pearl Brown, [illegible].

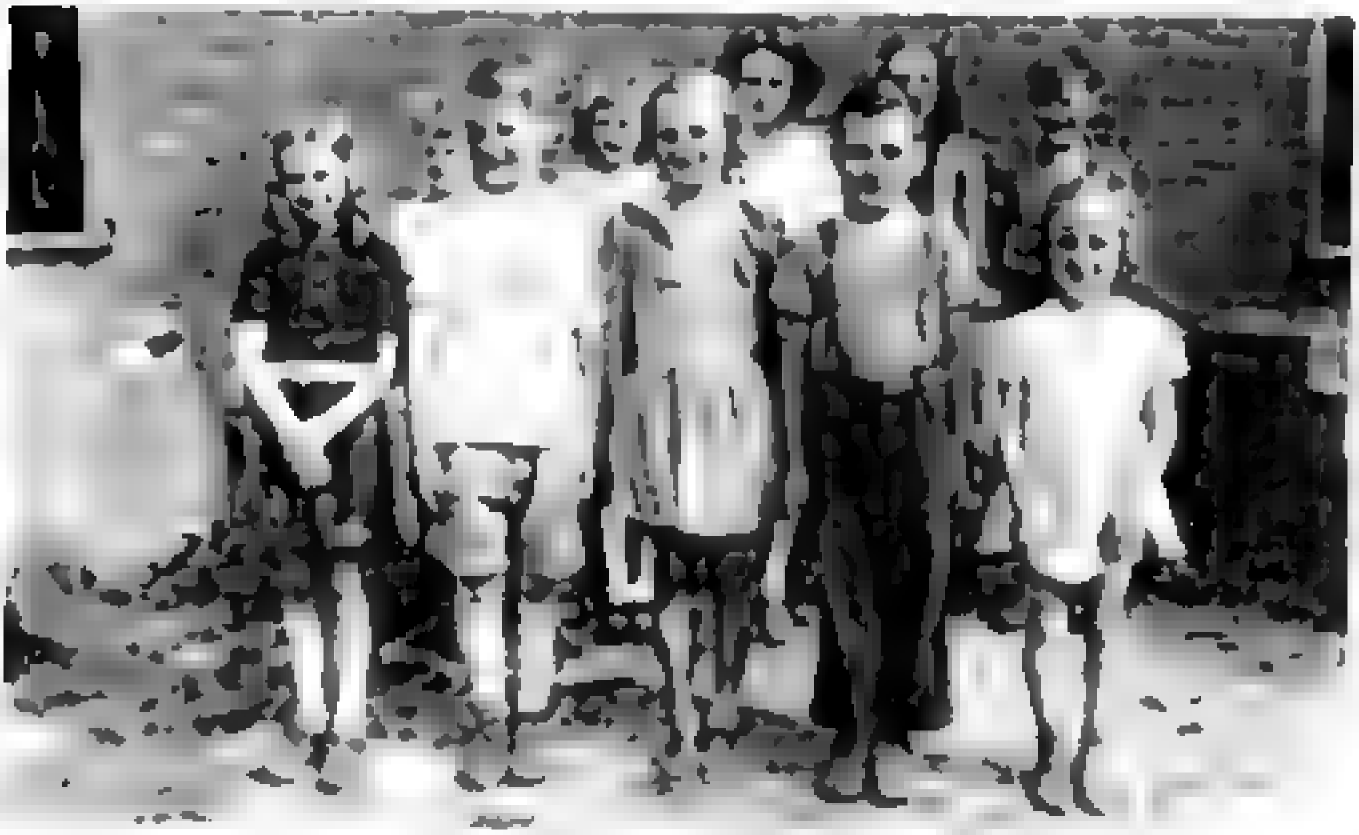
Back Row (L. to R.) — Elgin [illegible], Frank [illegible], Harry Pearson, Albert Laycock, Roy Brown, Bert [illegible], Leonard Hill, William [illegible], Manuel Hill, Russel Hill.



S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM BALACLAVA — ABOUT 1923

Front Row L to R — Howard Woods, John Cathrae, Irvin Edmonstone, Bill Scott, Ted McReynolds, Mac Lourie

Back Row L to R — Margaret McReynolds, Gladys Woods, Florence Brown, Annie Scott, Alice Cathrae, Florence Lourie, Zelma Lamtach, Margaret Edmonstone, Miss Isabel Nicol, Teacher



S.S. No. 8 SYDENHAM-BALACLAVA-JUNE 1946

Front Row L to R — Linda Lee, John Lipsett, Myrtle Stewart, James Vanwick, Lois Stewart

Back Row L to R — Douglas Lourie, Phyllis Johnstone, Lois Johnson, Jean Stewart, Kenneth King

S.S. No. 8 BALACLAVA 1962

Front Row L. to R. — Bruce Lemon, Marilyn Johnson, Steven Bumstead, Faverne Weatherall, Blaine Bell.
Second Row L. to R. — Shirley Visser, Arthur Lemon, Tony Bell, Glen Lemon, Donald Johnson
Third Row L. to R. Paula Lemon, Kathy Stewart, Leslie Bumstead, Mark Lemon, Donna Stewart
Teacher — Mrs. Frank (Muriel) Lipsett

Miss Jean McCurdy, Miss Isabelle Palmer, Mrs. Marie Morris, Miss Frances Frizzell, Miss Clara Wolfe, Miss Mildred Bye, Mrs. Fern Pittman, Mrs. Betty Wilson, Mrs. (Doreen) Harold Scott, Mrs. Wilmer (Elsie) Cook, Mrs. Frank (Muriel) Lipsett.

U.S.S. NO. 9, SYDENHAM and ST. VINCENT
BOGNOR - St. Paul's School

The history of this school dates back to the early spring of 1856, when a notice was posted on April 19th, stating that a

meeting of the Householders of S.S No. 9 would be held at the home of Thomas Walker on April 25, 1856.

Matthew Trotter was the chairman of this first meeting and Donald Baxter, the secretary, when Samuel Caswell was elected trustee for three years, Alexander McNiven for two years and Peter Drummond for one year.

The next meeting of householders was called October 20, 1856, at the home of Thomas Walker It was decided by motion then that the schoolhouse be built on the northeast corner of lot No. 3, con 2, of the Township of Sydenham. It was moved by Samuel Caswell and seconded by John Walker that the schoolhouse be of log construction, 28 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, the first two rounds to be of cedar and the remaining rounds rock elm. This motion was resolved Moved by Peter Drummond, seconded by Robert Bailey, and resolved, that the Corporate Seal of School Section No. 9 be a Fourpenny Piece of British Sterling Money $1 50 was paid for the seal

At a later meeting on November 17, 1856, it was decided by motion to build the schoolhouse on the southwest corner of lot No 4 in the first concession, Township of Sydenham

The specifications for the schoolhouse were drawn up on February 28, 1957, and the contract given for the building of same to James Dunn for the sum of Thirty Pounds Currency, Mr Dunn aggreed to have the work completed by December 1, 1857. The trustees were to pay him by January 1, 1858, providing that the schoolhouse was finished according to agreement and specifications.

At a meeting of the householders of the section on December 17, 1857, it was moved by Alexander McNiven, seconded by Thomas Walker, that the school be supported by a rate of 1s. 3d. per month on each scholar attending the school The motion carried, but a meeting of the householders of the school section was called on May 8, 1858, to reconsider the motion, when it was moved by Peter Drummond and seconded by Robert Bailey, that the school be supported by a rate on property. This was carried unanimously.

The first Rate Bill for the section is dated January 30, 1857 and contains the names of all householders of the section, his lot and concession, the amount for which his land property is assessed in pounds, the rate per pound of assessment which is 4 pence and the amount of taxes in pounds, shillings and pence.

The rate was determined and varied annually according to the amount of money needed by the trustees to defray the expenses. The tax rate on the assessed value of land property for 1858 was 2 pence per pound, and in 1859, it was three-quarter cents per dollar of assessment. In 1874, owing to the building of the new stone school, the trustees calculated that 20 [illegible] mills on the dollar would be required to defray the expenses of the section and Donald Baxter would let the people know the amount of their taxes. After 1878 the trustees made a requisition each year to the Township Council for the amount needed for the maintenance of the school.

U.S.S. No. 9 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT

Bognor — St. Paul's School. Picture taken in 1883, school as it is to-day. William Read teacher.

While the trustees estimated the needs of the school themselves and determined the rate for the taxes required the school was termed a Free School. The Rate Bills later known as Collector's Rolls are all recorded in the treasurer's book until 1878

PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 9, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
(BOGNOR SCHOOL)

Taken in front of St. Paul's Church, with their teacher,
Robert McDonald, in June, 1920
Names of pupils, reading from left to right

Front Row (Left to Right) — Walter Martin, George Dobson, Lawrence Stephens, Charlie Collins, Edmund Shaw, Bert Collins, Clarence Moffatt, [illegible] McHattie, [illegible], Keith Watson, Harry Stephens, [illegible] Anderson, [illegible] Shaw, [illegible] McLean

Second Row (Left to Right) — David McInnis, Kathleen Collins, Irene McDougall, Ruth McLean, Pearl McLean, [illegible] Phillips, [illegible], Ethel Collins, Robert McDonald (teacher), Ella Morrison, Ethel McDonald, Elsie Mason, Margaret Morrison, Jennie Moffatt, Bessie Martin, George Moffatt

Third Row (Left to Right) — Mary Martin, Pearl McDonald, Vera [illegible], Mary Moffatt, Muriel McDougall, [illegible], Mabel Dobson, Emma Watson, [illegible] McDougall, Christina McDougall, Edna Watson, Hazel Anderson, Velma McLean, Fanny Jerry, Earl Phillips

Back Row (Left to Right) — [illegible] Morrison, [illegible] Phillips, [illegible] Bell, [illegible] Scott, [illegible] Dobson, Margaret Martin, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Morrison, Hazel McLean

The first teacher of the newly erected schoolhouse was Mary Peterson, who was paid a salary of 20 pounds currency for 9 months The agreement was dated May 11, 1858.

A teacher's house was built in 1857 on the site of the present crossroads of the 1 and 2 concession road and the 3 and 4 sideroad of Sydenham Township, there being no road there at that time It was quite close to the schoolhouse

The estimate of William Hunt of $3 00 was accepted for logging and clearing the land belonging to the schoolhouse, he being responsible in case of fire at the time of its being cleared

At their meeting on August 12, 1859, the trustees adopted a resolution to see about getting the writings for the rights of the school ground properly drawn up and recorded $2 00 was paid for the drawing out of a bond for the deed of the school ground and $1 25 for recording the bond

At a meeting of the householders on March 15, 1859, it was moved by William Gardner, seconded by Colin Baxter that this meeting empower the trustees to let any Protesting or any Evangelical Preacher have the schoolhouse to preach and the responsibility to be on the section in case of accidents Regular church services were held for residents of the community in the schoolhouse from 1862 until St Paul's Presbyterian Church was built in 1867.

In the first years of the school, the wood for the stove was cut and supplied by the parents, whose children attended the school at the rate of one quarter cord for each scholar, to be put in by the first of March and "parties failing to do the same will be charged for the expense of chopping the same," was the ruling A resolution passed at a meeting of the trustees in 1861 stated that a rate of 25c be taken from each scholar entered upon the school roll for the purpose of furnishing firewood for the current year In 1865 the trustees advertised for 30 cords of stove wood by tender Four men each tendered for 50c a cord, but one of them, John Walker, agreed to supply the wood at 49c per cord and his agreement was accepted. From that time until 1962-3, when an oil furnace was installed in the school basement, the wood has been supplied either by tender or by contract let at the annual meetings, prices varying from 48c to 94c per cord through the early years and from $1 60 to $5 50 per cord in later years.

The furnishings of the early log school were very limited The first mention of a blackboard was in 1860 when James Dunn was paid $4.00 for making a blackboard, a map stand and sixteen boards for table lessons $3 50 was paid for a desk for the teacher in the same year A quill pen was used to write the first minutes and treasurer's books, until about 1900.

Union School Section No 9, Sydenham and St Vincent came into being in 1862, when on August 20th of that year, a meeting was held "for the purpose of considering the building of an addition to the school house to provide additional school room occasioned by the 12th concession of St. Vincent Township having applied to the St Vincent Council to be separated from their own section and be united with No. 9 Section, Sydenham " This was granted The St. Vincent section agreed to pay their proportion of the addition to the school, which was to be ready to occupy by November 1, 1862 Joseph Bannan was paid $45 00 for building the addition The log school house served until the present stone building was erected in 1873, at which time it was sold to Jonah Clark for $3 00.

In 1873, one quarter of an acre of land was purchased from Thomas Walker through arbitration, for $25.00, and he was paid $1 00 for lifting the fence to make room for the new stone building A surveyor was paid $3.00 to survey the school site, and Jonah Clark received $10.00 for inspecting the school while it was being built The contract for building the school was awarded to Robert Clark and James Davidson, carpenters, and John Grant, builder for the sum of $1356 00 The trustees were empowered to raise by private loan the amount required to finish the school house, ten per cent interest being paid on the money borrowed. The new school was completed by November 1873, and the last teacher in the log school, was the first in the new one, Mr George Henderson, whose salary was $310 and $330 per annum.

The first bell was bought in 1880 from A. M Stephens, of Meaford It weighed 206 pounds and cost $26 00, the trustees thinking they made a good bargain. A bell rope was also purchased and W D Rorke hung the bell in the belfry It is noted that 30c was paid for a new burner and chimney for the lamp, and coal oil was purchased as needed The trustees held most of their meetings in the school house

In 1882 the school library contained many books. A complete catalogue was made of them and a copy sent to each householder in the section, in February of that year Library books were purchased regularly over the years. A fire in the late autumn of 1882 caused extensive damage to the interior of the school, repairs costing $800.00

The first sidewalk was laid in July, 1890, from each of the doors out to the little gates in front of the school. Other improvements had been made about the grounds as well as in the interior of the school and values had gone up. The buildings in 1894 were valued at $1200.00 and the furniture at $200.00 Improvements continued and in 1925 there was a decided increase in values - site, $200 00; building, $3000.00, furniture, $400 00, equipment $100 00

At one time the school boasted a band, with George Henderson as the director Musical instruments listed as belonging to the school in 1907 were a violin cello, $25 00, clarinet or a clarion, $20.00, cornet, $16 00, Piccolo, $3 50, piccolo, $1.50. Christmas concerts have been staged since the early years, the proceeds from the one given in 1875 amounted to $28 00. The children receive a training through these entertainments which they would not get in any other way. In 1922 the trustees voted $35.00 toward the purchase of a phonograph The teacher, Robert McDonald, had planned to use the proceeds of the concert that year for the purpose but did not have enough In 1932, at the request of the teacher, Miss Ruth Venner, an organ was purchased This was sold in 1948 and a piano bought In the same year it was moved by Robert King and seconded by William Martin that the school take advantage of the offer of the Department to supply a teacher who gives 40 half-hour lessons per year at a total cost of $60 00 with a grant returning of $30 00, leaving a cost to the section of $30 00 Consequently George Newell, of Meaford, was engaged as music supervisor, then James Ervin, and at the time of writing in 1965, Mrs Murray Douglas holds the position The children of this school entered a chorus in the first Grey County Festival of Music in 1933, for which they won a shield From that time they have continued to win awards from their musical training

Half hour weekly periods of Bible instruction by a local minister were begun in 1941 A Mission Band was organized in the same year and carried on until the school was closed Immunization and X-ray clinics have been provided for the children through the years.

As early as 1877 there appears to have been a consideration from outside circles to establish some form of a consolidated school, as at the annual meeting of this section, in that year, it was moved by William Dayman, seconded by George Fraser that 'in the opinion of this meeting it is not desireable that local sections be abolished The question was turned down again in 1879, and also in later years But by the end of 1942 all of the local school boards in Sydenham township were dissolved when the areas of North and South Sydenham were formed, each having 8 schools, and each with a Board of Trustees elected by the ratepayers and a secretary-treasurer appointed by tender, by the trustees. Another change was decreed by the Department of Education which ruled that as of January 1, 1965, a township could have only one School Board, and that to consist of five trustees and a secretary-treasurer

As of June 30, 1965, four of the sixteen schools in the township were closed and the pupils transported by bus to neighbouring schools Plans are under way for a new Central Sydenham Township Elementary School

PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 9 SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
(BOGNOR SCHOOL)

Front Row L. to R. — Jessie Weaver, Myrtle Shute, Laura Gillies, Lillian Stephens, Jessie Morrison, Charlie Weaver, Ida May Phillips, Olive McGirr, Allan Reid, Archie Morrison, Melville Shute, Archie Shute

Middle Row L. to R. — Vera Stephens, Hazel Phillips, David Martin, Alex Reid, Laverne Reid, Arthur Martin, Morrison Thomson, Eugene Thomson

Back Row L. to R. — Maribelle Shute, Jean Miller, Jennie Morrison, Mary Weaver, Russell Martin, Lorne Boyd, William Gillies, Allan Weaver, Allan Anderson, Mervyn Johnson, Mr. Elwood Cook (teacher)

At their June meeting in 1928 the trustees decided to have Scottish kilt suits made for the children to wear at the School Fair at Meaford in the fall. Schools entering the fair competed and were judged for marching, costume and school chorus. The trustees also decided to have a box social in the Bognor Hall on June 16, the proceeds to go toward paying for material for the suits. After paying $3.25 for the boxes they netted $13.55 from the $16.80 receipts.

Items purchased for the suits are noted: cloth for suits, $60.84; goods for caps, 10.90; buttons, 2.94; pattern, 35c; stockings, 13.50; fringe and poles for the banner, 2.90.

Miss Hanna Moffat was assisted by other ladies in the village to make the Highland Tartan kilt suits. The children wore them proudly and won the first prize. They went to Durham later in the same year, to attend the fair there. For quite a number of years — into the forties — the kilt clad U.S.S. No. 9 school was a common sight at both the school fair and at the Walter's Falls Agricultural Fall Fair where they won their share of the prizes.

No history of U.S.S. No. 9, Sydenham and St. Vincent would be complete without mention of some of the varied services which the trustees provided for the welfare of the school children through the years.- Paid picnic expenses and prizes, entry fee and prizes for exhibits at the Walters Falls Agricultural Fair, entry fee and prizes for the School Fair, music instructor to teach music and singing; fees for contestants at Grey County Festival of Music; supplied equipment and supplies for hot lunches at school, seeds and equipment for school garden and paid a pupil each year to tend the garden in summer holidays, free dental services, free text books and all curriculum requirements, 1937-1965, equipment for a Fifth Class, 1934-1941, pupils, Gladys Carmichael, Marjorie Stephens, Jean Weaver, Mary McDougall and Bernice Miller, provided library books beginning in the first years of the school. A grant was paid to the trustees from the beginning on prize books as well as library books. A set of Books of Knowledge was purchased for $69.00 in 1932, provided swings for the playground, installed indoor sanitary toilet facilities and supplies in 1935, at a cost of $335.00; hydro for good lighting at a cost of $415.00 in Sept. 1949, constant provision to ensure a clean, bright, comfortably heated and well equipped classroom with comfortable and up to date seating.

Teachers during the years have included -1858-1859-Miss Mary Peterson, whose salary for 9 months was £20, 1860-1864-Mr. Andrew Muir, who was hired at the rate of £52 a year, and when an agreement was drawn up in 1860, the salary is stated as $208, 1864 Miss Lydia Muir, 1865-Mr. John Sutherland, 1866-69-Mr. Robert Henry, 1870-71-Mr. Thomas Hart, 1872-74-Mr. George Henderson; 1875-77-Mr. Alfred Luton; 1878-Mr. T. S. Brown, 1879-80-Mr. John Gardner, 1881-84-Mr. Neil McEachern; 1885 Mr. W. H. Reid, 1886-87-Mr. John Steele, 1888-94-Mr. James Carrie, 1895-01-Mr. W. J. Henderson (attended Normal School January to June, 1897), 1897 (part)-Mr. Wm. Whiteside, 1901-02-Mr. J. R. Wickham, 1903-04-Mr. John D. Moffatt, 1905-07 Mr. W. J. Dedman; 1907-08 Mr. Thomas Wilson, 1909-10-

PUPILS OF U S.S. No. 9, SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT JUNE 1945
(BOGNOR SCHOOL,

Front Row L to R — Ruby Moffatt Billy McPhatter, Ray Johnson, Joan Watson, Wanda Moffatt
Second Row L to R — Shirley Moffatt, June Johnson, Melva McPhatter, Fern Shields, Ronald Shields, Bill Watson
Third Row L to R – Everett Carmichael, Rae Watson, Vernon Johnson, Donald McTighe, Harvey Parkin, Bill Wilson
Back Row L to R - Maurice Watson, Jean Weaver, Alma Shute, Kenneth McPhatter
Teacher Mrs. Robert Earl Murray is not in the picture

Miss M L. Traynor; 1910-Miss Mary McKinnon (one month); 1910-Miss Pearl McGregor (3 months); 1911-13-Miss Florence Wilson, 1913-Miss Myrtle Doyle (4 months), 1914-Mr. G W. McGregor (6 months); 1914-16-Miss Hazel Tomlinson, 1916-19-Miss Irene Constable; 1919-25-Mr Robert McDonald, 1925-27-Mr. William Morrison; 1927-29-Mr Elwood Cook; 1929-31-Mr Earle Greenfield, 1931-34-Miss Ruth Venner, 1934-35-Mr. Robert Currie; 1935-37-Mr Hebert Armstrong; 1937-41-Miss Anna McEachern; 1941-45-Mrs. Robert E. Murray, 1945-47-Mrs. Levi Mustard, 1947-53-Mrs Walter Reid; 1953-55-Miss Lois Murray, 1955-56-Mrs. Robert Tuck; 1956-1965-Mrs. Leslie Shepherdson, 1965-67 Mrs. Alex.' Reid.

U.S.S. NO. 8, HOLLAND and SYDENHAM - Strathhaven School

At a school meeting in Strathaven on December 28, 1887, it was moved that a frame school house be built. At a later meeting it was decided that the site for the school be on lot 2, con. 9, Holland. Mr. George Murray's tender for the building was accepted at the sum of $425.00. A picket fence was erected around the grounds by Mr. J. Thomas for $53.00 and the first school shed was built in July, 1889. The brick for the school was laid by Mr. Joseph Dennison in the year 1899 for the sum of $88. A new sink was placed in the school in 1907 but the water was not put in until 1915, when Mr. J. W. Long piped it there from

U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM (STRATHAVEN) 1908

Front Row L. to R. — Jack Torrie, David Sutherland, George Ramage, Jack Sutherland, Alex Torrie, French Ramage, George Morrison, Roy Sutherland

2nd Row L. to R. — Harry Ceaser, Angus Torrie, Florence Morrison, Katie Torrie, Laura Atkinson, Jessie Mustard, Isabelle Mustard, Edith Morrison, Myrtle Sutherland, Vina Mustard, Charlie Knight, John Ceaser, Archie Torrie

3rd Row L. to R. — Thomas Ramage, Malcolm Mustard, Robert Henry, Victor Morrison, Russell Garbutt, Charlie Morgan, William Morrison, Jack Ramage, Carson McKessock, Archie Mustard, Mathew Ceaser

Back Row L. to R. — Miss Florence B. Maxwell, Teacher, Jenny Atkinson, Ellen Mustard, Nellie McKay, Ethel Atkinson, Margaret McKibbon

U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM — STRATHAVEN SCHOOL
920

Back Row L to R — Charlie Howey, Bill Morrison, Wilbert Long, Elkin Ceaser, Jennie Sutherland, Luella Nigh, Maizie Morrison, Hazel Sutherland, Hessie Morrison, Linton Anderson, Stan Torrie, Harry Howey
Front Row L to R — Viola Torrie, Isabelle Morrison, Beulah Wilson, Gladys Wilson, Lila Howey, Marjorie Anderson

a spring on Malcolm Mustard's farm. A flag pole was erected in 1908, which had been purchased from John Henry and dressed and painted by Mr. A. Morrison. In 1917 the old flag was cut down and replaced by a new one donated by Mr. G. Morrison. Indoor toilets were installed in 1935, and Hydro in 1953.

On May 15, 1936, the teacher and pupils planted 70 trees, butternut and white spruce, around the grounds. On May 12, 1937, the teacher and pupils again planted a number of young trees, butternut, oak, spruce and maple, in honour of the Coronation of King George VI, which took place on that day. Owing to severe dry weather the young trees planted in 1936, all perished except one butternut in the southwest corner of the school ground. Later, no survivals. Other plantings followed in later years with no success.

The Gideon Organization of Canada, presented the school with twenty Gideon Bibles on June 5, 1941

In January, 1945, this section joined the Holland Township School Area In 1965 a new Holland Central School was built and this school was closed

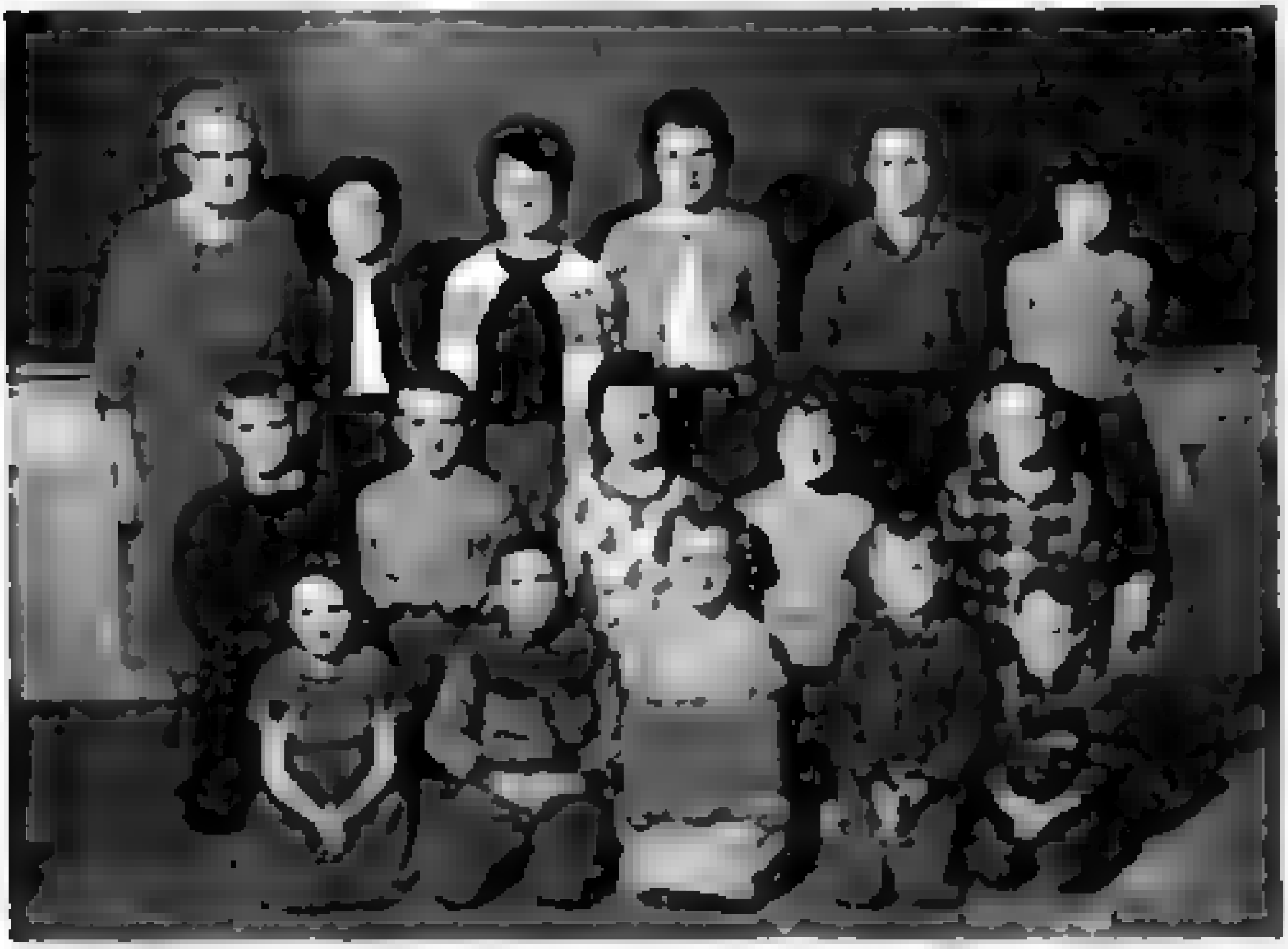
U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM 1957

Front Row L to R Bob Mustard, Alan Milnes, Norma Torrie, Shirley Morrison, Don Mustard
Back Row L to R Mrs Louis Mustard, Ivan Anderson, Alex Torrie, Garry Torrie, Bob Torrie

The first teacher in Strathhaven School was Mr R J Torrie, who received a salary of $300 per year He was followed in 1889 by A. McInnis, 1890-George Reid, 1891 James Hammel, 1892-Miss Brown, 1897-Miss Ida Bell, 1898-T R Day, 1902-Bert Chatham, Miss McCormick, 1903-Miss McEachern, 1904-J. M Davey, 1905 Miss Margaret Taylor, 1908-Miss A C McKenzie, 1908-9 Miss P B Maxwell, 1910-Miss J M Day, 1911 Miss Irene Dowd, 1913 Miss M McQueen, 1914 Miss Irene Dowd, 1915-Miss G C

Henry, 1917 Miss A. Harrow, 1919 September to Easter Miss Irving, Easter to June Miss M. Pereman, 1920 Miss Jean Fraser, 1921 Norval Woods, 1922 Miss Irene Foster, 1923 Miss Elma Stewart, 1924 Miss Cora Sutherland, Miss Mamie Brown, 1925 Miss Villa McNally, 1926 Miss Mary Leask, 1928 Miss Mabel Currie, 1933 Miss Jean Slight, 1935 Harold Black, 1938 Miss C. J. McGregor, 1939 Miss E. Gonder, 1942 Mrs. Mabel Mustard, 1947 Mrs. Doreen Mustard, 1948 Mrs. Jean F. Mustard, 1951-65 Mrs. Mary E. Mustard.

After winning first prize for three consecutive years marching at the Holland Centre School Fair, Strathaven School was presented with a shield. Miss Agnes Harrow was the teacher at



U.S.S. No. 8 HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM — STRATHAVEN, [illegible]

Front Row, l. to r.: Ruth Cramer, David Cramer, Karen Mustard, Steven McKnight, Larry Ramage

Middle Row, l. to r.: Allan Cramer, Stanley Cramer, Diane Mustard, Ruth Torrie, Ken Anderson

Back Row, l. to r.: Mrs. James Mustard, Wanda Ramage, Shirley Marrison, Norma Torrie, Don Mustard, Laura Anderson the time and a fowl supper was held December 17, 1919, in honour of the occasion

In 1928 this school marched again at the School Fair and won 2nd prize and given the privilege to march at the Championship School Fairs held in 1929 in Markdale and in 1930 in Meaford

Two entries were made for the first time in the 1945 Music Festival held in Owen Sound Two first prizes were received, the pupils receiving the awards being Hazel and Grace Ramage The following year a chorus was entered earning first prize, a shield which hung in the school for one year It was returned to the school again in 1948 and 1949

U.S S NO 10, SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT - BRICK SCHOOL
BLIND LINE, SOUTH FROM WOODFORD

Quiet talks of the residents of the community and deliberations when folk got together at logging bees and "raisings" of the neighbourhood homes and farm buildings, where the urgent need of an educational centre was fully discussed, culminated in a meeting of interested ratepayers on November 3, 1856, and in the formation of the Union School Section No 10, Sydenham and St Vincent Chairman for the first meeting was Thomas Frizzell and the first secretary, Benjamin Knight. The school house was to be situated in the centre of the section on the Blind Line between the First and Second Concessions

A meeting was called by the newly elected trustees, James Gardner, Thomas Frizzell and Benjamin Knight, to raise the school house. Each man put in a day's work and was credited at the rate of five shillings a day to be deducted from the first quarter's assessment

The school house was erected in the spring of 1858 at an approximate cost of $83 45, on the southwest corner of lot No. 12, on

PUPILS OF U.S.S. NO. 10, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL) June 1886.

Front Row L. to R. First four unidentified. Tom Weeden, Allan Jack. Reg. Weyman, Millie McLennan, Jessie Riddell. Mary Riddell. May Cranston. Jessie Jack, May Plummerfeldt. Minnie Laycock. Eva Smith, Jenny Leonard. Olive Smith, Avis Smith.

Second Row L. to R. Armond Nixon, Emerson Nixon. Bill Waite, Tom Walker, Billy McRae, John Moffatt, Freeman Moulton, Welburn Laycock, Jim Doran, Syd Doran, Charlie Laycock. Edson Doran, Reg. Ireland. J. McCrae. Winnifred Nixon, Mandy Clark, Tiny McRae, Agnes Weeden.

Third Row L. to R. Wes Plummerfeldt, Charlie Taylor. Willie Moffatt. Edwin Jack, Tom Weeden. John West Frizzell. Emma Laycock. Leona Leonard, Emma Waite, Ellie Wilson. Lizzie Jack. Belle Leonard, Maggie Miller. Eliza Frizzell, Sarah Laycock.

Back Row L. to R. Bob Smith, Ed Frizzell. Reg. Ireland, Jim Moffatt. Neil Kennedy (teacher.)

Lobbies and a woodshed were erected at the front of the school after this picture was taken and still remain.

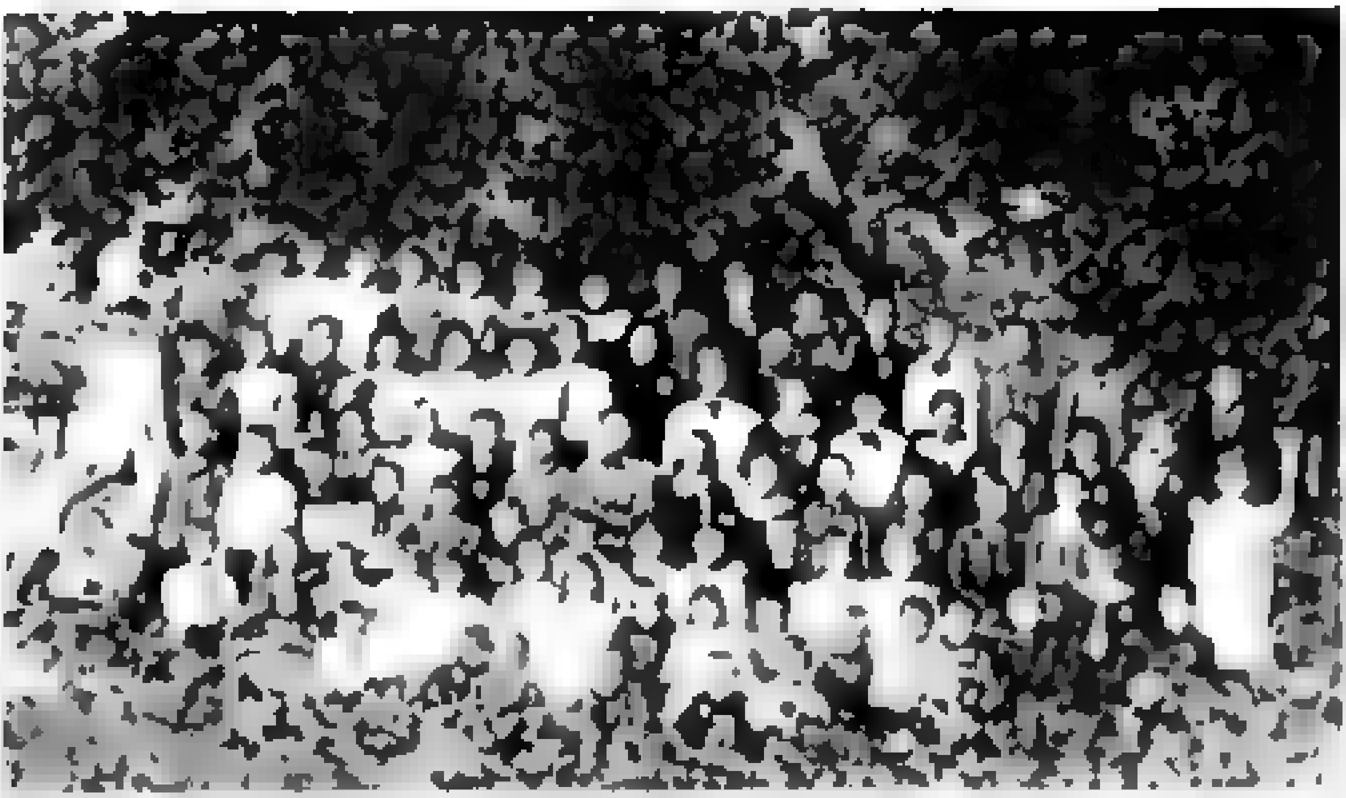
the First Concession. It was a small log structure, thought to have been twenty feet square. The log walls were erected by a "bee" of men and the contractor finished the job. He was William Mallory in partnership with James Dunn, who had erected a saw mill at the waterfall on Lot 14, Con. 2 of Sydenham Township. The lumber for the new school was sawn at this mill, which served the pioneers, the majority of whom were Irish, Scotch and a few English

A big box stove was in the centre of the school room, and to recite their lessons, the pupils stood in a line between the teacher's desk and the stove A single row of long desks with sloping tops extended along the walls and the pupils, seated on long wooden benches, faced the wall The teacher's desk was a smaller edition of the pupils desks There was no platform The main subjects taught were reading, writing and arithmetic and some attention was paid to history and geography About thirty pupils attended the school in the opening days Although wood could be purchased for 50c. a cord, the school room was not always comfortable Breezes blew, hot or cold as the season might be, through the chinked walls and loosely fitted windows. The big box stove kept the pupils backs warm and sometimes came well nigh to roasting them Frequent puffs of smoke from the fires of green wood were irritating on eyes, nose and throat

A well was dug in 1877 by John Challis Later the school was without water for a time In August, 1960, well driller Stanley Wright of Wiarton, after digging down 73 feet struck a flowing well The water gushed at the rate of 12 gallons per minute, which is extremely good

It is of interest to note that trees were of no money value and the wood supplied to the school was cut wherever it was convenient to get it, no matter whose property it was on The trees had to be cut and the land cleared anyway Before 1861 parents of the children supplied the wood

Only a small portion of the land was cleared and the roads were mere trails so the scholars had other responsibilities as well as their lessons There were many harmless animals in the bush as well as the occasional wolf and numerous bears When only small children were attending school the mother often left her work to accompany them through the bush to the little school house We are told of different occasions when the children terrified at the thought of being left so far from home, followed their mother



PUPILS OF U.S.S. NO. 10, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL) JUNE 1897

Front Row, L. to R.: Mattie McKinley, Jennie Doran, Maggie Miller, Alma Waddell, Jack Belshaw, Duncan Miller, Howard Weaver

Second Row, L. to R.: Eldon Riddell, Roy Leonard, Lillie McKinley, Annabel Waddell, Lizzie Long, Lizzie Frizzell, Beatrice Taylor, Edith McLeod, Katie Miller, Jean Duncan, Mabel Weaver, Jack Riddell, Willie Weaver, Vernie Snider, John Miller, Bob Doran

Third Row, L. to R.: Allan Snider, Herman Weaver, Tom Stinson, Herman Leonard, Alice Long, Eliza Miller, Hollis Weaver, Bessie Gardner, Mary Eliza Nixon, Clarence Wilson, Mary Belle Gardner, Florence Wilson, Ernie Ballard (white collar and blouse front)

Fourth Row, L. to R.: Euphie Riddell, Ethel Long, Grace Wilson, William John Frizzell, Moulton, Miss Margaret Hart, teacher, Maggie Riddell, Lettie Belshaw, Stanley Jack, Jim Miller, Angus Miller, Arthur Waddell, Elmer Gardner, Jennie McKinley

Fifth Row, L. to R.: William J. Miller, Dorinda Frizzell, May Snider, Myrtle Cameron, Ethel Weaver, Mary Stinson, Jessie Riddell, Jessie Jack, Beatrice Wilson, Katie Crannie, Lillie Gardner, Ethel Belshaw, Emerson Long, Norman Doran, Torrance Gardner

Back Row, L. to R.: Alice Taylor, Lena McLeod, Jessie Moffatt, Edna Wilson, Jennie Martin, Annie Crannie, Herb Jerry, Donald Jack, Annie Long, Willie Jack, Albert English, Jack Snider, Bob Stinson, Charlie Laycock (came to help put up the platform for programme — not going to school). (The two men at rear left are Mr. Dan Ballard, secretary, and Mr. George Waddell, trustee.)

This photograph of the pupils and teacher was taken in Laycock's bush across the road from U.S.S. No. 10 Sydenham and St. Vincent in June 1897. The occasion was a picnic to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The teacher and each pupil wears a badge to commemorate the occasion. Mr. Wm. J. Miller still has his.

On slate 1: U.S.S. No. 10 Sydenham & St. Vincent, Miss M. E. Hart, Woodford
On slate 2: V.R. Jubilee Year, June 1897

back, at a safe distance behind. The artful youngsters keeping well hidden would enjoy their school lunch and spend the day in sight of their home, returning about four thirty or five o'clock in the afternoon.

PUPILS OF U.S.S. No. 10, SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL) June 1913

Front Row, L. to R.: Doris Frizzell, Jessie Doran, Alice Frizzell, Grace Woods, Eva Laycock, Lyla Laycock, Ruby Doran, Mabel Moffitt, Jessie Moffitt

Second Row, L. to R.: Grace Duncan, Ada Shields, Frances Frizzell, Miss Clara Neelands teacher, Kathleen Frizzell, Wilma Long, Vera Waddell, Clara Long, Christina Moffitt

Third Row, L. to R.: Alex Kay, David Frizzell, Arthur Shields, Albert McKay, Elliott Shields, Bert Shields, John C. Moffitt, Roy Shields, Darwin Doran

Back Row, L. to R.: Myrtle Belshaw, Annie Shortt, Florence Miller, Stewart Shortt, Earl Crannie, George Miller

Money was paid to the treasurer by the various families who had children attending school. At times this was paid to the teacher and credited to his account. On occasion the teacher gave a note for money he owed and the trustees sometimes gave the teacher a note. Teachers at times were instructed to purchase goods and the trustees would settle the bill when presented. The following is a copy of one of the bills presented by the teacher to the school board in 1866 -April 27-parasol $1 95, 10 yards print $2 70, spool 06, 1 doz buttons 06, $4 77; 1 yard jane cloth 30, 1 pair gloves .55, 5 handkerchiefs $1.15, 1 pair hose 25, $2.25; 1 yard lining 15, 1 pair kid boots $2.25, 1 piece ribbon 85, $3 25; July 4-hairpins .04, 2 yards black edging 18, elastic .03, 1 yard figured net 55, 80 July 19-5½ yards ribbon 50, 1 yard cambric .15, hair net 28, 93, July 19- 1 pair prunells boots $1.87½, bill presented by teacher, credit $13 87½, April 27- paid by cahs $3 00, paid by trustees $10 87¼. (Undoubtedly a York shilling, which was worth 12½ cents was given to cancel the half cent.)

PUPILS OF U.S S. No. 10, SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL) June 1924

Front Row L to R - Gordon Jack, Gordon Weeden, Keith Weeden. Vincent Miller
Middle Row L to R Earl Laycock, Mamie Long. Edna Long, Violet Laycock, Ada Miller, Jim Gardner
Back Row L to R Joe Shields, Muriel Gardner, Miss Pearl McCutcheon teacher Ariel Ellis, Isabel Shields, Howard Laycock.

Because there were no churches in this part of the Queen's bush at the time services were held in the pioneers homes. At a special meeting held March 8, 1860, it was moved by William Nixon and seconded by James Gardner that this school house be used for Public Worship.

In 1868 a motion was made that the teacher's salary and the other expenses of the school section be raised on the ratable property of the section The first annual meeting was held on June 14, 1857 At this meeting it was moved by Theodore Seaman, seconded by Alexander Doran, that the expense of erecting school house be met by a rate on the municipal assessment of the section. The motion carried also the recommendation that a quarter dollar rate of fifteen pence off each quarter of three months be charged to the parents for each scholar who attended the school

On February 6, 1869, a special meeting of the ratepayers was held to consider the erecting of another school and choosing a school site as the log structure had become too small. The trustees were authorized to purchase a site on the northeast corner of the east half of Lot No 11, 2nd concession The financial statement of 1870 shows that $60 00 was paid to Albert Walker for the site The contractors for the new school, Messrs. Clarke and Davidson, received $591 50 and $131 00 was paid for bricks In 1871 new desks and seats were purchased The old ones had been moved from the old school to the new and used from the time the pupils and their teacher, Mr George Campbell, marched one September morning in 1870 from the log to the brick school, until the purchase of the new furnishings in 1871. The porches were built in 1889 by Robert Ballantyne of Bognor and the woodshed two years later, by John McLeod At this time a fine row of maple saplings was set out These grew uniformly and now form a beautiful border

Part of the section s cash receipts in the early days were made up by the proceeds of Tea meetings, which netted about $50 00 annually These meetings were very enjoyable and brought out great ability by the local talent taking part The majority of

PUPILS OF U S S. No. 10, SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT
(BLIND LINE SCHOOL, May 1955

Front Row L to R Wilfred Shute, Keith Laycock Albert McElrae, Shirley Murray, Dorinda Shields, Kathleen Carman, Donna Shute

Middle Row L to R Bev Shute, Gordon Harbottle Edgar Carman, Joyce Moffitt, Margaret McElrae, Eileen Jack

Back Row L to R Mrs. Richard Murdoch teacher Albert Murray Helen Murray Joan Watson, Margaret Harbottle

those in attendance walked to the entertainment carrying their baskets of lunch A fortunate few drove oxen and jumper Lunch which usually consisted of sandwiches, cakes and doughnuts in little paper bags was passed to the audience at the close of the program. This form of serving became unpopular because the bursting of the inflated bags made a very turbulent conclusion to the evening This was overcome later by pricking each bag before it was filled.

A flag pole was erected in 1907 and in 1930 the old stove was sold for 25c and a Bermuda heater purchased at a cost of $103 74 Hydro was installed and in 1961 a new oil heater was acquired A fifth class started in September, 1931 Entries in the Treasurer's book in 1932 show that $70.00 was paid to Miss Free for teaching a Fifth Class. In the same year a set of 20 volumes of the Book of Knowledge was purchased. The first piano was bought in 1951

At a special meeting held June 4, 1942, it was decided to close the school owing to so few pupils attending, and to reopen when conditions warranted The school reopened in September 1949 with an enrolment of 12 pupils Permanent closing took place in June 1965

Teachers' through the years have been Thomas Gillespie or Miss Ann Seaman, 1858, E Levens, Mary Harcus, P T Trout, M Saunders, Elizabeth Williams, W J Reynolds, George W Campbell, Ferguson Wright, John McKerroll, Joseph Milburn, 1878, W W Renolls, Thomas W Hart, George Fessant, J F McLaughlin, Neil Kennedy 1886, James Luton, James Moffatt, George A McKay, Robert Henry, 1892, Annie Young, Mary McMillan, Margaret E Hart, Florence Birch, Charles E Bothwell, Edmund Day, George E Rutledge, H C Robertson, Elizabeth Thomson, Mary Belle Gardiner, Clara E Neelands, Alberta Luton, Helena Allen, Helen McKay, M G Kerr, Miss E S Welsh Miss McLaughlin, Mary E Logan, 1917 1920, Wilma Adams, 1920-1921, Pearl R McCutcheon, 1921-1924, Ruby M Long, 1924-1928, Beulah Currie, Alma Free, Maurice Laycock 1933 1935, Jean Slight, 1935-1940, Jean Beatty, 1940-1942, Gwendolyn Taylor, 1949-1950, Edith Gowan, 1950-1951, Mrs R Gostick, 1951-1952, Mrs Richard Murdoch, 1952-1960, Mrs Alex Reid, 1960-1965

S S NO 11, SYDENHAM FIFTH LINE SCHOOL

There is no record of the first school, but it is known that it was built between the years 1860-1863 The settlers built this log school to educate their children The work was all done by hand, the trees chopped down, then hewed, everyone doing his own share Very often the children had to stay home and help work on the farm in summer, but attended during the winter months to the age of twenty years. At this age it was sometimes difficult to maintain discipline, so this was "Spare the rod and spoil the child" and a great number of the pupils knew the sting of the pointers or hickory gad One teacher sent an erring student out to cut the gad for his own chastisement. They sat on two rows of homemade benches. For writing in their books, they stood along a table in front of a blackboard which was a section of the plastered wall, painted black The grinding noise of the slates and pencils was very hard on the nerves.

S.S. NO 11, SYDENHAM - FIFTH LINE SCHOOL

In spite of the hardships of the early days, there were some very fine students who graduated from this school It was also the social centre for the neighbourhood Evening prayer meetings and singing classes were held Mr James Reoch taught singing with the aid of the "tuning fork" Both old and young attended. Later, Sunday School was held on Sunday afternoons. This school is still a community centre for the Hillview Women's Institute and other functions in the neighbourhood

As time went on more schools were built and the township was divided into sections, this being known as S.S. 11, Sydenham. The early school which was built on the McArthur farm (now owned by Leslie Robertson) became too small. A new stone school was erected on the same property, but more to the east on the four

FIFTH LINE S.S. No. 11, SYDENHAM 1909

Front Row, L. to R.: Allan Baikie, Winifred MacNabb, Fern MacNabb, Gordon Carmichael, Russell Morrison, Billie Cobb, Donald McLean, Bobby Gardner, Lindsay Baikie, Neil Carmichael, Billie Morrison.

Second Row, L. to R.: Kate Carmichael, Margaret Carmichael, Mary Legge, Annie McInnes, Mary Morrison, Margaret McQueen, Nellie McQueen, Susie Cobb, Margaret McInnes, Isabelle Tuck, Christina Gardner, Edna Morrison, Donelda Morrison.

Third Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Alex MacNabb holding son Lorne, Arthur Tuck, Alex McLean, Duncan Morrison, Robbie Tuck, Richard McLean, Bruce Armstrong, Jimmie Morrison, Peter MacNabb, Mac Gardner, Archie MacNabb, Donald McPherson, Dougald Carmichael.

Fourth Row, L. to R.: Harvey Baikie, Bob McLean, Janet McArthur, Violet McQueen, Jennie Armstrong, Aggie Brown, Kate McLean, Annie Gardner, Kate Armstrong, Aggie Tuck, Hannah McArthur, Annie McQueen.

Fifth Row, L. to R.: James Sutherland, Trustee, Hugh McInnis, Trustee, Sandy MacNabb, Russell Baikie, Johnnie MacNabb, Alex MacNabb, Henry Carmichael, Alex Gardner, Mac Morrison, Gilbert McInnis Sr., Trustee, Mr. Newton Munson, teacher.

FIFTH LINE SCHOOL

Back Row L to R - Trustees-Jim Morrison, Hugh McInnes
Fourth Row L to R Robt Tuck, Gordon Carmichael, Wm Armstrong, Dougal Carmichael, Peter MacNab. Mac Morrison. Robt Gardner, Archie Tuck, Jim Morrison
Third Row L to R Teacher Mr Stanley Thomson, Annie McQueen, Annie McInnes, Mary Annabelle Carmichael, Jennie Armstrong. Janet McArthur, Elgin MacNab, Duncan Morrison. Trustee Wm. MacNab holding daughter Islay
Second Row L to R Flora Morrison Christina Gardner, Isabelle Tuck, Christina Morrison, Ethel McInnes, Jean Tuck Sadie McQueen, Mary Morrison. Margaret McInnes, Margaret McQueen
Front Row L to R - Neil Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael. Mel Morrison. Archie McQueen Wm Morrison, Wilfred MacNab, Carl Morrison.

corners It was built in the year 1875 and was a well constructed building, the masons taking great pride in their work.

The school kept abreast of all the times The old blackboard gave way to the black slate board and the organ took the place of the tuning fork, later the piano. Modern desks and the water system with running taps of excellent spring water were installed Indoor toilets and hydro were installed in 1949. An electric radio, hot plate and equipment for the school lunches were purchased

The bell and belfry still remain on top of the school, the bell being the original one that has served the two schools. It is made of cast iron and each day it sends out its welcome peals throughout the community Two handmade benches remain and are in use, one carved by Dan McQueen fifty years ago and the other much older

FIFTH LINE SCHOOL 1938

Back Row L to R Ivan Carmichael, Hudson Boddy Gordon Boyes, Teacher Miss Amy Miller Florence McKibbon, Ruby Farley, Elizabeth Carmichael, Ruth Gardner
Third Row L to R Harvey Parkin Helen Morrison, Dorothy Tutton. Bernice Boddy, Ruby McAleer, Irene McKibbon, Louise Tuck
Second Row L to R Edgar Lourie Lloyd Carmichael, Harold Parkin, Garth Brown, Walter McAleer, Robert Tuck, Ron McKibbon, Earl McAleer
Front Row L to R - Murray Boyes, Ken Boddy

In 1900, there were 80 pupils attending the Fifth Line School. The average family had 9 to 10 children at that time But gradually the attendance dwindled until in 1946 it was down to 20 pupils. The families were much smaller, the farms larger and consequently the pupils graduated at a much earlier age The teacher's salary ranged from $300 00 to $600 00 per year

The earlier school board consisted of two trustees (later three) and a secretary In 1942 the South Area school board, consisting of a secretary and five trustees was organized In January, 1965, this Area Board was singled out to just one for the whole township Teachers have been Malcolm McQueen (1863), Templeton Clark Robinson, John McDonald, Miss Brown, Miss Hall, Mr Woods, Peter McLean, Miss Annie McArthur (2 years in log school 1 year (1875) in new school), Maggie Robertson (7 years), Wm McKay, Mary Jane Reilly, Mary Ireton, Archie McNeil, Jessie McKay, Miss Joe Ann McKay, Mr Phenix, Miss Calvert, James Shute, John Telford, John MacIntosh, Bessie McInnis, Alice Garvie, Belle McKerroll, Wayman Irwine, Newton Minnion,

S.S. No. 11, SYDENHAM (FIFTH LINE SCHOOL) 1967

Front Row L to R Bobby Emmerson, Mitchell Pratt, Jane Van Eck, Elizabeth Tuck, Renee Van Eck, Larry Hines, Stephen Lourie

Second Row L to R Gilbert Van Eck, Debbie Ann Pratt, Elaine Carmichael Jerry Lourie, Edward Tuck, Barry McKibbon, Ricky Lourie, Ricky Morrison

Third Row L to R Helen Tompkins, Bill Morrison, Brenda McMillan, Alec Robertson, Kathy Brown Carolyn Lourie, Teacher Mrs Richard Murdoch. Billy Campbell (in front of teacher) Absent John Van Eck

Howard R. Hopkins, N. Ed. MacDonald, Stanley G. Thomson, Thressa Taulty, Leona Chisholm, Gregory McGregor (1914) from McGregor, Ontario, Nellie Anning, Susan E. Walker, Doris Spragge, Violet McQueen, Kathleen Frizzell, Olive Logan, Robert Boal, Olive Logan (taught another term), Frances R. Frizzell, Villa McNally, Lila Laycock, Islay Morgan, Helen Phipps, Amy Miller, Ruth Kerr, Mrs. Wm. (Gertrude) Farley, Grant Weaver, D. Morrison Thomson, Mrs. Andrew (Mary J.) Beattie, Marilyn Musehl, Dorothy Smith, Mrs. Richard (Elizabeth) Murdock, 1960-1967

U.S.S. NO. 11, HOLLAND AND SYDENHAM - MASSIE SCHOOL

Most of the facts of the eariler history of this school were obtained from the memoirs of three members of the Carrie family,

U.S.S. No. 11 HOLLAND & SYDENHAM MASSIE SCHOOL

U.S.S. No. 11 HOLLAND & SYDENHAM (MASSIE) 1919

Back Row L. to R. Gerald Holder, Lloyd Allen, Norman McKessock, Harold Irvine, Arthur Holder, Lorne Goldsmith, Lucas Perdue, Percy Hamill, Bill Page.
Third Row L. to R. Evelyn Shute, Laura Shouldice, Vera Atkinson, Marian Martin, Annie McLean, Valetta Charleton, Isabelle McPherson, Miss Irene Evans (T.)
Second Row L. to R. Lorne Ceaser, Jean Cook, Mabel Sutherland, Hazel Shute, Christine Sutherland, Mary Taylor, Evelyn Shouldice, Evelyn Taylor, Evelyn Hamill, Clarence McPherson.
Front Row L. to R. Alvin Hamill, Carman Hamill, Bill McLean, Joe Charleton, Hugh McNabb, Norman McNabb, Milton Shouldice, Wilfred Philips.

who were pioneer residents of the community, namely Miss Violet Carrie, Mr. James Carrie and Jessie Carrie (Mrs. John McQuaker.)

The community of Massie came into being in the 1840's and by 1858 or '59 when it had taken its name from the miller, Alexander Massie, almost all farms in the vicinity had been settled. Most of the pioneers, having come from the Old Country, brought with them two institutions which were very dear to them - the school and the church. Seeking to provide a means of education for the children a Mr. Wallace volunteered to teach school in his home which was situated on the north side of what is now Mr Arnold Caesar's farm. School was held in the forenoon and work was done in the harvest fields in the afternoon.

School Section No. 11 was formed in the early fifties and a new log school was built. Quoting from an article written by Mrs. McQuaker we learn "Some of us remember the old school at Massie very well. It stood on the same site as the present new brick church. In the old log school the seats were just planks with no backs, worn smooth by the perpetual motion of the children. When writing time came the class or classes moved to a desk (so called) attached to the wall around three sides of the room

U.S.S. No. 11, HOLLAND & SYDENHAM (MASSIE) 1938

Front Row L. to R Arnold Crannie, Mervyn Rice, Douglas Ceaser
Second Row L. to R Harold McKibbon Brian Rice Gilbert Rice, Ivan McKibbon, Ross McLeod. Ken Sutherland, Bob Perdue
Third Row L. to R Keith Matheson, Nadine Rice, Agnes Sutherland, Dawn Howey, Bawn Irvine, Betty Irvine, Yvonne Rice
Back Row L. to R Ralph Sutherland Jim Taylor, Clifford McKibbon, Miss Catherine McLelland (T.), Jean Phillips, Jean Howey Lois Rice, Audrey Farley

U.S.S. No. 11, HOLLAND & SYDENHAM (MASSIE) 1955

Front Row L. to R. Donald Kingston, John McKessock, Howard Norton, John Nuttall, Bonnie McCallum.

2nd Row L. to R. Hilda Ceaser, Charlie Muzzel, Margaret Sutherland, Bob Webster, Jim Norton, Joan Shultz, Ruth McKessock, Karen McCallum.

3rd Row L. to R. Leonard Vlielander, Jim Hamil, Karen McKessock, Judy Purvis, Hazel Webster, Susan Nuttall, Patricia Kingston, Jim Lang.

4th Row L. to R. Mr. Doug Smith (T.), Bob McDougal, Paul McKessock, Leone McPherson, Frances Webster, Doreen Hamil, Bert McDougal, Pat Neelands, Betty Lou Sutherland, Phylis McDougal.

Back Row L. to R. Alvin Ceaser, Bill Norton, Cornelious Vlielander, Hugh Neelands, Shirley Kirk, Lorraine Kirk, Shirley Webster.

On the fourth side was a platform and the teacher's desk. In those days the attendance at Massie school was large - far too much for one teacher. It was surprising how they all got into that old log school. I have in mind 81 of us being there one day. There wasn't much spare room."

The first teacher in the log school was George Henderson, who was a much loved teacher and a musician of note. During the life of the log school part of Sydenham came into the section creating Union S.S. No. 11, Holland and Sydenham.

In 1871, the stone building was erected on a piece of land purchased from Andrew Neelands School began in the new building in January 1872 with an enrolment of 120 pupils. The first teacher was Mr James Cummings, who received a salary of $400.00 per annum, which the ratepayers thought was exorbitant. He had as his assistant Miss Eliza Brown Early records show that James Cummings carried on as leader of the Band of Hope, following Mr Wm. Howey, who had organized it. Since this time our records list forty-seven teachers and it may be the list is not complete

S.S. No. 11, HOLLAND & SYDENHAM (MASSIE) 1963-64

Front Row L to R Paul McKibbon, Carl McDougal, Steve Kirk, Ted Hamill Bev Crannie, Pauline Lang, Sharon Ramage, Nancy McKibbon
2nd Row L to R Bob Kirk, Greg Nuttail, Willard Sutherland. Edward Neelands Bruce Hamill. Glen Martin, Brian Kirk Mary Tribble, Lynne McKibbon
Back Row L to R Linda Nuttall. Edna Ramage, Jane McKessock, Mary Norton, Ken Tribble, Helen McDougal, Margaret Crannie, Charlotte Lang, Harry McArthy, (teacher)

Early teachers included Mr Wallace, George Henderson, first teacher in log school, James Cummings, first teacher in stone school, with Miss Eliza Brown as assistant; Alexander Mitchell, Jos Milburn, Wm. H. Reid, Neil McEachern (about 1886 or 1887); Richard Howey (later a doctor), Harry Thompson, Alexander Wright, Miss Lydia Swinton (about 1897, Miss Swinton taught for seven years), Mr Gilchrist, Jack MacDonald, Thos. Firth, Mr Hogarth, Mrs Stevens, Robert Carbert, Nell Pearson, Mr Breen. Since September 1, 1909, the following is a complete list Miss Margaret Taylor, W H Campbell, Miss Mary A. Rice, Miss Helen M Smith, Miss Elizabeth Henry, Wm Gordon, C C Sparling, Misses Lorella McCauley, Irene Evans, Victoria McNabb, Mary Robertson, Vera Jones, Victoria Hindle, Mamie McPherson, Alma Woodford, Mina Danard, Olive Quinton, Jean Hewitson, Catherine McClelland, Isabel McMullen, Grant Weaver, Mrs. Wm. Farley, Mrs. Alex Mustard, Miss Isabel Cramp, Jack Milne, Nelson Carnegie, Douglas Smith, Mrs. Gibson Mustard, Jos Kuglin, Miss Catherine Elliott, Mrs Walter Reid, Harry McCarthy, who closed the school on June 29, 1965

About 1950 the Massie School Section joined the Holland Township School Area. This abolished the local school boards Five members from the township as a whole comprise the board The first and only woman to date to sit on this board was Mrs Carman Hamill, of Massie, who was a member during 1964

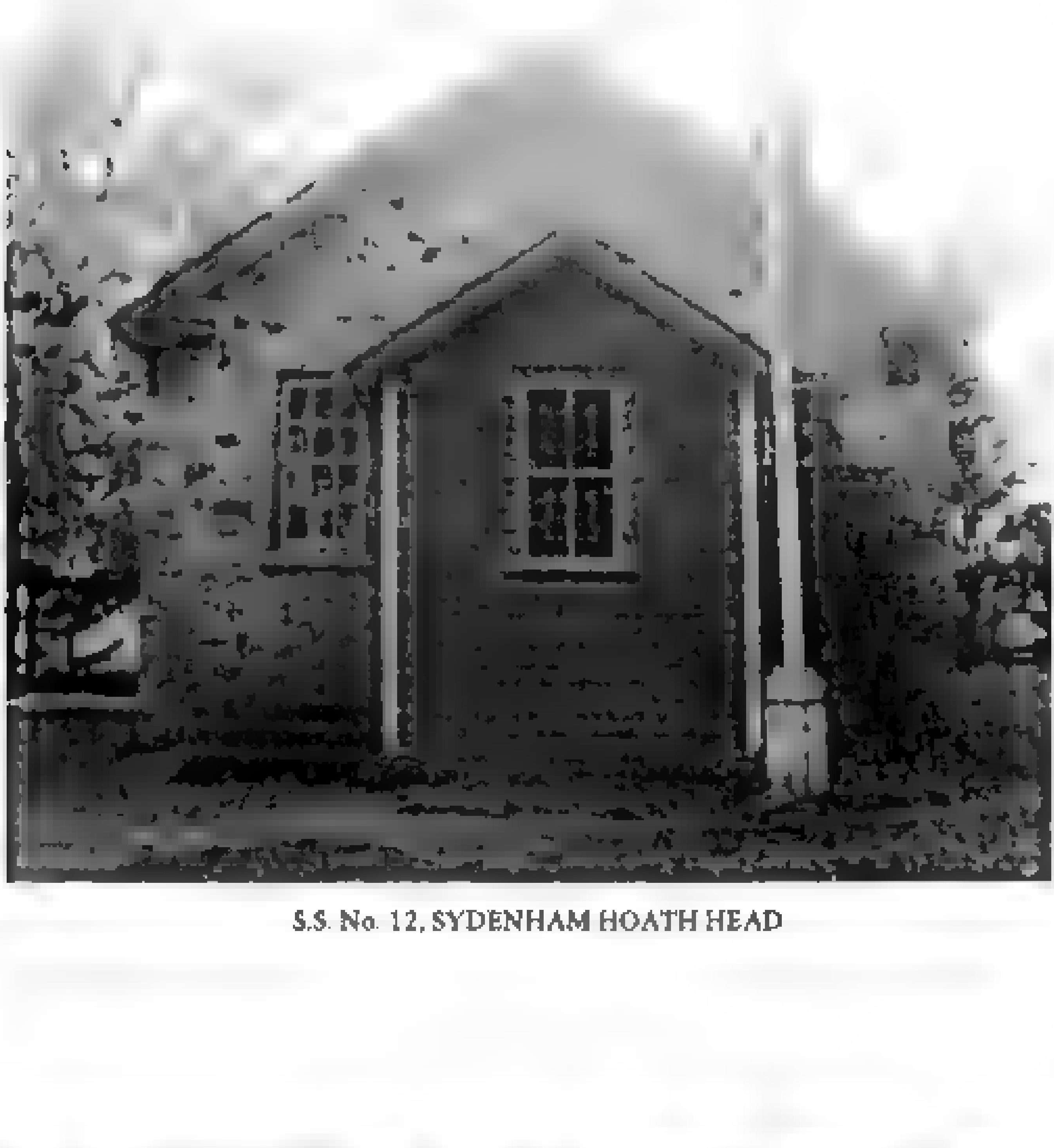
In 1965 a new Central School was built to serve the entire township So the year 1964-65 proved to be the final year for classes in the stone structure which had seen boys and girls of three and four generations come and go. On June 28, 1965, the pupils of Massie School, under the direction of the teacher, Mr Harry McCarthy, presented a program for the public marking the closing of this school and the end of an era.

It was felt there was need for a community centre and a board had been set up to make plans for a hall The stone school had been "builded well" in 1871 and the building stood idle Hopes were held in the neighborhood that it might still serve some useful purpose And so it was that when all the schools in the township were being sold by auction, the Community Centre Board purchased the school which their forefathers had built for them, 94 years previously Upon completion of the purchase the deed was vested in the township

During the spring of 1966, men and women of the community have cooperated excellently and a beginning has been made on remodelling the structure It is the earnest hope of the present residents of the community that this former schoolhouse will be a fitting tribute to the pioneers of Massie as it now assumes its new role as the Massie Community Centre

S.S. NO. 12 SYDENHAM - HOATH HEAD

The first settlers started taking up land in this community about 1840 The country was covered with forests and narrow



S.S. No. 12, SYDENHAM HOATH HEAD

HOATH HEAD SCHOOL

Pupils of S. S. 12 Sydenham about the year 1891. Some ex-pupils may be in this group.

First Row, L. to R.: Kate Wilson, Kate McKerroll, Anne MacDonald, Teresa Boddy, Maud Yates, Elizabeth Whittaker, Bernard McGuire, Ella McGuire, Tom Yates, George McLennan, George Frizzell, Steve Wilkinson, Ernie McGuire, Edgar Goldsmith.

Second Row, L. to R.: Amos Locke, Joe Wilson, Bill Wilkinson, Hugh MacDonald, Bob Thomas, Howard Shotwell, Elizabeth Alexander, Mary Michael, Elizabeth Fleming, Donald McKerrol, Teacher, Allan Wilkinson, Joe Frizzell, Clayton Boddy, Mac McKerroll, Bill Campbell, Ralph Goldsmith.

Third Row, L. to R.: Fred Locke, Frank Thomas, Frank Shotwell, John MacDonald, Bill Kelly, Rennie Goldsmith, Dave Kelly, John Fleming, Dave Frizzell, Bob Alexander, Moses Finn.

Fourth Row, L. to R.: Belle McKerroll, Mabel Wilkinson, Hattie Levens, Edith Michael, Sarah Campbell, Elizabeth Thomas, Ellen Frizzell, Kate McLennan, Jessie McLennan.

Fifth Row, L. to R.: Mary Elder, Maggie Wilkinson, Alice Michael, Martha Robertson, Annie Brown, Jennie Robertson, Rachael Fleming, Kate Wilkinson, Mary Rankin, Mamie Fleming, Lena King.

Sixth Row, L. to R.: Jack Michael, Wes Clendenning, Simon Hoath, Tom Levens, Findlay McLennan, Findlay Dunlop, John McGregor, Ed Michael, Adam McLennan, Norton Douglas.

The Misses Minnie and Alice McKerroll, visitors, can be seen in the door opening.

trails were the only roads. About 1850 there were enough children to begin a school. Mr. Robert Malcom supervised the building of a small log school close to the road on the south west corner of lot 9, concession 8, the present school grounds. It had a cedar ceil ing and rough board floor The seats were hand made benches. Mr. Shute, Mr Moore and Miss Kate McKenzie taught in this school.

In 1875 a fine stone school was built and the little log building was torn down Mr. Donald Munroe held the honour of being the first teacher in the new school and stayed for two or three years. Miss Mary Locke succeeded him. She was then only seventeen and had previously taught at Proton

In the early years of the stone school there were no hired caretakers. The chores of cleaning the pipes and stove, and scrubbing the floors twice a year were let by tender Sweeping the floors, dusting and lighting the fires were sometimes done by the teacher and sometimes by the older pupils and supervised by the teacher In those years the teacher's salary was as low as $229. per annum It was paid half yearly, at Christmastime and midsummer

During the summer months the attendance was small but during the winter, young men often attended school to learn the three R's, reading writing and arithmetic These scholars were frequently the cause of mischievous pranks and disturbances about the school

When the schoolhouse was built a platform six feet by eight feet was put up at the front of the room on which was placed the teacher's table and chair Two ante-rooms were on either side of the entrance and were used to hang coats, and leave the lunches on shelves. The walls were plastered and whitewashed and the first seats were benches In 1897 $450 was borrowed to repair the floor, steps, windows and roof A well was dug by Mr Smith in 1878, and Mr John Clendenning put the platform on the top. It was condemned in 1907 and since then the pupils carry the daily supply of water from the lot on the north side of the grounds. It cost the board $3 a year for the water In 1909 the board fence was replaced by a woven wire fence Maples were planted along the north, west and south fences and in 1939 and 1940 evergreens were planted along the east fence In 1905 a composition blackboard was put up and in 1915 a slate board replaced it, and single seats replaced the double desks and seats. About 1935 hot school lunches were started and continued for many years. They lasted from November to March. The board granted $10 for this and the Women's Institute helped with supplies also. In 1930 a new teacher's desk and chair were purchased. Indoor toilets were installed in 1935 and a piano was bought in 1938

S.S. No. 12 SYDENHAM-HOATH HEAD
ABOUT 1942

Front Row L. to R. - Ruth King, Jack Barclay, Isabelle Tottenham, Gordon King, Billy McKee, Ken Cook

Back Row L. to R. - Mary Jean MacDonald, Marie Beattie, Margaret Tottenham, Helen Beattie, Alvin Stranks, Don Barclay

In 1942 two trustee boards were formed, one for North Sydenham and one for South Sydenham. Mr. L.L. Sinclair the Inspector was to attend the monthly meetings.

In 1945 Dr. Mac Phillips, School Medical Health Officer, gave the pupils and pre-school children the serum for whooping cough and diphtheria. This was carried out regularly after this. Dr. D. McKee was the next School Medical Health Officer. Now a school nurse from the Grey County Health Unit visits the school regularly

In 1947 the school was wired for electricity and connected January 15, 1948. A radio was bought with money saved from school concerts. In 1948 Mr. Lang of Desboro was engaged to show educational films monthly. In 1949 a record player was bought. In 1952 a new chimney was built and a new foundation was put under the porch, and new concrete steps replaced the old board ones. A new wire fence was erected.

Since September 1951 Rev. L. Paisley, minister of Chatsworth, Knox Sydenham and Massie churches, taught religious education until he was transferred to Thornbury Charges.

S.S. No. 12, SYDENHAM HOATH HEAD ABOUT 1951

First Row L to R: [illegible] Ferguson, Eva Graham, [illegible] McNa[illegible], Lois King, Beverly Anderson

Second Row L to R: Marion King, Norah [illegible], Bernice Graham, Paul McNa[illegible], Erwin King, Mrs. J. Hamilton

Third Row L to R: Billy Tottenham, Gordon Graham, Jimmie Beattie

PUPILS OF S.S. 12 SYDENHAM 1960-61

Front Row L to R Donald Locke Sharon Miner, Linda Miner, Isabelle Anderson, Harold McKee, Ian MacDonald, Stephen Oldham, Brian Miner
Second Row L to R Marion Anderson. Nancy Locke Brenda Greig, Gladys Wardell Linda Greig, Larry Parkin.
Back Row L to R Dennis Tottenham. Mrs. Andrew Beattie, teacher Doreen Wardell, Douglas Tottenham

Teachers in the Stone School have been - Mr Donald Munroe, Mrs. Logan, Miss Hopkins, Miss Margaret Locke, Miss Martin, Miss Jessie McKay, Mr Donald McKerroll, Mr L Gilchrist, Miss Mabel Wilkinson, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, Miss Belle McKerroll, Miss Mamie McQueen, Miss Cecil Morrison, Miss Bessie Campbell, Miss Laura McFarlane, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Velma Wiggins, Miss Bessie Sinclair, Miss Ruth Taylor, Miss Gertrude Gardiner, Miss Hazel McMullen, Miss Ruth Shier, Mrs Margaret McFarlane, Mrs Anna Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Bumstead, Mrs. Mary Beattie and Mrs. Verna Parsons

S.S. NO. 13 SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL

In the year 1858, Robert Grierson started the first school in the home of Robert Lemon. This was only a small log cabin but it served the purpose. The first school is still standing, a small cottage, known for many years as Buzzville, now occupied by Mrs. James Nicoll.

Few records have been kept of the early days of the Leith school, but much information as recalled by former pupils, is found in the book "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" by A.H. Ross, published in 1924. A glance at the list of first pupils will clearly indicate the pioneers of Leith were of Scottish blood. John Henry, Janet Henry, Mary Duffy, Maggie Easton, Robert Glen, Jessie Glen, Mary Cameron, Frank Cameron, Jenny Cameron, Frances Cameron, James Burr, James Duffy, Peter Marshall, Nancy Marshall, Nettie Marshall, James Ried, Jessie Reid, Betsy Reid, Malcolm Rutherford, Betsy Turnbull, Janet Easton, and Robina Easton.

FIRST LEITH SCHOOL

2nd LEITH SCHOOL

The same year the first class was established, a school house was erected, a frame structure with a cottage roof, situated on Lot 6, South Buchanan Street. This was the first real school house in Leith and is no longer standing Robert Grierson continued as teacher at a salary of $200 00 per annum. His scholars in the Leith school earned a reputation for themselves in the community for their brawn, unruliness and general bad behaviour, but in spite of this early impression they created, they lived to become excellent citizens wherever they went and in whatever walk of life they chose.

This first school was more than a school Before 1865, when there was no church in Leith, the services and prayer meetings were held within its walls, while it also served as the centre for social activities when services were held there.

After Mr. Grierson retired, an Englishman, Hugh Jones from Durham taught for a year or two He introduced the game of cricket and it continued to be a favourite sport long after his departure

Mr. Jones was followed in the next ten years by no less than eight teachers whose names are as follows Alexander Cochrane, Henry Moore, William Moore, Miss Bessie Brown 1869, Robert Henry 1870-73, Henry Adair 1874, John McKerroll 1875, and William McKenzie 1876

To accommodate the growing number of pupils, a new school was built in 1875 by James McNeil There were many disputes as to whether it would be frame or brick construction Those who favoured frame won the decision. Although the building bore the year 1875 over the entrance, it was actually not ready for occupancy until February 1876, when the schoolmaster William McKenzie moved the pupils and books to their new headquarters. He continued to teach there for two years In the same period he often held concerts in Leith. With the money raised in one single entertainment he was able to purchase one of the finest toned bells in Ontario.

3rd LEITH SCHOOL

On the old school bell, which had been a favourite from the beginning with the pupils, hangs many a tale. On countless dark nights about the midnight hour, the village boys of several succeeding generations met at the school and sent the bell's clear voice ringing in the still night. This escapade never failed to raise the ire of their elders, many of whom were wont to rise from their beds at the first peal and come in search of the guilty parties But the lads always managed to make a get-away

Mr William N. Robertson succeeded Mr. McKenzie in 1878 Those who taught in the next quarter were the following masters Robert Henry 1879-82, Daniel Day 1883 87, Arthur Cameron 1888-89, Martha Ireton 1890-91, Abigail Breadner 1892-93, Thomas Clark 1894 95, William Clark 1896-97, Deborah Ford 1898-99, Mary Brown 1900-02, Margaret Ross 1903, Margaret Clark 1903-04, and Jessie Rae 1905 (part)

From the time of the founding of the school up until 1905, the school year commenced on the first of January, but in 1905 the time was changed and the term began as it does to-day, at the beginning of September.

In 1942 the North Sydenham Township School Area was formed and included the Leith school. Then in June 1943 the Area Board decided to close the school and transfer the four pu-

PRESENT LEITH SCHOOL

Leith School—1909—T T Mitchell (trustee), Harkness Ross, Allan Dixon James Sibbald, Bill Vietch. T J Rutherford, James Mitchell, Bert Davis, Ernie McGregor teacher

Next to Back L to R Charles Julian, (trustee) Philomena Moore, Edna McNeil, Margaret Rutherford Nellie Sibbald, Frankie Veitch Anna Moore, Kate Rutherford, Doug McKay

3rd Row L to R Ida McKay, Isabel Moore. Bessie Moore, Irene Couture. Birdie Jones, Grace Jones, Bertha Couture, Clara Couture, Jessie Rutherford

Front Row L to R Jesse Jones, Billie McKeen, George McKeen, Wilson Buzza, George Scott, Ross McKay, Billy Ross, Morrison Scott, Ross Buzza.

pils in attendance to the Annan school These were Dorothy Mitchell, Gordon Scott, Herb and Alvin Pegelo.

From 1905 until the closing of the school in June 1943, there were a total of 17 teachers. The longest record of services is held by Mrs. Ross Buzza of Leith, formerly Isabella Sutherland, who taught for 10 years 1929-39 in the village school. The following list gives all the teachers from 1905 up until the closing in 1943 Russell Cameron 1905, Ida Mouck 1906, Ernest McGregor 1907-10, Hannah Day 1910-12, Mary Bowie 1913-16, Agnes Sibbald 1916, Kate Rutherford 1916-18, Margaret De

Guerre 1918, Miss Mulhall 1919, Mary Clark 1919, Isabel Munro 1920, Mary Lamont 1921, Jean Frazer 1921-24, Evelyn Sutton 1924-28, Miss Bailey 1928, Isabella Sutherland 1929-39, and Margaret Aitken 1939-43

Two teachers in the list, Miss Hannah Day and Miss Kate Rutherford have rendered noteworthy Christian service on the foreign mission field. Miss Day, wife of Rev. A A. Scott served the Baptist Church in India for many years. Miss Rutherford served the United Church in Angola and at this time is still serving in this field.

S. S No. 13, SYDENHAM LEITH SCHOOL 1929

Left to Right Roger Mitchell, Ann Rutherford, Yan (John) Hofman, Eric Showell, Melville Scott, Jaff Rutherford, Bill Lemon, Ikie Scott, Gelt Hofman, Bob Rutherford

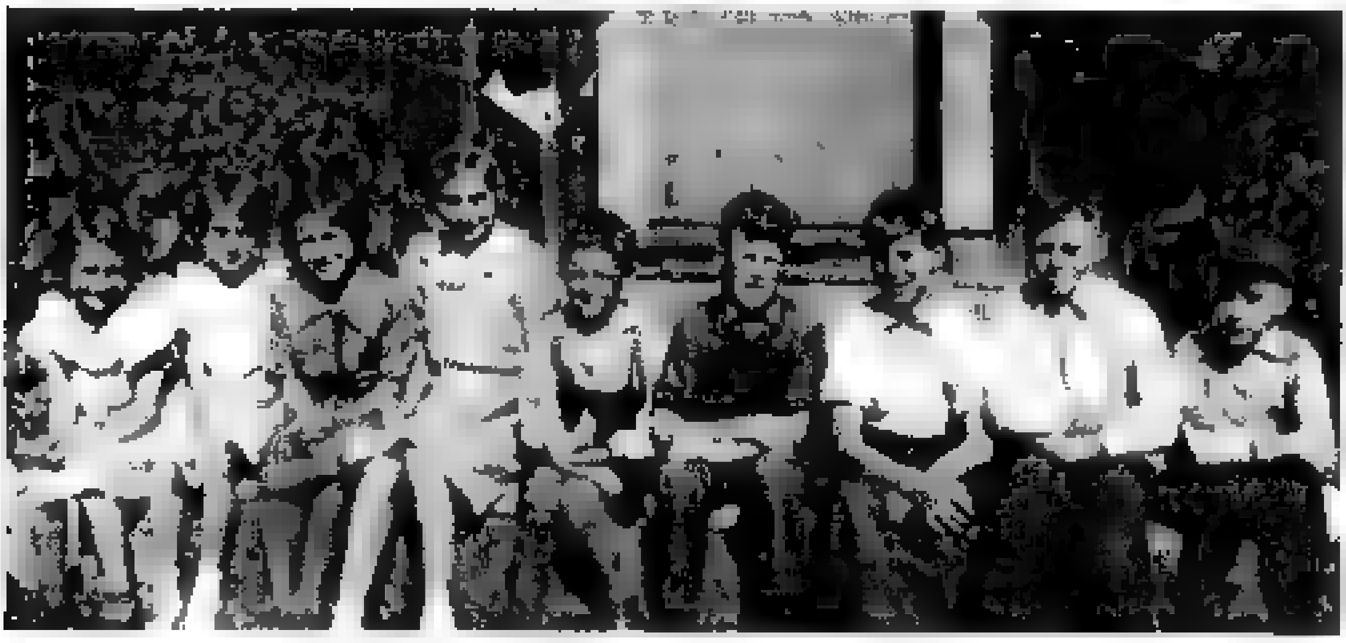
Among those who received their first education at the Leith school are a number who later became widely known. The late Tom Thomson, famous painter of the northern landscape, who was drowned in Canoe Lake in 1917, came to Leith as a babe with his parents in 1877, and received all his public school education in the village. His brother the late George Thomson of Owen Sound was also a well known landscape painter who attended the Leith school

In the 1870's there were about 85 pupils in attendance and it is recorded that from 75-80 children made up the classes in the next decade. Decreases were noted in the population until in 1943 there were only 6 pupils attending Of this number, two passed the entrance to high school, leaving only four to continue.

In 1947 after a petition was presented to the area board, the school was re-opened with the following eleven pupils in attendance and Miss Gwen Taylor as teacher. The pupils were Mary Janet Ceasar, Ellen Holmes, Sam Buzza, Lloyd and Gordon Scott, Jerry Mills, Helen, Dorothy and Bob Armstrong, Dorothy Mitchell and Mary Little. By June a total of 14 pupils were enrolled and 7 more scheduled to begin in September

During the school term, Mr. George Newell of Owen Sound became music supervisor and under his capable instruction the pupils of Leith school have taken part in Grey County Musical Festivals and have won several awards.

Another of the services of the area board was to provide free dental care to all pre-school and school-aged pupils. The service began in June 1945 and was provided by the dentist of the parents own choice.



S. S. No. 13, SYDENHAM, LEITH SCHOOL 1939

Left to Right Dorothy Armstrong, Helen Armstrong, Ella Mae Dinsmore, Ann Hofman, Eddie Quigley, Harvey Quigley, Tom Dinsmore, Russell Mitchell, Kirk McKeen

In June 1948 a Mission Band was formed under the sponsorship of the United Church Women's Association, and Mrs. Ross Buzza and Mrs. Harold Ceasar were the first leaders This Mission Band was named the Kate Rutherford Mission Band in honour of a former pupil and teacher, who is now a missionary in Angola

On Saturday, July 1, 1950 the 75th Anniversary of the school was celebrated with over 300 former pupils, teachers and visitors in attendance at a picnic and sports program Those in attendance were from neighbouring points and as far distant as Vancouver, B C.

In the early morning hours of October 20, 1954, the little red school house was completely destroyed by fire and due to the fact that all records were lost, this history up until 1943 has been compiled from the book "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" by Allan H Ross

A place to carry on with the classes had to be found quickly, and the school board was fortunate in being able to rent a vacant Baptist Church where classes were resumed on October 28th with Miss Laura Murray as teacher

Desks and blackboards were loaned from the Owen Sound Board of Education and the North Sydenham Township Area School Board purchased new text books and scribblers from Jack Hood School Supplies of Stratford Mr Hood presented the school with $100 00 worth of library books as all of their books had been destroyed

At a meeting on September 13, 1955, the board decided to call for tenders for the building of a new one-room school, to be so built that another room could be added, if it was felt advisable at a later date

At a meeting held on November 7, 1955, the tender of Jim Foulds Construction was accepted The architects were Craig and Madill of Toronto

The new school was completed and ready for occupancy by April 1st, 1956, and consisted of one class-room, two washrooms, a

LEITH SCHOOL—1962-63

Back Row L. to R. Mrs. Irvin Van Wyck (teacher) Alfred Nelson, Lloyd Russell, Susan Hewitt, Terry Russell, Eileen Hofman, Kathy McMeekin, Dick Stegehuis, Larry Knott, Jo-Ann Holmes, Mrs. Jas Sibbald (Jr. Room Teacher)

Second Row L. to R. Marcia Stegehuis, Janice Holmes, Paul McMeekin, Debbie Nelson, Louise Rutherford, Rudy Hibma, Darlene Nelson, Linda Hutchinson, Wayne Juniper, Diane Hofman, Marilyn Bouma

Third Row L. to R. Alan Wade, Doug Hofman, Harry Hutchinson, Frances Bouma, Kathleen Hofman, Beth Hofman, Jerry Bouma, Gordon Hibma, Jim McMeekin, Carol Hutchinson

Front Row L. to R. Eddie Hibma, Randy Wade, Dick Hibma, Gail Wade, Patsy Holmes, Bradley Juniper, Brian Juniper, Bruce gregory, Kenneth Mitchell, David Rutherford, Roy Morrison.

furnace room and a vestibule. The building is heated by an oil furnace and has tile floors throughout.

On March 22, 1960 the board passed a motion to build a second room. The number of pupils on the roll at that time was 37 with a large number of pre-school children in the district.

At a meeting on May 10, 1960 the board chose Paul Sears as the architect, and tenders for the second room were opened September 7, 1960 with the tender of Russell Robertson being accepted.

In September of 1960 the Leith school was divided into senior and junior rooms and while the building was being proceeded with, classes for Grades 1, 2 and 3 were again held in the

Baptist Church with Mrs James Sibbald engaged as teacher for the Juniors.

Work on the new room proceeded quickly considering the fact that most of the work was done during the winter and on February 6, 1961 the Junior grades moved into the new room.

It is a school of which North Sydenham can feel justly proud and to the present time the teachers and pupils have found it to be a pleasant and convenient place in which to work and study

This is the list of the teachers from the re-opening of the old school in 1947 until the present time· Gwen Taylor 1947-49 Eunice Wilson 1949-51, Grace Carr 1951-53, Laura Murray 1953-56, who became Mrs. Hudson during her term, Mildred Bye 1956-59, who became Mrs. I. Vanwyck during her term, Mrs. Wayne Cole 1959-60, Mrs. W Cole and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1960-61, and Mrs. I Vanwyck and Mrs. Jas Sibbald 1961-65, Mrs Frank Lipsett and Mrs. Jas. Sibbald 1965-67

S.S. NO 14, SYDENHAM - GARRYOWEN SCHOOL

Let us turn our eyes back in imagination to a scene of more than one hundred years ago. As we look over the land that now constitutes School Section 14, we see hundreds of acres of forest. Here and there, however, is a little cleared space with a small log house, simply built, in its centre What work is represented by that cleared space and how much is still to be done? Everyone works hard, but when work is over one might see in this pioneer home a large group of children for families were large Perhaps in the evening, the mother reads to them from one of the few carefully treasured books. Usually, however, there is but little time as there is mending, spinning and other tasks, so the children hear very little, and usually cannot read or write

Gradually men began to think "Are our children going to grow up without the knowledge of reading or writing? We learned these things in the Old Country, should not our children have the same opportunity in this new country?"

GARRYOWEN SCHOOL - 1860-1966

Men [illegible] discussed this question and finally Mr. John Evans, who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. John [illegible], went around the neighbourhood with a petition for the farmers to sign. The petition was forwarded to the proper authorities and news finally reached the community that they would have a new school The government also realized that a new country, to be a prosperous one, must have good and intelligent citizens, and so children must have an education

Land was procured from Mr. Mac McMartin on a 99 year lease and purchased on the termination of the lease from Mr Lester Bye. The first school was built in 1860, just back of where the present school is located It was a log school heated by a box stove Most of the desks faced the walls with long benches for seats. Down the centre were two rows of desks All the children used slates. There were only 5 grades or forms, and the subjects taught varied somewhat from to-day Besides the Presbyterian

PUPILS OF GARRYOWEN SCHOOL — 1902

Front Row L to R Alicia Traynor, Evelyn McCutcheon, Carrie MacDonald Flora MacDonald, Sadie Owens, Ruth Reilly, Laura Murphy Mamie Grunsell, Myrtle Bye, Jennie Owens

Second Row L to R Alfred Bye Harry Murphy, Jim Stevens, Chester Grunsell, Fred White, Stanley Bye, Jim Murray, Duncan Spence

Third Row L to R Lorne MacDonald. Arthur McCutcheon, Jack MacDonald David Traynor Teacher Miss Florence Day, Kate Brodie, Halbert, Gordon Bye. Edward B. Brodie, Halbert and Catholic Catechisms, reading, grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, and elementary mensuration and drawing were taught in all five forms. Spelling and writing were just taught in the first four forms. English poetical literature, Algebra, Euclid and a form of commercial courses were taught in the 5th form only, and physiology and temperance in all but the first form, and history in forms 3, 4 and 5.

There were fifty pupils but many could come only in winter It is interesting to note that in one year, the total number of days attended by one pupil was 4, while others attended 6 and 8, reaching a high of 204 It must also be noted that a school year embraced eleven of the twelve months with July being the holiday. Some pupils could speak only Gaelic but these had to learn English and use it only

GARRYOWEN SCHOOL — 1930

Left to Right Lester Bye, Ben Grunsell, Lillian T Traynor Freda Traynor Roy McCutcheon, Gordon Spence, Harry Grunsell. Charles Johnson, Lloyd Spence, Eleanor Rush, Leonard Bye, Basil Traynor Alma Bye, Earl Spence, Edna Traynor The teacher at this time was Miss Florence Hindle

Some of the first pupils were McCutcheon, MacMartin, MacDonald, McTavish, McArthur, McPhee, Hope, Horn, Buzza and White.

GARRYOWEN PUPILS 1958-1959

Back Row L to R Walter Spence Lloyd Bye. Lorne Johnson, Jim Wilson, Earl McCutcheon, John Bye, Marie Johnson

Front Row L to R Mary Bye, Bill Hutchinson, Alvin Bye, Allan Johnson, Audrey Alexander, Ruth Bye, Kathy Bye, Glenn McCutcheon.

Mrs. Harry Linley was the teacher

The pupils had a hard time as they had to walk long distances over poor roads. In the winter they crossed the fields as there were absolutely no roads visible

As the community gradually became more settled, homes, farms, churches and roads were improved, and so of course schools too kept up with the trend The old log school, which had been poorly mortared was condemned and torn down. It was replaced by the present frame school The exact date of this school's erection is not known, but was somewhere between 1870 and 1875, and was built by the father and uncle of Mr Colin Spence, namely Mr George and Mr Robert Spence The sand and mortar were obtained at Leith.

The first teacher Mr Gilchrist received a salary of $250 00 and the first woman teacher Miss Miller received $220 00 During the following years salaries improved somewhat until they reached 1050.00, in 1924, but dipped again to $600 00 in 1933, but rose again to $1200 00 in 1945 and 2900 00 in 1962

Wood was delivered to the school for $5 00- $7 50 a cord, but as in all business transactions there were stipulations. The wood must be piled outside the shed by April 1st and stored in the shed by October 1st. To make sure the contractors did not shirk their responsibility $5 00 was withheld until the job was completed Time brings changes and in 1956 an oil burner was installed

The first flag pole at the school stood 60 feet high, and was made of cedar obtained from the land where the school is situated The present pole of somewhat lesser length was erected in 1958.

The school has always taken part in the Sydenham School Fair and three pupils have received the T. Faton Company Trophy for the most points won They are Harry Grunsell, Kenneth Spence and Jim Wilson

A slate black-board was installed in the school in 1921, made possible by the proceeds of a box-social netting $117 70 The black-board cost $41 80 The remainder of the money after a $25 00 donation was given to the Armenian Fund, was used for books and necessities for the school.

In January 1943, the school section ceased to exist as the trustee system succumbed to the North Sydenham School Board Area

A Mission Band was organized in 1952 and is still carried on as well as the Junior Red Cross Society, which received its charter in 1934

There have been a great many improvements at the school and it would be impossible to name them all Some of the more noteworthy are the painting of the exterior of the building, yellow trimmed with green in 1944 Cupboards were built along the south side of the class-room in 1950 Hydro was installed in 1951. A well was drilled in 1955, thus eliminating the children having to carry water from the home of John Grunsell A new ceiling was built in 1956, and that winter, mice chewed their way through it In 1957, the interior was painted and in 1958 a radio was purchased.

Teachers at this school, include the first one, Mr. Gilchrist There were two Misses Miller (sisters from Bognor), Annie Elder, D.C McEachern M F McDonald, Pearl Butchart, Mary Michael, M W Londry, Jean Riddell, Miss Hammond, Flora MacDonald, Margaret Rutherford, Charles Manders, Mary Ireton, Edith Theaker, Florence Hindle, Margaret Wiggins, Alma Thompson, Florence Bell, Velma Finnigan, Albert Medley, Beth Patterson, Agatha Iredale, Ina Taylor, Marjorie Jackson, Mrs. Bruce (Bernice) Bell, Agnes Waterton, Mrs Gordon (Edith) MacPhatter, Mrs Harry (Helen) Linley and Mrs Wilfred (Laura) Squire, Mrs Art (Ina) McVittie Mrs Harold (Doreen) Scott, Mrs. Orville (Anna) Sutton.

U S S NO 15, (SOUTH) SYDENHAM and ST. VINCENT WOODFORD SCHOOL

The first school was held in a log building which was the hotel and post office It stood on the site of the present hotel, about halfway down Woodford hill The present stone school was built in 1877 on part of lot 4, concession 1 S.C R., Sydenham Township, on land owned by the late John Thompson, who sold it to the school board for $1 00 Mr. Clarke from Annan was the contractor and Mr George Woods put the stone on the grounds for $25 00

Miss Kate McIntyre taught in the hotel until the school was ready and them completed the year in the new school, during the years 1877-1878. She was followed by a Miss Mitchell in 1879 Between the period 1879 to 1909, teachers included Mr Sproule, Miss Wright, Mr Shaw, Mr Ferguson, Mr Thomas Knight Mr Sutherland, Mr Dan Day (came about 1890 and continued until

U.S.S. No. 15 (SOUTH) SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
WOODFORD SCHOOL, 1929

1899, was at Model School during this time and was relieved by Mr. George Jolley for one year), Mr. George Mosley, Miss Irene Moore, Mr. George Jolley, Mr. Osborne Carr, Mrs. Percy Baker, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Bingham, Miss Pingle and Miss Isabel Berry, Mr. Elgin White 1909-11, Miss Jean Simple 1911, Miss Mary Maitland 1911-15, Mr. Wm. Wright 1915-16, Miss Luella Williams 1918-19, Miss Dulcena McVittie 1919-20, Miss Edith Theaker 1921; Miss Euphie MacKay 1921-23, Mrs. W.W. Gray 1923, Miss Wilma Adams 1923-25, Miss May Jolley 1925-28, Mr. Earle Greenfield 1928-29, Miss Marion Henderson 1929-34; Mr. Russell E. Foster 1934-37, Mr. Clarence Munro 1937-40, Miss Vera Hogarth 1940-41; Mr. Arthur Davidson 1941-42, Miss Jean Miller 1942-43, Miss Wilda Scarrow 1943-45, Miss Georgina McInnis 1945-46, Mrs. Alice Ireland 1946-48; Miss Eileen Elliott 1948-50, Mr. Gregory Armstrong 1950-52, Miss June Johnson 1952-54, Mr. Reginald McArthur 1954-56, Mrs. Anna Sutton

1956, Mrs. Ruth Walters 1957-62, Mrs. Marie Thompson 1962-64, Mrs. Kathleen Smith, Mrs. Bert Shields (supply), Mrs. Evelyn Wyville 1965, Mrs. Elsie Sheperdson Sept. 1965-67. The salaries for teachers ranged from $800.00 in 1957 to $3,300.00 in the year 1966.

U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT
WOODFORD ABOUT 190.

Front Row L. to R.: Bob MacKay, Lorne Souter, Ernie MacKay, Bert Dobson, Earl Craig, [illegible] Johnson, Ernest Woods, Billy Sutton, Bruce Keeling, Herman Thompson

Second Row L. to R.: Lizzie Simpson and little brother Roy, Susie Carr, Effie Dobson, Mabel Caveny, Bessie Richards, Hazel Burridge, La Vera Souter, Lena Richmond, in behind Sarah Carr, Florence Sutton, Nora Carr, Bessie Keeling, Myrtle Moulton, Ethel Silverthorn, Ambrose Silverthorn

Third Row L. to R.: Vernon Souter, Maud Chapman, Earl Craig, Pearl Woods, Florence Sutton, Harry Keeling, Gordon Richards, Irene Richards, [illegible] Richmond, Mattie Carr, Lillie Woods, Myrtle Sutton, Lottie Richards, Bessie Knight, Susie Thistle

Fourth Row L. to R.: Mr. George Kelly teacher, Willie Moulton, little Percy Keeling, Stanley Carr, Chester Sager, Florence Woods, Lottie Thompson, Lorne Sutton, Kate Baker, Lena Thistle, Hattie Knight, Albert Knight, Mr. John Chapman

Back Row L. to R.: Aubrey Morrison, Lyle Craig, Pete Morrison, Sam Carr, Charlie Sutton, Gordon Chapman, Aubrey Richards, Rowlie Williams

U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH WOODFORD SCHOOL

Top Row L to R Fred Walter, Frank Hutchinson, Harold Chapman, Dave Rothwell, Wes Knight, Audrey Doran, Ruby Rothwell, Wilburn Silverthorn, Bill Long, Bill Alexander

2nd Row L to R Alma Silverthorn, Laura Traynor, Lottie Walter, Ethel Souter, Marguerite Alexander, Mary Best, Edna Woods, Gladys Silverthorn, Ruby Sutton, Audrey Alexander, Clarence Fligg, Evelyn Sutton

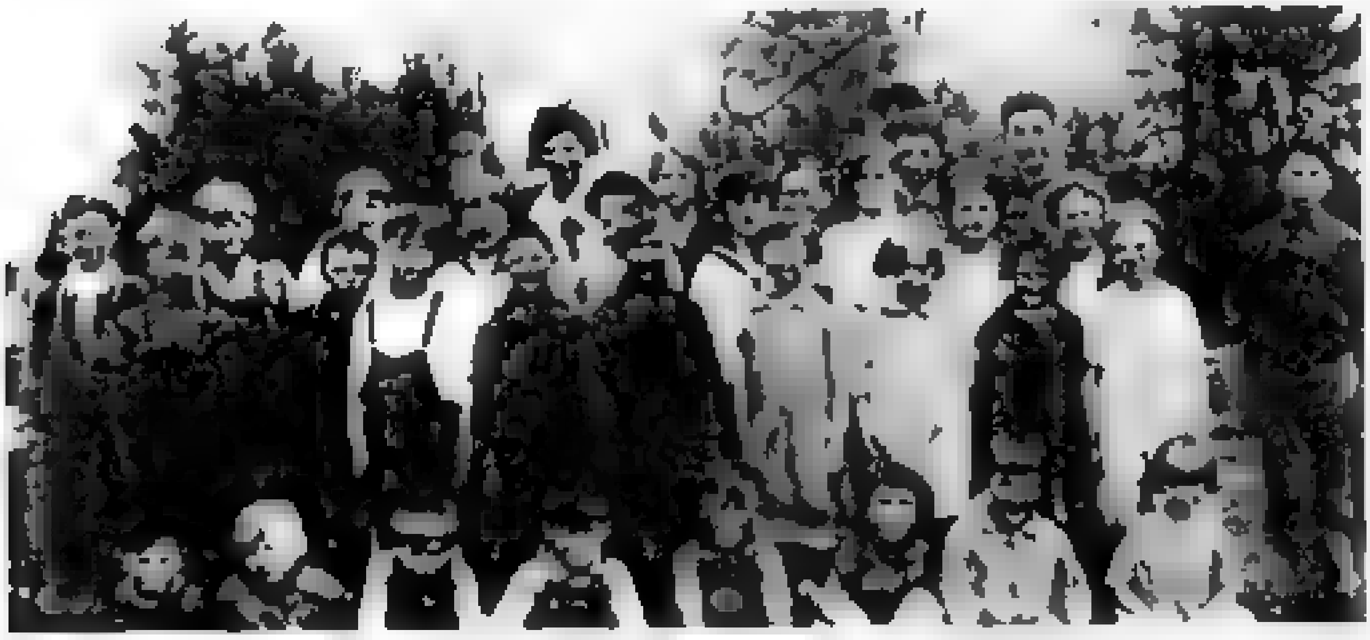
3rd Row L to R Walter Hutchinson, Florence Long, Margaret Best, Clara Alexander, Clara Traynor, Anita Doran, Jean Baker, Lizzie Fleming, Teacher Mr Wm Bright, Charlie Traynor

4th Row L to R George Best, Harvey Keeling, Raymond Traynor, Stewart Doran, Harvey Martin, Edna Alexander, Walter Keeling, Gordon Lapsett, Harvey Fligg, Bill Rothwell. Mr Bright was teacher from 1915-1918

The school boards of Sydenham united to form a Union School Area in 1942

In 1943 the school board installed free dental service for all school children in the area with Dr Baxendale as the school dentist. This service is still in effect but the parents can choose their own dentist

Education week was observed in 1943 by a Parents' Day at school, when the parents and families of the pupils were invited to visit the school and see the children at work. The second annual Education Week was observed in 1944 by a special service in the United Church in which the school pupils formed the choir, rendering several anthems and taking part in the worship service. On March 28, 1945, an open night was held to which all the people of the community were invited. The pupils presented a play which they had written in class, varied musical numbers and speeches which received prizes at the School Fair, work of each pupil in art, writing, social studies and science projects were on display.



U.S.S. No. 15 (SOUTH SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT) WOODFORD (ABOUT 1930)

Front Row L. to R. Lynton Moulton, George Baker, Gordon Martin, Howard Keeling, Lyle Snider, Ruth Carr, Jean Kyle, Blanche Laycox.
Second Row L. to R. Osborne Keeling, Henry Long, Bill Kyle, Dorothy Laycox, Muriel Snider, Alice Long, Lilian Doran.
Third Row L. to R. Melville Carr, Joe Long, Pauline Baker, Enid Moulton, Margaret Baker, Jean Morris, Madeline Hoath, Marguerite Carr, Orville Carr.
Back Row L. to R. Earl Moulton, Harry Martin, Phyllis Martin, Pearl Laycox, Adeline MacDonald, Laura Martin, Annie Long, Morrell Laycox, Carman Hoath.
Teacher was Miss Marion Henderson.

The Junior Red Cross Society of this school raised a total of $37.70 in 1944-45, $33.00 of which was sent into central office. There is still an active Junior Red Cross in the school.

A beginning was made in Democratic Government in Woodford School, in September 1944, when a student council was set up, with one member elected from each class. The Council made their own laws and appointed officers to see them carried out. The enterprise proved extremely successful.

In November 1946 electric lights were turned on in the school. The second Friday afterward the children had a pie social, when $13.00 was raised. $7.00 was sent to the Junior Red Cross and $6.00 was spent of craft material and oil paints for the school.

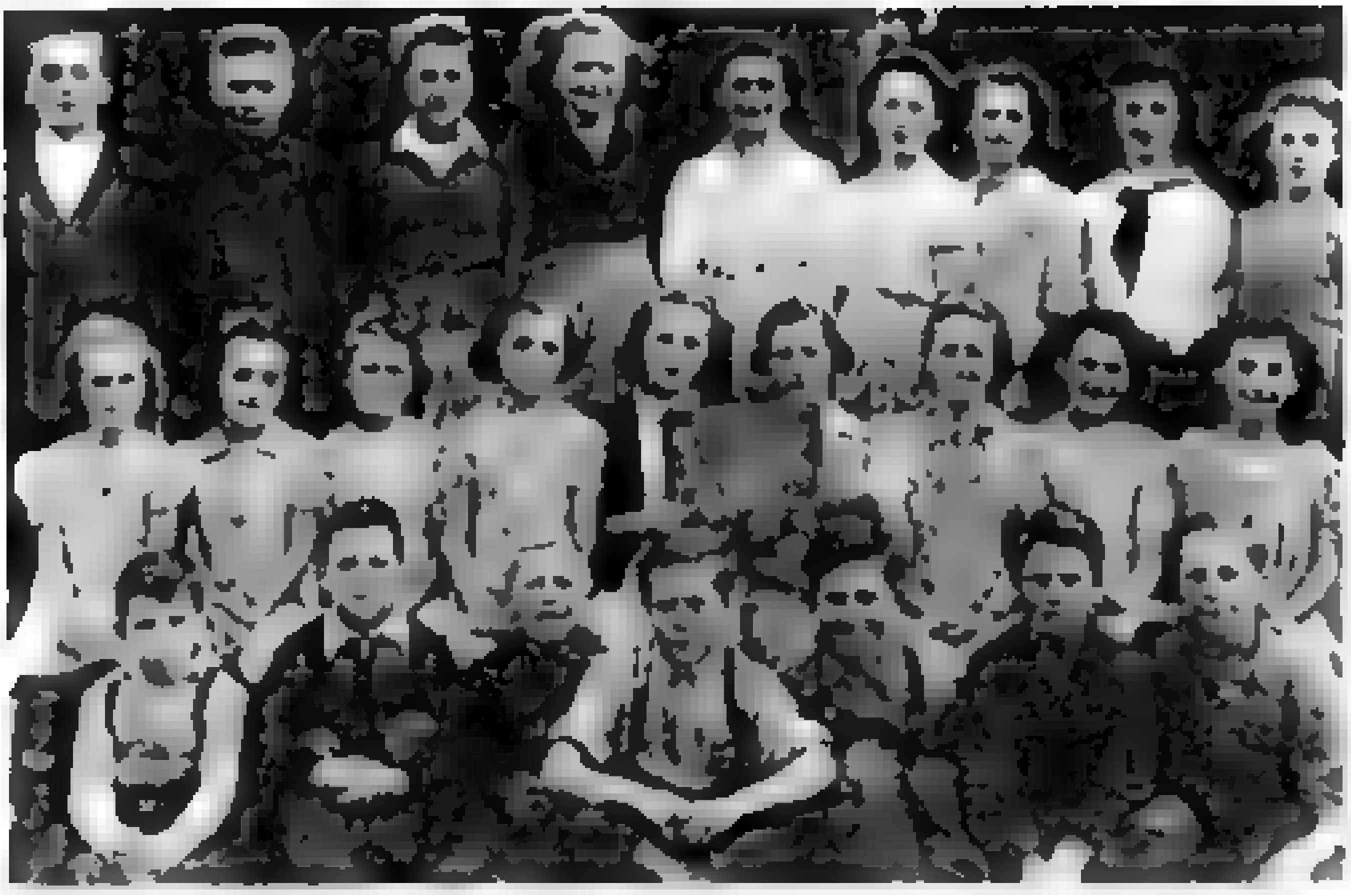
The school entered a "Beautification of School Grounds Contest" in the spring of 1947. School, fence posts, pump and flag pole were painted, the pupils doing the work. Flowers, trees and shrubs were planted by the pupils and teacher, Miss Ireland. This involved a good deal of effort. Second prize of $15.00, in the

U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH WOODFORD SCHOOL (ABOUT 1936)

Front Row L. to R. Margaret Doran, Mildred Martin, Ruth Keeling, Beryl Hurlbut, Donalda Baker, Helen Carr, Norma Chapman, Bill Best, Earl McAleer, Rex Morris, Bob Best, Keith Rothwell, Bob Rothwell, Melville Long.

Centre Row L. to R. Osborne Long, Marion Long, Doris Snider, Sandy Kyte, Bob Long, Norman Martin, Rae Morris, Betty Best, Ethel Martin, Elwood Snider, Walter McAleer, Bob Keeling, Allan Keeling, Ralph Hurlbut.

Back Row L. to R. Lynton Moulton, Howard Keeling, Lyle Snider, Muriel Snider, Alice Long, David Hoath, Ruth Carr, Madeline Hoath, Mr. Russel Foster (Teacher), Henry Long, Gordon Martin, George Baker, Stewart Keeling.



U.S.S. No. 15 SOUTH WOODFORD SCHOOL 1945

Bottom Row L. to R.: Bill Waite, Gordon Girdler, Glenn Keeling, Arthur Long, Ray Walter, Gordon Kyle, Albert Long

2nd Row L. to R.: Lois Flagg, Phyllis Linn, Gertie Waite, Lorraine Linn, Kathleen Long, Shirley Girdler, Margaret Linn, Marion Martin, Marybelle Shields.

Top Row L. to R.: Earl Linn, Jim Kyle, Leone Long, Doreen Best, Betty Knight, Caroline Morrison, Ruth Girdler, Louise Walter, Merle Woods

contest, was their well earned reward. In 1918 the school entered the contest again, when many improvements were made.

Boys from this school were not backward in answering the call for service in the two Great Wars, three making the Supreme Sacrifice. WORLD WAR I Osborne Carr, Allan Carr, Louis Carr, Lou Craig, Robert Elliott, George Hutchinson, Perry Keeling, Ernest Marshall, Les Morrison, Wilfred Nesbitt, Ambrose Silverthorne, Lorne Snider, Stanley Sutton (killed overseas), Steve Sutton. WORLD WAR II Tpr. Harold Chapman, Driver Stanley Girdler, Pte. David Hoath (killed in action), Guardsman Perry Hoath, P.O. Bill Hurlburt, Pte. Charles Hurlbut, Trooper Howard Keeling, Lance Corporal Allan Keeling, Sapper Osborne

Keeling, Pte. Robert Keeling, Tpr. Sandy Kyle, Pte. Joe Long, Pte. Gordon Martin, Pte. Norman Martin, Pte. Earl Moulton (killed in action), Pte. Lynton Moulton

U.S.S. NO. 15, (NORTH) SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT MORLEY SCHOOL

The Union School Section No. 15, North Sydenham and St. Vincent, was founded about the year 1855. The site was donated

U.S.S. NO. 15 N. SYDENHAM & ST. VINCENT
MORLEY SCHOOL 1898

Front Row L. to R. Janet Robertson, Ella Crozier, Winnie Crozier, Alice McAleer, Jennie Stewart, Merrl Vanwyck, Herbie Vanwyck, Bob Robertson, Dave Robertson

Second Row L. to R. Ben Hughes, Maggie McAleer, Libby McLellan, Gertie Baker, Cecil Hughes, Dave McAleer, Charles Robertson, Alex Crozier, Dan Stewart, Wilbert Vanwyck, Archie Buchan, Dave Baker, Jack Stewart

Third Row L. to R. Margaret Robertson, David Robertson (Trustee), Allan Robertson (Baby), Isabel Robertson, John Grunsell (Trustee), Bert Baker, Mungo Reid, Miss Mary Morrison Teacher, Sam Arlingham, Wilfred Baker, Mr. Alex Reid (Secty Treas), Mr. William McMillan (Trustee), Charlie Vail

Fourth Row L. to R. Bob Crozier, Albert Reid, Harold Baker, Ida Baker, Mary Ann Benedict, Sarah Stewart, Lillie McMillan, Reul Baker

Fifth Row L. to R. Jim McAleer, Alex Stewart, Walter Arlingham, Herb Benedict, Michael Robertson, Dave Greenfield, Arthur Blackwell, Tommy Jones, Jennie Vail, Maggie Reid, Ethel McLellan, Emma Stewart

U.S.S. NO. 15 N. SYDENHAM & ST. VINCENT
MORLEY SCHOOL 1917

Front Row L. to R. Teacher, Herb McGregor, Harold Hill, Mac McMillan, Russel McMillan, Orval McMillan, Roland Edmonstone, Arthur Hill.
Second Row L. to R. — Margaret Stormer, Bertie Hill, Mary Stewart, Lenora White, Bertha King, Laura Stewart, Ethel White, Violet Benedict.
Third Row L. to R. Laura Reid, Blanche McMillan, Nellie MacGillivray, Fern Mac Intyre, Verna Reid, Chrissie Hill.
Back Row L. to R. - Lorne McMillan, Roy Benedict Jr. Ernest Benedict, Mac Lemon, Jack McEacheron, Arthur MacGillivray, Morrison Stewart, Raymond Edmonstone

by John Kirvan, who came from Ireland in 1835 and settled on the north half of lot 35 on the 12th concession of St. Vincent, where Robert Hill later resided. Before the school was built the older children attended the Balaclava and Mountain Schools, a distance of five miles away.

The first teacher, Theodore O'Leary, helped build the log school house and chinked it with moss. He taught for two years and was followed by Nelson Saunders, aged 17, who was succeeded by James Millen, also 17 years of age.

In [illegible] a brick building was erected which stood the wear and tear of many boys and girls until [illegible] when a fine modern brick school took its place. In 1942 this school was forced to close as it stood within the area of land taken by the Government for the A.F.V. Range.

U.S.S. NO. 15 N. SYDENHAM & ST. VINCENT
MORLEY SCHOOL 1921

Back Row, l. to r.: [illegible] McMillan, [illegible] [illegible] McMillan, [illegible] McMillan, [illegible] MacGillivray

Centre Row, l. to r.: [illegible] White, [illegible] [illegible] Kennedy, Marie Edmonstone, Margaret Benedict, Myrtle Stewart

Front Row, l. to r.: [illegible] Hill, [illegible] Stewart, [illegible] McMillan, [illegible] Edmonstone, George Frizzell, George White

Absent when this picture was taken was J. Gordon Clark

Included in the teachers who followed the first three mentioned were J. J. Smith, Miss Jane Hall, Hattie Fraser, [illegible] Shaw, Mary Morrison, Jessie McLennan, Ann Mae Reilly, Ada McKnight, Cora McAuley, D. C. McGregor, Herb McGregor, Jean

U.S.S. No. 15, NORTH MORLEY 1932
ST. VINCENT AND SYDENHAM

Front Row L. to R. Mervyn Johnson, Amelia Johnson, Louise Edmonstone, Catherine Johnson, Ayrston Crowe (holding the slate)

Second Row L. to R. Llewellyn Edmonstone, Marian Boyes, Clifford King, Tryphena Johnson

Third Row L. to R. Eleanor Benedict, Edith King, Frank Benedict, Hannah Edmonstone (partially hidden), Helen King (partially hidden)

Back Row L. to R. Linton Edmonstone, Allan White, Marion Lemon, Edna Clark, Marie McMillan

The teacher was Miss Marjorie Burrows

McGregor, Joan McGregor, Florence McGregor, Maud Dunbar, Jessie Denton, Georgina McInnis, Miss Batty, Miss Harkness, Miss Gilliland, Miss Bowie, Percy Harwood, Mr. Anderson, Isabelle Robertson, Mamie McArthur, Mary Best, Gwen Lemon, Edith Lipsett, Forest Craig, Nellie Sinclair, Marjorie Burrows (who taught for eleven years) and Miss Mary Hanna, who was the last teacher in Morley School.

U.S.S. No. 15, (NORTH) ST. VINCENT AND SYDENHAM
MORLEY (ABOUT 1936)

Front Row L. to R.: Sadie Johnson, Evelyn Brown, Phyllis Lemon, Shirley Stewart.
Back Row L. to R.: Miss Marjorie Burrows, teacher, Doris Stewart, Viola Stewart, Bert King, Bernice Stewart, Tryphena Johnson.
The quilt was pieced by the pupils and quilted by their mothers. It was donated to the Junior Red Cross.

S.S. NO. 16, SYDENHAM - DURIE'S SCHOOL

In 1902 the owners of land adjoining township of Sydenham held a meeting to discuss better accommodation. It was of brick construction. In January, 1906, a School Board was organized. In April the grounds were levelled, trees were planted, and the basement was cemented.

The teacher, Miss Bew resigned in September of that year and Miss Ethel Holmes was engaged at a salary of $350.00. Upon Miss Holmes' resignation July 10, 1909, Miss Ina Legate was engaged at $375.00. Other teachers have included S.L. Newman, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Helen Bell, Miss Bertie Kerr (1912-17), Miss M.E. Ireton (1917-18), Miss Margaret Rutherford (1918-21), Miss Ollie Fretter (1921-24), Miss Alma Thompson

S.S. No. 16 SYDENHAM SOUTH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL AREA
(DURIE'S SCHOOL,

SPRING 1908 S.S. No. 16

Front Row L to R - Rosella McDonald, Leonard Boyd, David Durie, Elizabeth Richardson, Elva Thomas
Second Row L to R - Isabelle White, Lena Boyd, Jesse Durie
Third Row L to R - Cecil Watson, Mettie White, Jack McDonald, Lew Kemp
Fourth Row L to R - Margaret Durie, Harry Javens
At the Back-Jean Kemp.
Teacher, Miss Ethel Holmes
Picture was taken after the arbor day clean up

S.S. NO 16, SYDENHAM - DURIES SCHOOL 1925

Front Row L. to R. Morden Harwood, Lloyd Michael, Harvey Miner, Lorne McKay, John Miner, Jack Kent, Kitchener Kivell, Elgin Walter

Second Row L. to R. Eleanor Showell, Marian Kent, Edna Miner, Ethel Dixon, Edna Boyd, Pearl Cook, Ida Croft, Ruth Harwood, Evelyn Cook, Jean McIntyre, Viola Knaggs

Third Row L. to R. Trustees, Mr. Wm. Milman, Mr. Ed. Michael, Mac Walter, Wm. Kivell, Doris Keeling, Louise Cook, Helen Knaggs, Reta Javens, Gladys Cook, Miss Anna Thompson (teacher), Sect'y treasurer, Mr. Jno. Durie

Back Row L. to R. Billy Miner, Norman Boyd, Gordon Croft, John Knaggs, Harry Boyd, Hugh McIntyre, Percy Miner, Earl Boyd

(1924-29), Miss Nina Semple (1929-33), Miss Mary Henry (1933-34), Miss Marion Henderson (1934-36), Sarah Harron (1936-39), Miss Evelyn Harper (1939-41), Miss Edna Lennox (1941-42), Margaret Rutherford, Alberta Thompson, Mrs. Amy Wilkinson, Miss Althea Lageer, Arthur Hawkins, Clifford Brown, Mrs. Lila Carmichael 1954-67. There were 39 pupils on the roll in 1959 and 32 pupils in 1962. The School Area was formed in 1943.

Library books were bought for the school in 1910 and 20 volumes of Books of Knowledge in 1932. At the same time in the latter year a proposal was entertained to have music taught, giving 28 half-hour lessons for $60.00 with a Government grant of 50 per cent. An Ideal Planetarium was procured also maps and other equipment. A flag pole had been erected and in 1929 the Rotary

Club invited the school board to meet at the school on Empire Day for the purpose of presenting a flag. A well was drilled and pump put in at a cost of $35.00 for the drilling and $120.00 for the pump. This was in 1923 and the "Dinna Weary" Club donated $50.00 toward the expenditure. In 1961 water was put in and Hydro installed around 1946. Repairs and new features have been added to the school through the years.

S. S. NO. 16, DURIE'S 1936

Front Row L. to R. Orville Miner, Gordon Hunter, Jimmie Hunter, Violet Hunter, Edna Majury, Jack Frizzell, Mary (Dianne) Michael, Jean Majury

Back Row L. to R. Louis Miner, Mary Burr, Ethel Miner, Miss Marion Henderson, teacher, Lawrence Knaggs, Evelyn Jones, Mae Majury

Durie School was awarded the Fair Shield in competition with other schools at the School Fair in September, 1926.

During the war the ladies of the community formed a club known as the "Willing Workers". Entertainments were given at

S.S. NO 16 SYDENHAM - DURIE'S 1942

Front Row L. to R. Lorraine Rumsay, Hazel Abra, Barb Williams, Jean Kivell

Second Row L. to R. Cliff Danard, Peter Thoreson, Barbara King, Norm Walters, Isabel Boyd, Eileen Boyd

Back Row L. to R. Doug Williams, Frank Foster, Miss Margaret Rutherford teacher, Mary King, Ted Williams, Harold Danard.

the school to provide funds and articles. $125.00 was donated to the Belgian Relief Fund. Miss Elizabeth Kemp donated an organ for the Sunday School.

S. S. NO. 16, SYDENHAM (Durie's)

Front Row L to R Wanda Strutton, Paul Ramsay, Darlene Danard, Marilyn Dixon, Sheila Gordon, Jane Timmerman, Joan Osborne Ruth Ann Dinsmore

Second Row L to R Gordon Timmerman. Jim Milman, Ruth Anne Waller, Tim Milman, Penny Dinsmore Martin Timmerman, Donna Ramsay Marie Osborne, Dennis Dixon.

Third Row L to R Mervyn McReynolds Laurie Milman, Marlene Dixon. Brenda Ramsay, Janice Gordon, John Osborne, Ray Dixon, Betty Clark

Back Row L to R Jim Boyd, Kenneth Kivell. Mrs. Neil Carmicheal, teacher George McDougal
1964

Barring out day, an undeclared school holiday back about the turn of the century.

There was no set day for this event, but the usual accepted time was the first morning when the ground was white with snow Strangely enough, on this day several of the older boys got to school real early to be ahead of the teacher and get a good supply of wood and braces in to bar the doors and windows and have as many as possible of the kids inside before the teacher arrived. When he or she did get there the fun started The accepted thing to do was for the teacher to go to a store and come back with a good supply of candy and declare a holiday.

This, however, wasn't the way several teachers saw it, and they tried to force their way in The first step was to talk to the ones inside through the key hole or the window and demand that the door be opened. This was naturally turned down Next came the threat of dire punishment when access was eventually achieved This also being turned down the fun really started unless the very good hearted school mistress relented and went for the candies. In some cases it would be a man who was outside looking in which was a bit more of a problem and at times resulted in broken windows or door, which seemed a terrible waste and really spoiled what started out to be a wonderful day

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS

Until the year 1871 this important school official was titled "Superintendent." The first Superintendent in Grey County was Thomas Ryan, who was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, about 1832 He had one brother, William Their father died when they were quite young and an uncle, Robert Forrester, who apparently had plenty of money, paid for their education. They were Protestants and attended private schools, and Thomas attended a college in Ireland Thomas had a fine horse, which the local Priest wished to buy, but the owner did not want to part with it and this caused some trouble between the Protestants and Catholics and the family was boycotted out of Ireland, Thomas coming to Canada, where he settled in the Pike Lake area, not far from Mount Forest. William went to Australia in 1849

Thomas Ryan had been a school teacher in Ireland and continued teaching for a year after coming to Canada. After proving his education, he was appointed the first Public School Superintendent for Grey County as well as Wellington County, about 1850 His territory extended from Sydenham (now Owen Sound) to Guelph He travelled his route on horseback When the roads were impassable for horse travel, he made the trips on foot Mr Ryan was Public School Superintendent for Grey and Wellington Counties until 1856.

In 1856 the County of Grey was divided into Common School Districts which included the townships as follows· District No 1- Derby, Sydenham, Holland, Sullivan, District No 2- Bentinck, Glenelg, Egremont, Normanby, District No. 3- St Vincent, Euphrasia, Collingwood, District No 4-Artemesia, Osprey, Melancthon and Proton District No 1 was the district in which Sydenham Township is vitally interested Superintendents in this District from 1856 to June, 1871 were 1856-1860-Thomas Gordon, 1861-1864 George James Gale, 1865-1867 John George Francis, 1867-1871-Charles Gordon

In 1871 a bylaw was passed appointing inspectors as follows Thomas Gordon for the North Riding of Grey, William Ferguson for the South Riding of Grey These two men carried on as inspectors for Grey County until December 23, 1875 when a bylaw was passed dividing the North Riding into two sections West Grey, which included Holland, Sullivan, Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham Townships, East Grey included St. Vincent, Collingwood and Euphrasia Townships When this division was made in 1875, Thomas Gordon became Public School Inspector for the West Grey division in which Sydenham township was included Mr Gordon served in this office until December, 1901

Since that time, Inspectors for Sydenham Township have been 1902 1927 Mr. H H. Burgess, B A. Grey West, Owen Sound, 1928-1931-Mr. J J Wilson, B A , Grey West, Owen Sound, 1932-1939-Mr. S A Morrison, B A., Grey East, Meaford, 1940-1942-Mr L.L Sinclair, B A , Grey East, Owen Sound, Mr L L Sinclair, B.A., Grey East, Meaford; 1946-1954-Mr L L Sinclair, B A., Grey East, Owen Sound, 1955-1961 Mr L.L Sinclair, B.A , Grey No 2, Owen Sound, 1962-Mr L W Clark, B.A , m. ed., Grey No. 2, Owen Sound

The appointment of an Inspector was made by the County Council until 1930 when the appointment was made by the Provincial Legislature

The name of the inspectorate and the townships included in the different inspectorates and the place of residence of the Inspector have changed several times through the years. Townships included in the Inspectorate, Grey No 2, in 1966 are Sydenham, St. Vincent, Collingwood and Euphrasia, as well as the towns and villages in these townships.

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS FOR SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

The Board of Health for the Township of Sydenham held their organization meeting in Ryan's Hotel September 22, 1884, the second Monday after their appointment by the local council. The Medical Health Officer also received his appointment by the Township Council and first mention of his attendance at the Board of Health meeting is November 26, 1885

Through the years cases and outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported to the Medical Health Officer and he would visit the home and in some cases quarantine placards were placed on the door of the home The Doctor would also visit the school and examine the children upon request of the school board of trustees and occasionally pay an unexpected visit to the school. The report of the Medical Health Officer at the Sydenham Township Board of Health meetings showed marked improvement as time went on More and more people received vaccination for the different diseases, and consequently many of the diseases which caused one or more deaths in a family are seldom heard of today.

Many suggestions for improvement to health habits, both at school and in and around the home, were made by the Medical Health Officer such as cleanliness, having drinking water tested, having cattle tested for tuberculosis and home pasteurization of

milk, but it took time for people to realize the value of these things to the health of the individual.

Some duties of the Medical Health Officer in the early days included, the disinfecting of houses after contagious diseases, the treatment of syphilis for which a new remedy was introduced in 1919 and on occasion the investigation of smallpox cases. In 1886 a Mr. Cameron of Leith died of this disease and his widow allowed the sum of $16.00 for the destruction of the bedding due to this contagious disease.

Doctors serving as the Medical Health Officers for the Township of Sydenham through the years have been. Dr. A.C. Sloane, Annan, Nov. 1885-Dec. 1899; Dr. David Thomson, Woodford, Dec. 1899-Jan. 1905, Dr. Wm. McDonald, Annan, later Owen Sound, Jan. 1905-Aug. 1924, Dr. W.G. Dow, Owen Sound, Dec. 1924-end of year 1927 (died); Dr. Osborne E. Carr, Owen Sound, Feb. 1928-Feb. 1939, Dr. Richard Howey, Owen Sound, May 1939-Dec. 1942, Dr. Mac Phillips, Owen Sound, Jan. 1943-Aug. 1950, Dr. Lloyd Annis, Owen Sound, Nov. 1950-April 1952, Dr. D.B. McKee, Owen Sound, May 1952-May 1962, Dr. Arthur Middlebro, Owen Sound, Aug. 1962-July 1963- when the Grey County Health Unit began operating, Dr. F.R. Manual-first Medical Health Officer of the Grey County Health Unit-July 1963-Aug. 1966, Dr. R.W. Allin, of Clarksburg, is the present Medical Health Officer.

Since the establishment of the Grey County Health Unit, it has been developed into a unit staffed by 10 Public Health Nurses and three Public Health Inspectors all under the Medical Officer. Apart from the main Owen Sound office, located in the Grey County Building, branches operate from Durham, Flesherton and Meaford.

SCHOOL FAIRS

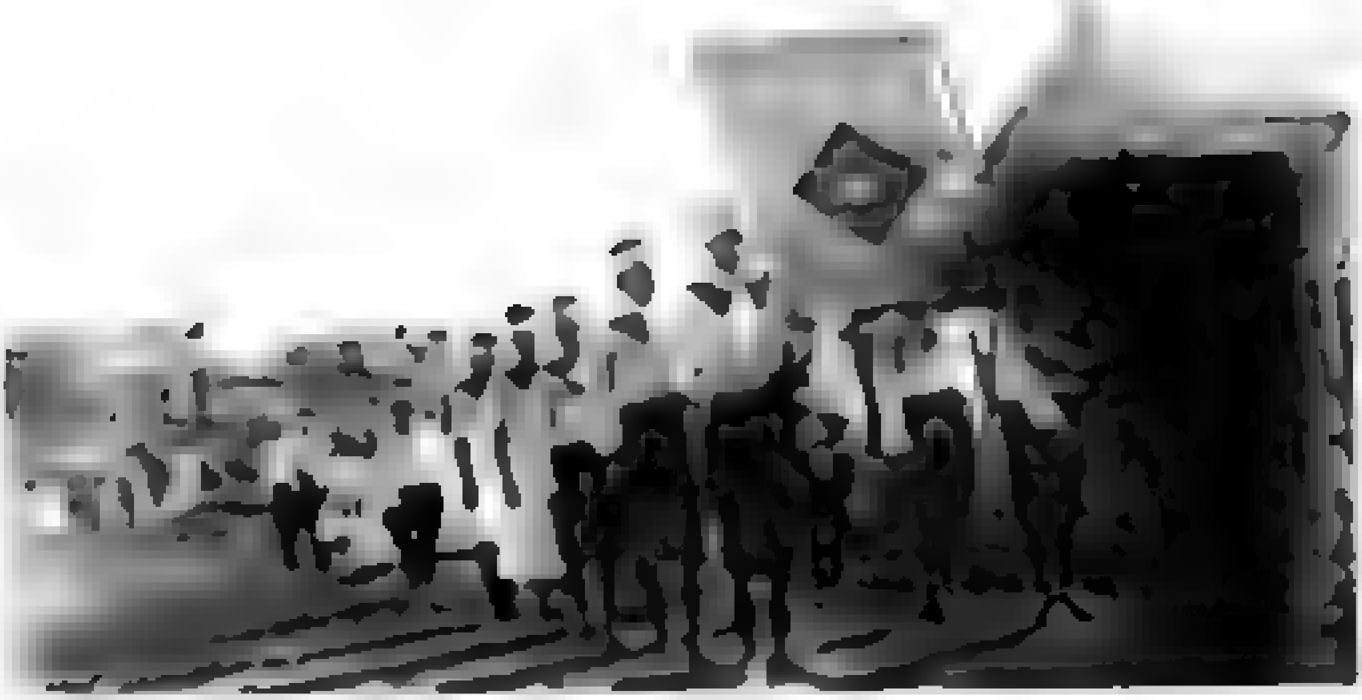
One of the first three Township School Fair Boards organized in Grey County in 1913 was Sydenham. The School Fair was held at Annan until 1941, when it became part of the Sydenham Agricultural Society Fall Fair, which is held at Bothwell's Corner.

ROCKFORD SCHOOL BANNER

Orville Potter and Harold Reilly proudly hold the School Banner taken at Annan Fair three years in succession around [illegible]. In the background are seen Duncan McBride, Jack Hakrow, Irene McClintock and Margaret Cameron.

The Department of Agriculture supplied the garden seeds until 1934, for the Public School pupils. As well as vegetable and flower classes the prize list arranged by the Grey County School Fair Board included many other classes for the different age groups. There were entries in baking, art, crafts, writing, essays, sewing, singing and public speaking. While the Department of Agriculture supplied the seeds, potatoes, judges, etc. the School Fair was under the direction of the Agricultural Representative of the County.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture opened branch offices in six counties in 1912, Grey County being among this group. The first Representative was Mr. Hugh Duff, who was followed by Mr. T. Stewart Cooper in 1920. Mr. Cooper was still in office when



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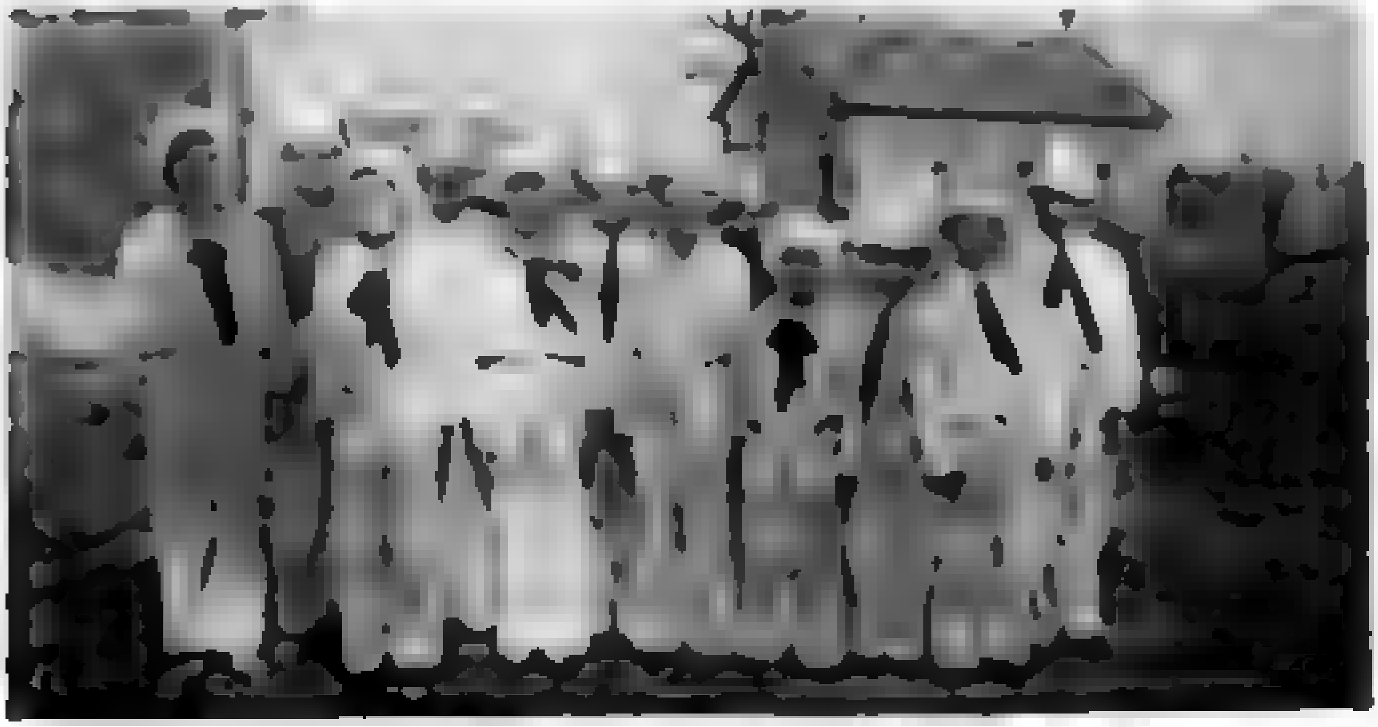


[illegible]

[illegible] Dixon, George Ceaser, John Ceaser (1929)

[illegible] can be seen in the background the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to discontinue supplying seeds and other assistance prior to World War II

Mr Cooper still retained his interest in the School Fair and was willing to act as a judge and assist in other ways until his retirement in January 1959 He was succeeded by Mr Grant Sweiger as County Agricultural Representative

U S S NO 15 (South) SYDENHAM AND ST VINCENT WOODFORD

Picture taken at School Fair at Annan around 1933 Miss Marion Henderson was the teacher at Woodford at the time

Another interesting feature of the school fair program when it was held at Annan was the marching It was a colorful sight when the sixteen or so schools of the Township of Sydenham went on parade Each school proudly displayed its own banner bearing name and number and every young Sydenhamite wore the particular school uniform

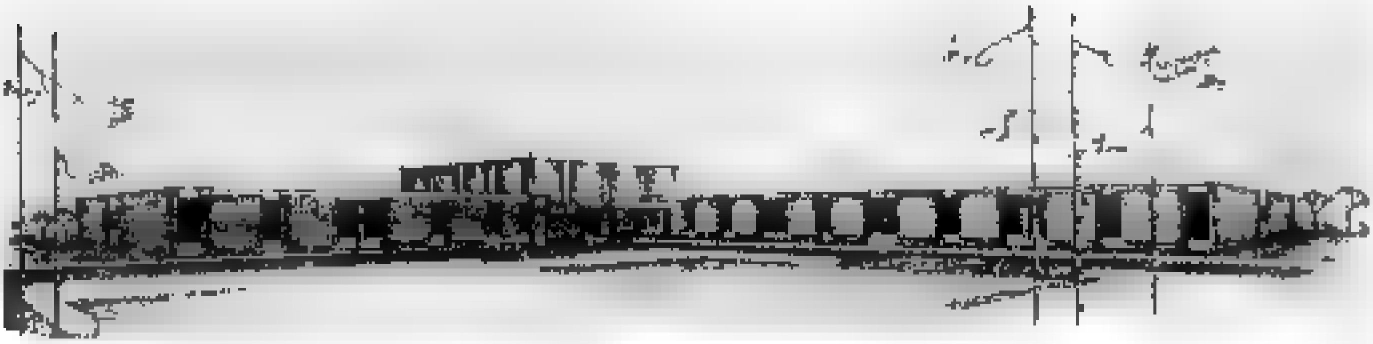
Many hours of preparation by teachers and pupils went into the exercises and drills for the School Fair Some of the youngsters thought it was great fun but there were those others to whom it was like torture

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AREA SCHOOL BOARD

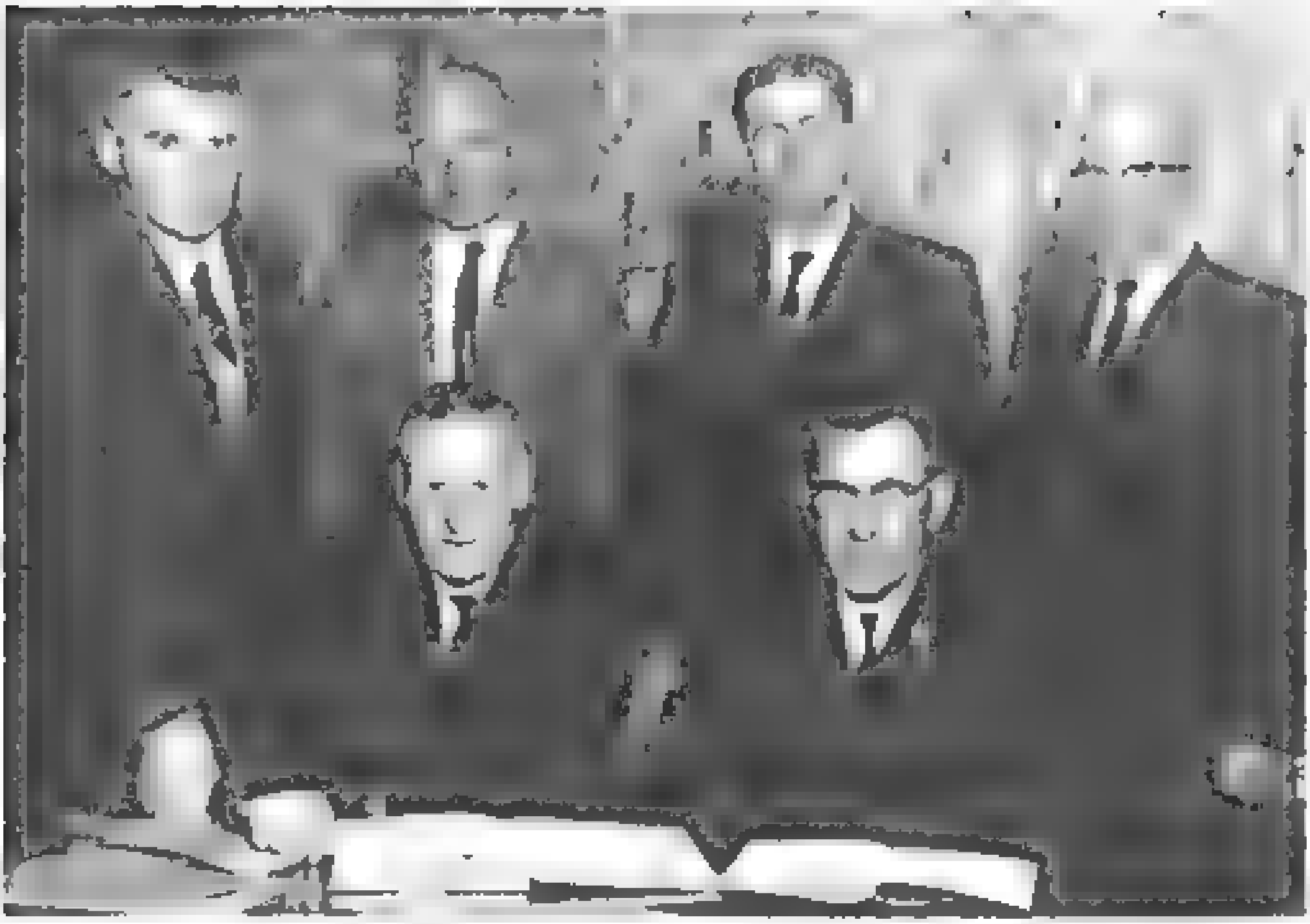
In September of "1967", the citizens of Sydenham Township will witness the opening of a new Township school. The eleven schools now in existence within the township, will close their doors in June and the pupils will be transported by bus to the new central township school, located on the South half of Lot 3 in the Fourth Range, which occupies 10 acres of land purchased from Lawrence Salway at the cost of $13,000 00. The new school will be electricly heated and will have twelve class rooms plus a playroom and will employ twelve teachers. The school will accomodate around 360 pupils which includes a kindergarten class.

The architect is Mr. Millet Salter, of Salter and Alliston, Barrie, Ontario. The contract price of the Lexington Construction Company Limited, of R.R. #2 Owen Sound, is $434,000 00.

This consolidated school is a result of years of encouragement by the Ontario Department of Education. The idea for many years had been discouraged locally, and although now accepted, reluctantly, by some, it is generally felt to be a mark of progress in a changing world. It is interesting to note that through the years progressive thinkers in the township had projected their ideas. It was in 1877 that the following motion was debated at the annual meeting of S.S. No. 10 Sydenham & St. Vincent School. Moved by J.F. Rogers, seconded by William Frizzell that this meeting is in favour of abolishing local school sections and



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP CENTRAL SCHOOL



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARD

Standing L to R Alvin Gordon John Hofman Ed Long and Bert Shields
Seated are Lorne Locke left secretary and Leonard Bye chairman 1965

that all schools in the township of Sydenham should be conducted under one system and one management The motion was declared lost by a large majority

In January 1943 Sydenham Township had changed from individual school trustee boards to consolidated school boards the North Sydenham Township Area School Board and the South Sydenham Township Area School Board

In 1965, according to provincial regulations, one school board of five members was established for the township.

History of the North Grey Suburban High School District Board

It was in January 1951 that the North Grey Suburban High School District (N.G.S.H.S.D.) Board began to operate. Previously most students either walked to or boarded in Owen Sound in order to attend the only Owen Sound High School, the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute.

The members of the N.G.S.H.S.D. Board are appointed as follows

Shown in the picture above are the members of the North Grey Suburban High School District Board. The municipality represented is bracketed after the name.
Seated (L to R): Robert Cruickshank (Keppel), Hugh Cook, Secretary-treasurer, Michael Duggan, Chairman (Separate School Board), Wesley Cathcart (Vice Chairman, Sullivan), Wes. McNabb, (DERBY *largest public school enrolment
Standing (L to R): Alex Fleming (Derby Twp.), George Sutherland (Holland Twp.), Allan H. Brown (Chatsworth Village), Dhane Sprung (Shallow Lake), William McGregor (Sydenham Twp.), Roy Sterling (Sarawak Twp.), Lorne Lowe (Grey County Council), Hector McCulloch (Allenford and part of Arran,
Absent when picture taken, Elgin Rourke. (Part of Amabel)

-one representative from the County council,
-one representative from each of the municipalities involved;
-one from the Combined Roman Catholic Separate Schools,
Owen Sound
-and one from a public school in the municipality with the
largest enrollment in public schools, (Derby in 1967).

The secretary-treasurer is a hired employee There are three men on this Board at the present time from Sydenham Township, and these are Wm McGregor, the Municipal appointee, and Lorne Locke, the Sydenham Township School Board appointee, and Micheal Duggan, the representative from the Combined Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Owen Sound In 1960 a second high school was built in Owen Sound and this school is known as the West Hill Secondary School.

The number of pupils from the suburban area attending the two Owen Sound High Schools varies from 900 to 1000 pupils of which 204 at the present time are Sydenham Township students. In 1951 eleven buses were employed by the Board to bring the students to the Owen Sound High School in 1967, of the 19 buses hired by the N.G S.H.S D Board, 4 buses are used to transport those students attending the Owen Sound High Schools from Sydenham.

Just as the cost of living has risen over the past several years so has the cost of education. In 1956 the N G.S H S D Board paid to the Owen Sound Board of Education $2 29 per pupil per teaching day for all students In 1965-66 they paid $3 04 per vocational student per teaching day and $3 21 for each academic student per teaching day.

The N G S.H S.D. Board collects their necessary revenue from the different municipalities through assessment In 1951 a mill rate of 4 5 on a total of $5,874,214 was needed and this has increased until to-day, due to the rise in the Board's cost and the expansion of territory covered, 21 mills on commercial property and 18.9 on farm and residential property are collected from a total assessment of $13,636,972 00

In 1939 through the efforts of Mr Wm McGregor, the Twp. Reeve, and Mr Arthur Lemon, a prominent township citizen, arrangements were made with Mr. Arthur Johnson, the various school trustees and the parents concerned, to transport the pupils living in North Sydenham, by bus to high school. Mr. Johnson's bus was the first one to transport children to high school in Owen Sound and remained the only one for some four years before the second bus arrived from Kemble

Even though the cost of education has gradually increased through the years, many people appreciate the bus service and the fact that their high school children are being picked up at their gate, or nearest corner, in the morning and brought back home again after school hours. It is certainly a different trend to the day when scholars were deprived of high school education because no such service was available

MUSIC, ARTS AND CRAFTS

Instruction in Music has been given in Sydenham Township Schools for close to forty years Mr. George Thorne, of Owen Sound, was the first instructor and he was followed by Mr. George Newell, of Meaford (later of Owen Sound) Others to give instruction in Music were Mr James L. Ervin, of Meaford, Mrs Donald (Helen) Johnstone, of Owen Sound, and Mrs. Murray Douglas, R.R No. 2, Meaford, who continues in this position.

For the school year 1947-48, North Sydenham Area School Board along with South Sydenham Area School Board and Derby Township School Boards entered into contract with Miss Margaret McCormich, of Brockville, an Itinerant Supervisor of Arts and Crafts at a salary of $2500 plus 8 cents per mile for travelling. The North Sydenham Area School Board entered into contract with a Mr Way for two school terms September 1948 to June 1950 as Art and Crafts teacher. Mr Wray resigned at the end of two years.

Other than this three year period that the two Itinerant Art and Crafts Supervisors were hired, these subjects were taught by the local school teacher in their regular curriculum routine.

IT HAPPENED AT U.S.S. NO. 9, SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT in the 1860's

The first parliamentary elections held in the Bognor community took place in the early 1860's in the S.S. No. 9 log school. The story was related many years ago by William Atcheson as it was told to him by his father Hamilton Atcheson, a pioneer on concession 3, lot 5, Sydenham Township. There was no secret ballot in those days. The names of the candidates were written on the blackboard and the returning officer marked the vote as instructed by the voters in turn - one vote for each man. (The ladies had no vote in those days.)

It is not known who the candidates were, but the Conservatives sent Hamilton Atcheson a five gallon keg of whisky to treat his friends at the poll. He invited a few of his neighbours to join him at his home to help carry the keg to the school poll. The wives of the neighbourhood were also invited to come and spend the day with his wife, while the menfolk were absent at the election.

At the school house where the voting was in order, soon the whisky was not all in the keg. When it became evident that there was too much for the few Conservatives to imbibe, Mr. Atcheson doled it out to all present.

"Now there is a lot of hilarity in five gallons of whisky when the Scotch and Irish get outside of it," Mr. Atcheson related. "Everybody drank but one man whose name was Reid. He said he didn't vote that way and wouldn't drink Conservative whisky. He was one hundred per cent Grit and with few equals."

When the voting was all over the excitement continued for some time and an impromptu entertainment was soon in full swing.

Some of the men took occasion to deliver political speeches Some wanted to sing and play the fiddle. Included in those taking part were Neil Morrison, who was considered the best dancer, John Moffatt, who was the most eloquent speaker, and John and Peter Gillies, who provided the music.

Repercussions of the great day were experienced at the Atcheson home when Hamilton Atcheson returned with quite a following at the end of the program His father, Matthew Atcheson, whose home was at Peterborough, was a visitor at the time The elder Atcheson had been a trained soldier in Ireland and although then past seventy years of age was very handy with his fists and the shillelagh As the arguments were prolonged and the storm rose, one of the ladies spending the day at the home, quietly seized his cudgel and hid it under her hoops to prevent disaster. Apparently the day passed into history without consequences.

SCHOOL DAYS

School days, school days,
Dear old golden rule days,
Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic
Taught to the tune of a hick'ry stick,
You were my queen in calico
I was your bashful, barefoot beau,
And you wrote on my slate
"I love you Joe"
When we were a couple of kids.

SYDENHAM CENTRAL SCHOOL

The new Sydenham Central School opened in September, 1967 with an enrolment of around four hundred. There are seven buses to transport the school pupils as well as two station wagons to convey the kindergarden pupils. Mr. Gelt Hofman is the caretaker and is assisted part time by his wife.

The twelve teachers and [illegible] pictured for the 19[illegible] school year are: front row, left to right: Mrs. Ann Reid, teaches Grade [illegible]; Miss Pamela Bradshaw, kindergarten; Mr. Ronald Burns, vice principal, Grade [illegible]; Mr. Fred Parsons, principal, Grade [illegible]; Mrs. Frank [illegible], part assistant to the principal, secretary & teacher; Mrs. James Hamilton, Grades [illegible] and [illegible] combined. Back row, left: Mrs. Albert Elliott, Grade 3; Mrs. Murray Douglas, music teacher; Mrs. [illegible] Shepherdson, Grades 5 and 6 combined; Mrs. James Sibbald, Grade [illegible]; Mrs. Ted Parsons, Grade [illegible]; Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Grades 4 and 5 combined; Miss Mary [illegible], Grade 4 and the Physical Education teacher; Mrs. Donald [illegible], Grade 2.

There is also a list of supply teachers available when necessary. Mrs. Murray Douglas is the music teacher and spends about one and a half days a week at the school. A Public Health nurse makes regular routine visits to the school.

With the completion of the new Sydenham Central School in readiness for September classes, the small individual public school houses were sold by public auction during the summer of 1967 The auctioneers were Carl Kellough, Lawrence Knaggs and Elwood Snider

There follows a list of the schools sold, the date of sale, the amount obtained and the name of the purchaser S. S. No. 1, Gordon's School, June 24, 1967, $1950 00, Mrs Elsie Cook, S S. No. 3, Annan School, October 9, 1967, $2000 00, George Searle, U S. S. No. 3, Sunny Valley, September 30, 1967, $2300 00, Paul Bombardelli; S S No. 4, Briar Hill School, July 1, 1967, $3500 00, Paul Rodnik, S. S No 5, Bothwell's Corner, October 9, 1967, $3800 00, Gordon Bothwell, S. S. No. 6, Stone School, September 2, 1967, $3900 00, Miss Izetta Fraser, S S. No 7, Silcote School (to date has not been sold, but Frank Lipsett, owner of the property on which it stands will have the first opportunity to purchase it); S. S No. 8, Balaclava School, July 1, 1967, $1000 00, Maurice Clancey, U S. S No 8, Strathaven School, September 25, 1965, $525 00, Nick Fedorovs, resold to George Davies, U. S. S No. 9, Bognor - St. Paul's, September 23, 1967, $1300 00, Ken Mayhew, U. S S No 10, Brick School - Blind Line, June 24, 1967, $1650 00, Charles McCallum, U S S. No 11, Massie School, September 25, 1965, $750 00, Massie Community Centre Board, S. S. No 11, Fifth Line School, September 23, 1967, $1250.00, Curtis Greenleaf, S S. No 12, Hoath Head, September 30, 1967, $1100 00, John Mueller, S S No. 13, Leith School, sold through Real Estate, $12,260 00, Tom Rutherford, S S. No. 14, Garryowen School, September 2, 1967, $950.00, Ken Mayhew, U S. S. No. 15, (South), Woodford, September 2, 1967, $1900 00, George Searle, S. S. No. 16, Duries, October 9, 1967, $3200 00, Art Lamb

Although the Little Stone School on the property now owned by Elwood Snider had not been used as such since around 1880, it stood firm and strong until 1955 when blasting on the highway and age caused it to fall into disrepair and it was torn down by Mr Snider in 1964 Morley School stood within the area of land taken over by the Government for the A. F V Range in 1942 and was later demolished Rockford School (U S. S No. 2 Sydenham and Derby) which is located in Derby is still being used

NEW TITLES AND PRACTICES FOR SCHOOL
Inspectors

New titles and changes in supervisory practices at the local educational level were announced late in the summer of 1967 by Hon William G Davis, Minister of Education.

A Regional Superintendent of Education will be the senior official in each of ten regions of the Province which were created two years ago Each region will be headed by an Area Superintendent of Schools who will deal with Public, Secondary or Roman Catholic Separate schools. He will be responsible for the program in schools under his jurisdiction.

Specialists in subject areas, formerly subject inspectors, will be known as Program Consultants

The Regional Superintendent of Education has direct responsibility for the work of Area Superintendents and Program Consultants. He will also be associated with educational television, community programs, special education, etc This will make possible an integrated program

Area Superintendents will work with local school boards. Emphasis on inspection will be reduced in favor of developing positive programs for the future

In 1967 68 program consultants will visit school areas which do not have their own supervisory officers. Emphasis will be on assisting the principal and department heads to assume more responsibility for school supervision

COUNTY SIZE SCHOOL BOARD UNITS

An announcement was made November 15, 1967 by Premier John Robarts that legislation will be introduced at the next session of

the legislature to abolish the 1,654 school boards in Ontario to become affective January 1st 1969, and will be set up in about 100 county size units The 1,654 present boards are comprised of 882 running public schools, 246 responsible for secondary schools and 526 in separate schools. The new units will as nearly as possible be established on county boundaries and will be responsible for both public and elementary schools. Another unit is being contemplated for the separate schools. The new units will make it possible to provide more adequately for youngsters who have special talents or special problems and to extend to all students the benefits now enjoyed by more-favored school systems. This system will require the new units to take responsibility for their own fund-raising by issuing separate tax bills to the public instead of the present system of the boards requisitioning funds they need from municipal councils This change is the latest step in a consolidation of Ontario's units of education which began 40 years ago and has been moving steadily since the end of the Second World War.

IN THE OLD RED SCHOOL

In the old, red school,
Where we first learned the golden rule,
I carried your books while you carried my heart,
But after our school-days we drifted apart.

In the old, red school,
You loved me and made me your fool,
Life holds nothing compared
To the love that we shared in the old, red school

I envy you, you little lightning bug
You worry not a bit
For when you see a traffic cop
You know your tail light's lit.

CHAPTER 2 CHURCHES

ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

Most of the settlers in the Annan district came from the Scottish lowlands and were staunch and devout Presbyterians. We know that as early as 1845 services were held in the district and conducted by laymen, since there were no ministers. The first service, according to records, was held in the home of William Telfer, a brother of the Crown Lands' Agent.

Applications were made unsuccessfully in 1844, 1845 and 1847 to the nearest Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland to have congregations organized in then Sydenham and on the Lake Shore Line. During this time visits were made occasionally by ordained men who administered the Sacraments. As far as we know, the first celebration of the Lord's Supper was held in the newly built school in the late summer or early fall of 1847.

On May 11, 1848, the Free Church Presbytery of Hamilton organized the congregations of Rocky Saugeen and Sydenham. On April 6, 1849, the Sydenham congregation decided to call the Rev. John McKinnon as its minister and then the Lake Shore Line people joined with Sydenham congregation and so on June 1, 1849, the Rev John McKinnon was inducted as minister of both congregations. This arrangement continued for three years when Mr. McKinnon left and the Lake Shore Line congregation became disassociated with Sydenham.

In July, 1852, the Annan congregation voted to leave the Free Church for the United Presbyterians. At this time the population of the Annan district was growing so rapidly and the congregation was so large that the school house could no longer hold them all, and the Sacraments were celebrated in Gideon Harkness' barn and a year later we read of a Communion Service in William Telfer's barn. During the three years between the pastorate of Mr. McKinnon and his successor, Mr. Dewar, the elders and other men of the congregation carried on services in the school house. These men were James S. Ross, John Couper, David Armstrong, Gideon Harkness, William Brown, Thomas Lunn and Alex. McFarlane.

The Annan Church had no settled minister from 1852 until 1855. In August 1855, Annan called the Rev. Robert Dewar, who accepted and was inducted on October 17th. Congregational records of that year contain the entry that the decision was made to build a church 45x35 feet, "on the southwest corner of the burying ground." A later resolution reduced the size to 28x36 feet. The cost of this building was 85 pounds, 12 shillings and 6 pence, about $343. In 1856, steps were taken to build a manse, and in the following year both the church and the manse were finished. This manse stood opposite the present church and was destroyed by fire in the 1920's.

The union of the Leith and Annan congregations in one pastoral charge took effect on April 17, 1877 and a new minister, the third for each congregation, was inducted on March 20, 1878. He was the Rev. William Forrest, who became ill soon after and had to retire in September of that year.

On December 19, 1878, in Leith Church, the Rev. John Mordy was ordained to the ministry and inducted as minister of Annan and Leith congregations. On January 23, 1882, the decision to build a new church was finally made, and a building committee was appointed. A list was circulated and in less than a month $1210 was subscribed. The size of the church was fixed at 34x50 feet, with an 8 foot basement wall and 14 feet high above the basement. The new site was on land purchased from A. Biggar and Mr. Clarke's tender for the contract of building at $1673 was accepted. By November, 1882, the church was practically finished outside. Pews were made by John Harrison of Owen Sound and their purchase was made possible [illegible] Young People among the [illegible] [illegible]. The new church was officially opened on February [illegible] [illegible]. There were [illegible] [illegible]

ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] on February [illegible]. Rev. M. [illegible] had accepted a call to [illegible] and the church was without a minister until the Rev. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was inducted on

February 14, 1884. Meanwhile, a shed for the new church was built for $268 by A. Cameron and disposal made of the old church

When Rev Mr. Dewar retired he was given the free use of the manse as long as he lived along with his pension. This meant Mr. Forrest, Mr Mordy and Dr. Fraser lived in rented houses. In April 1889, a decision was finally made after a great deal of discussion to buy the home of Mr Robert Clarke for the sum of $1300 This is still the present manse.

Some of the organizations within the church are as follows: an auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was formed in 1890, with Mrs. J B. Fraser as president, Miss Bella Brown as secretary and Miss Mary Hogg as treasurer The Mission Band was organized on June 15, 1895, and the first officers were Miss Bella Brown, Miss Sarah Sloane and Miss Jean Harkness There are very few records of the Sunday School during the years prior to the first annual report which was printed in 1888. Some of the names connected with the first Sunday School are William P. Telford, James Burr, Robert Crawford and John Riddell

We know a little about the origin of the choir. Choirs and organs were not customary in Presbyterian Churches until about sixty years ago The singing was led by a precentor and the first precentor was Hugh Reid The last precentor was William Couper About 1888, a choir was organized under the leadership of Francis Reid, son of Hugh Reid At a special meeting of the congregation on January 8, 1889, it was voted to use an organ in the service of worship The first instrument was a small reed organ and the first organist was Miss Mary Dewar, the minister's daughter When Frank Reid died, he bequeathed $300 to the church for a pipe organ, which was installed in 1896 and is still in use

The installation of the new pipe organ involved some alterations inside the church and before the congregation was through the cost must have been nearly the original price of the church At the same time, the present porch was built, the roof shingled and the whole church painted and redecorated inside and out, the walls were lathed and plastered, a new, larger shed was built The porch, designed by

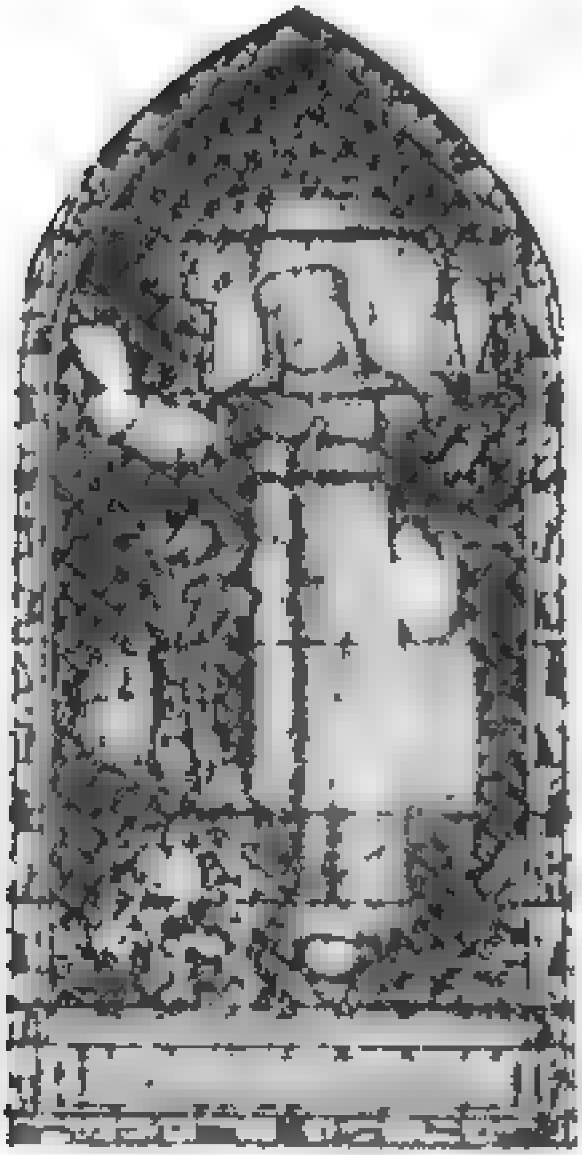
ANNAN CHOIR—1898-9

Back Row, L. to R.—W. G. Robinson, L. Cameron, R. Chambers, Adam Brown, Miss Agnes Cavers, Miss Ella Brown.
Front Row, L. to R.—Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss Bessie Cameron, Miss Jessie Sloane-leader-Miss Mary Cathrae, James Aitken, Miss Agnes Campbell.
Organ pumper—Max Crawford.

John Ross, of Leith, was built by Charles McArthur, Sr., at a cost of $369. Mr. Ross also designed the present pulpit, which was installed at that time, and planned the changes made in the interior of the church. The present Communion table was bought in 1900.

The Annan Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on June 19 and 20, 1949 under the guidance of the minister of that date, Rev. A. G. Reynolds. The following year a stained glass window was installed in the wall of the church on the south end and dedicated to the Glory of God and in memory of the pioneers of the congregation.

Fairly complete records of the congregation are available from the Archives of the United Church in Toronto.



BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL WINDOW IN ANNAN CHURCH

Installation of the beautiful large stained glass window The Light of the World has been completed at Annan United Church and it will be dedicated this coming Sunday The window, installed in connection with the 100th anniversary which was celebrated last year, is in memory of the pioneers who founded the church Nine and a half feet high and four and a half feet wide, the window is based on Holman Hunt's painting. It faces the south. Sun-Times Staff Photo

Ministers Rev. John McKinnon, 1849-1852, Rev. Robert Dewar, 1855-1877, Rev. Wm Forrest, 1878, Rev. John Mordy, 1879-1882, Rev J. B. Fraser, 1884-1916, Rev. C. S Jones, 1917-1919, Rev. A. J Orr, 1919-1925; Rev G W Rose, 1925-1937; Rev A. G Reynolds, 1937-1950, Rev. Angus Smith, 1950-1955, Rev C Leach, 1955-1957; Rev G Prosser, 1957-1959; Rev. Arthur Thomson, 1960-1967 Rev John Anderson began his ministry July 1967.

ANNAN U.C.W.—1967 ANNAN UNITED CHURCH

Front Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Watson Scarrow, Mrs. Colin Spence, Mrs. Carl Morrison, Mrs. Ted Whalen, Mrs. Mary McFaul, Mrs. Burt Kearns, Mrs. Bert King

2nd Row, L. to R.—Mrs. V. Bassingthwaite, Mrs. Arthur Thomson, Mrs. Elmer Armstrong, Mrs. John McArthur, Mrs. Fred Day, Mrs. Everett Johnston, Mrs. William Medley, Mrs. Gordon Little, Mrs. Frank Howe, Mrs. Frank Nelson, Mrs. Ken Spence, Mrs. William Long

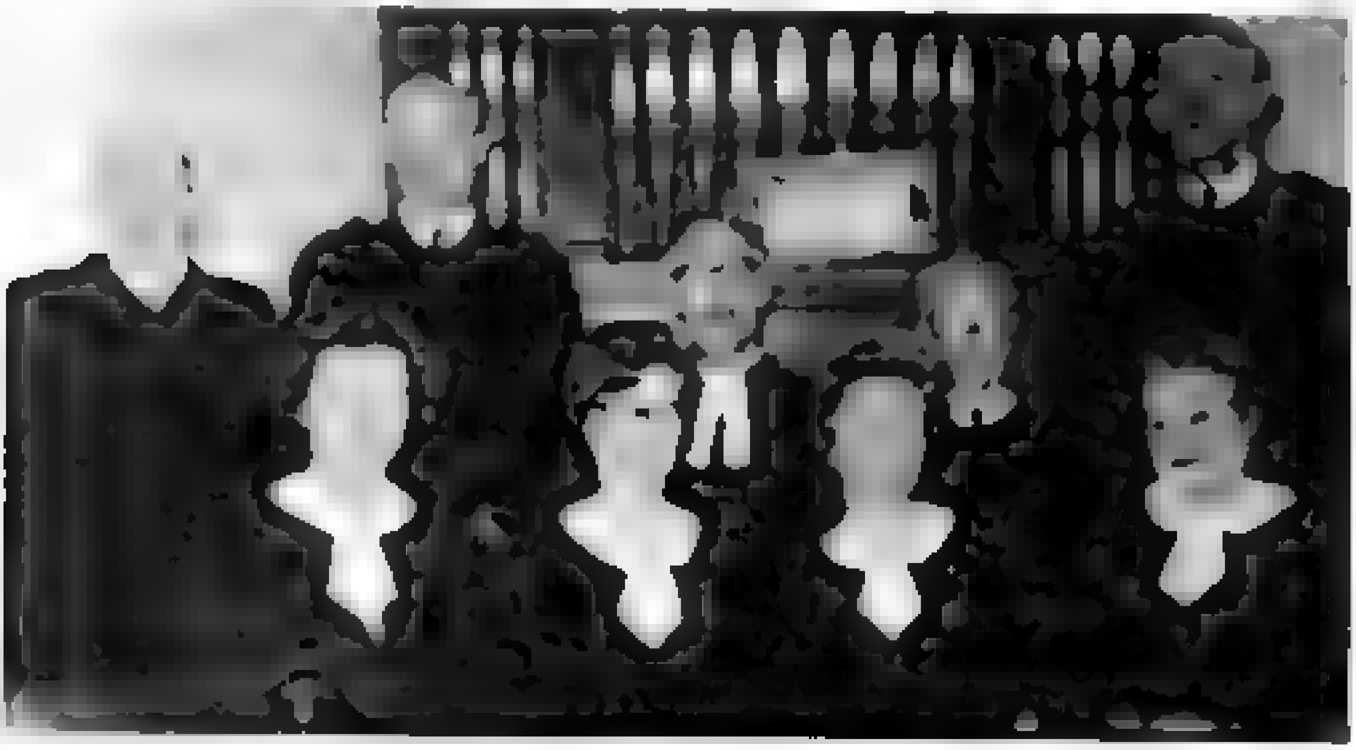
3rd Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Elgin Knight, Mrs. Edward Long, president, Mrs. Lester Bye, Mrs. Robert Hewitson, sec., Mrs. John Knaggs, Mrs. Fraser Lamont, Mrs. Frank Silverthorn

Partially hidden in the 2nd row, behind Mrs. E. Armstrong is Mrs. John Long, absent Mrs. William Johnson, treas.

THE FRIENDSHIP FELLOWSHIP GROUP OF THE ANNAN PASTORAL CHARGE

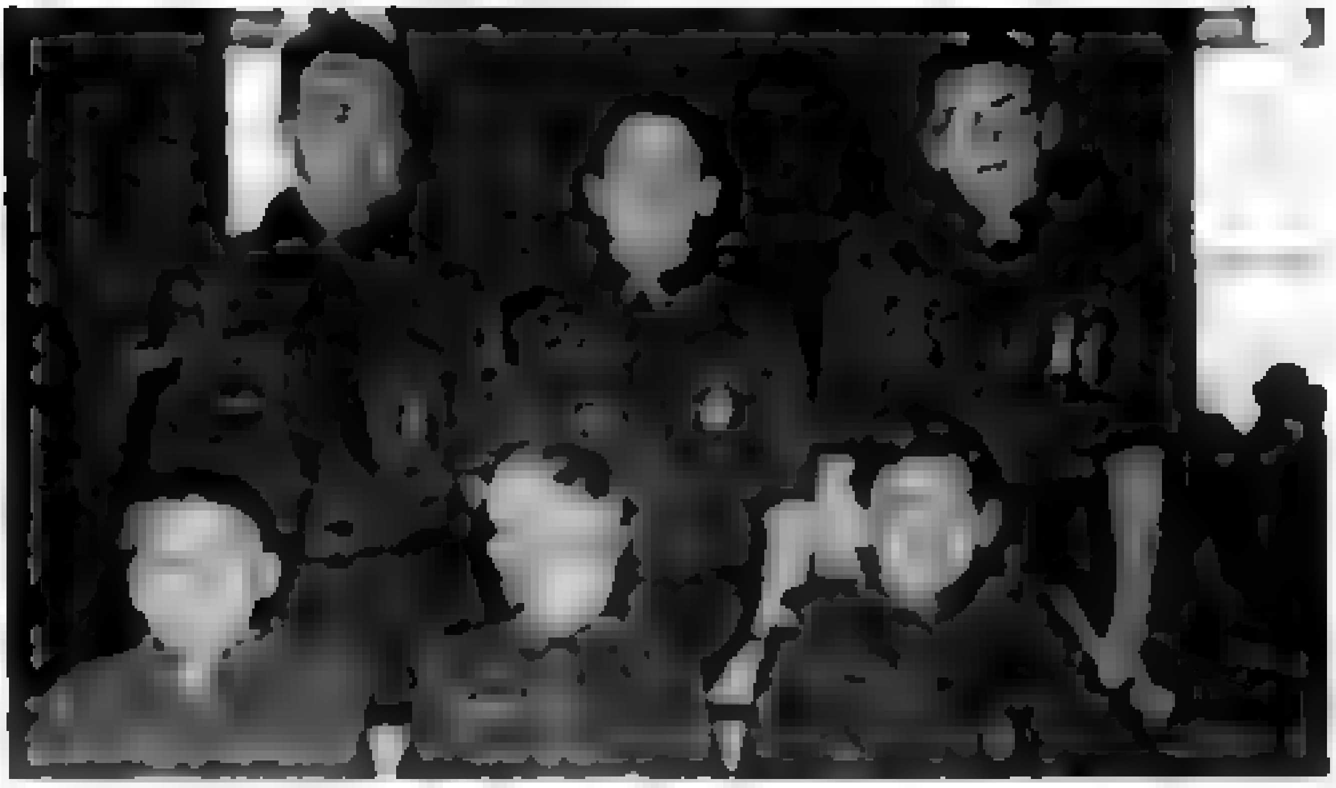
[illegible] Mrs. Roger Mitchell, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. William [illegible] William [illegible] president, [illegible] Mrs. Harold Scott, Mrs. James Lemon.

[illegible] Mrs. William [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Rev. Arthur [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Lemon, Mrs. [illegible] Roger Mitchell



ANNAN UNITED CHURCH CHOIR-BACK ROW 1967

[illegible] Rev. Arthur [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. William [illegible] Mrs. Arthur [illegible] Marriott, Mrs. Donald MacKinnon, Mrs. B.W. Kearns.



ANNAN UNITED CHURCH CHARGE BOY SCOUTS [illegible]

Front Row, L. to R.: Stephen MacPherson, [illegible], [illegible]

Back Row, L. to R.: William Hobson, Scott Moore, Reg. Sampson, Ron MacPherson

CANADIAN GIRLS IN TRAINING-C.G.I.T
ANNAN UNITED CHURCH CHARGE

Back Row, L. to R.: Barbara Hofman, Suzanne Hewstan, Mrs. A. Thomson, Joanne Esplen, Mrs. R. Hewstan, Dianne Hofman

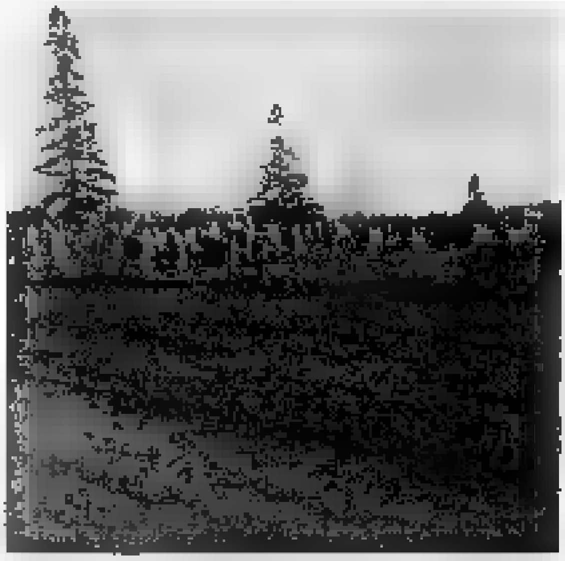
Middle Row, L. to R.: [illegible] MacKinnon, Carol Ann King, Janice Thomson, Paula Lemon, Debbie Nelson, Mrs. E. Sampson

Front Row, L. to R.: [illegible], [illegible] Nelson, Norma Sue Sampson, [illegible] Rutherford, Linda Hutchinson, Karen Long

ANNAN CEMETERY

The Lake Shore Line of what is now known as Sydenham Township was surveyed and settlers took up land from the Government about 1845. By 1849 a small settlement had formed around what is now the village of Annan. Early in that year Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Biggar lost a child by death. Later the same year death took a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Armstrong. By this time it was realized that a church and a cemetery would be needed in the community. A one acre plot was purchased from Mr. Biggar and a cemetery laid out, also a church was erected on the property.

The deed of this land was registered in 1849 from Mr. Biggar to the United Presbyterian Church at a price of five pounds sterling and signed for by the members of the congregation of the Lake Shore Line, later Annan United Church. A church was built around 1880 on another site and the church buildings removed from the cemetery.



In 1914 a plot of ground, one acre in size, adjoining the cemetery was purchased and added to the cemetery. This land had been originally purchased by the Military authorities and is thought to have been a parade ground for the training of volunteers at the time of the Fenian raids.

The policy of the Annan Cemetery Board is that the cemetery shall be operated for the benefit of the public and not for gain to the township or individual, or society. All surplus revenue is to be used to improve and care for the grounds and to purchase extensions if it becomes necessary. All lots are not sold on the basis of perpetual care and the prices kept as low as possible to guarantee a reasonable standard of quiet dignity. Throughout the older portion of the cemetery many lots were sold with no provision for future care. It is hoped that these, too, with the cooperation of the owners will be brought under the terms of perpetual care, and that uniformity may be had at all times.

(BOGNOR) ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

At the turn of the century in the early summer of 1901, there was laid in the village of Bognor, formerly known as Sydenham Mills, the corner stone of St Matthew's Church.

Fifty years before, the Anglicans of this pioneer community were being served as a mission, by itinerant clergy coming from farther parishes on foot or on horseback, holding house to house services. Of these the name of the Rev G. Keyes, rector of St George's Church, Clarksburg, and also Chatsworth, is held in grateful and honoured remembrance.

Later, these dauntless pioneers provided for themselves a more fitting place for public worship, erecting with much hard labour a frame church building, beautiful in those days, built of timber from the virgin forest, its architecture both interior and exterior following the traditional plans of the Anglican communion. A free deed of land was donated on July 22, 1867 by John Miller, the northwest corner of his farm, facing the Derry Road and the Third line of Sydenham Township, and including that alloted as a burying ground, one mile north of Sydenham Mills.

As a decoration, Biblical truths were artistically painted on cardboard, and placed on either side of the chancel. They read in part as follows:-"I am the Way and the Truth and the Light . . .", "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world" The lettering was nearly six inches deep.

No doubt, the Rev A.H.R. Mulholland and Rev. George Keyes, pioneer Church of England clergymen, were present at the official opening of the new church.

The stone over the first grave in the cemetery reads in part "Andrew Nixon, died July 1, 1868." He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

After the church opening, a very successful tea meeting was held. William Dayman loaned his melodeon, while James Reoch and his daughter, Margaret, assisted with the program The following evening a social was held when all the good things pertaining to culinary art, which had been left from the evening before, were eaten

It is related the first big social event of the times was a Harvest Home Celebration Service was held in the church in the morning, while dinner was served for everyone at John Miller's. This was in 1878, or soon after the building of the host's brick house The afternoon was spent playing games, supper being served by the ladies of the church The price of each plate was 25 cents. Legend has it that David Frizzell was doorkeeper and two big men appeared with only 25 cents between them. They were invited to come in The attendance was very large, young couples walking to it from miles around

During the occupancy of this, the original church building, it was served in succession as follows: Rev J N Bell, Rev. S.E.G. Edelstein, Rev. J A. Ball, Rev R. J. Murphy, Rev R. Herbert and Rev. Canon E. Appleyard.

At one time in the history of this church a devout couple, Captain and Mrs. Tyrwhitt, were residents for a few years in this parish Being a man of vision, the Captain urged a more centralized location for a new church (the old building now being too small for the congregation and falling into disrepair) to be built in the busy, growing village to the south, but unfortunately the Captain's interests took this couple to distant parts before his plans materialized. However, he continued to remember the little church on the hill and made frequent enquiries by letter as to its progress. The spirit of adventure was lacking and the Captain's suggestion remained at a standstill. Upon the Captain's death word was received that his will contained a bequest of $200 to be applied to the building fund for St Matthew's, but only on condition that the church be built of brick and be erected in the village, now known as Bognor. Still the project lay dormant, until the coming of the Rev. R Herbert as rector in 1898, who in his short term as incumbent netted a substantial sum by personal subscriptions, to be added to the bequest Encouraged by this effort, the psychological moment had arrived and the signal "Go ahead" was up when the Rev E. Appleyard came as rector in July 1900 Plans hurried along A site was purchased for $50 on the east side of the farm owned by James Reid, now the property of George Thomson, which would place the church on the Third Line facing the main thoroughfare of the village and in a central location

The plan submitted by Architect Armstrong showed a building 50′x31′, porch, piers, gable with belfry in brickwork, stone wall 8′ high, brick wall 12′ high, gable 16′ high Material required was hauled through the winter and spring by horse teams: 30,000 of brick at $4 00 from Jos Lowe's brickyard near Meaford, 140 perches of stone at 45 cents from various sources and numerous loads of lumber from Chatsworth This teaming was almost entirely on the part of members and neighbourly friends. Contracts for bricklaying and masonry were in the hands of two competent artisans, Messrs. William Martin (who died in the winter of 1961 at the age of 94) and Jos. Dennison.

Excavations for a basement and the stone walls were completed in time for the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone by the Rev Edward Appleyard on the beautiful summer day of June 21, 1901.

For the edification and satisfaction of possible excavators in future centuries, the coinage of the realm, to the amount of $20 was laid upon the corner stone, along with current issues of the press.

On this same day, to further mark its importance, a Garden Party was held on adjacent grounds, with an evening's program in the Village Hall, and we notice in the records that a Meaford Troupe supplied the main feature for which they received $6.00 from the Garden Party proceeds of $95.08 Other expenses incurred were $29 for refreshment booth supplies and $1 75 for the printing of bills

It is of interest to recall the names of the more elderly residents of this parish seen in the Garden Party crowd Mr and Mrs. John Miller, of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, born 1822, Mrs. Williams, widow of Cornelius Williams, veteran of the British Standing Army in India, Mrs. Crawford, widow of William Crawford, wed in

Sligo, Ireland, the latter having followed his sister, Mrs. David Frizzell, from Cincinnati to reside on the farm opposite the old church, Mr Jonah Clarke, an Englishman who ably assisted in carpentry work for the new church, Mr. William Mellafont, of French descent, the faithful mail carrier for the village, Mr John Moffatt, native of Ireland, who emigrated to Bond Head in early days, later pioneering in Sydenham with his family of three sons and a daughter. These and many of the congregation of 1901 have long since passed away

ST MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BOGNOR

The last Confirmation Class in the old church was held in the autumn of 1899, Bishop Baldwin officiating

During the strenuous days and months of the building of new St Matthew's and for six successive years, John Armstrong and Thomas Frizzell served as wardens.

Down the years rectors serving the new church were 1900 06-Rev Canon Edward Appleyard, M A, M C, 1906-09-Rev. D E Cameron, B A, 1909-12 Rev F Ryan, 1912-14-Rev J H Hosford, B.A., B.D., 1915-17-Rev. Walter Jones, 1917-20-Rev. Newton Williams, 1920-22-Rev. W. J. Hendry, 1922-23-Rev. Wm. Gibson, 1923-24-Rev. E. L. Vivian, 1924-30-Rev. E. Digby Dickson, V.P.; 1930-32-Rev. J. P. Parson, B.A., 1932-33-Rev. W. G. Bugler, 1933 and 1939-Rev. Wm. E. Perry, 1939-40-Rev. H. Rokeby-Thomas, B.Sc., L.Th., F.R.G.S., 1941-Rev. J. E. Merrick, 1942-45-Rector J. A. Catling, 1945-48-Rev. R. O. D. Salmon, 1948-50-Rev. J. M. Dobson, 1950-52-Rev. G. E. Parker, 1952-55-Rev. D. Turner Smith, 1955-57-Rev. Stanley Jay, 1957-59-Rev. D. E. Wiley, 1959-63-Rev. B.S. Hall (who went to Hay River, N.W.T., in the Arctic Diocese), and Rev. Samuel James Bell, B.A., who came from Hay River. Rev. W. F. Brown began his ministry in this charge January 1967.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF ST. MATHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, BOGNOR

Members of the Women's Auxiliary following the meeting of the Grey County Deanery held in Bognor, May 28, 1956, when a Life Membership was presented to Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who had been a valued member for many years, by the Auxiliary.

Left to right: Mrs. Stewart Brownlee (face only visible), Mrs. Dougald Gillies, Mrs. Alex. Carmichael, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. William Tyndall, Mrs. John Gillies, Mrs. Harry Parkin, little Miss Sharon Thomson, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Moffitt, Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, holding certificate, Mrs. Stanley Rivers, Mrs. W. J. Miller, Mrs. David Frizzell and Mrs. W. J. Frizzell.

The past years have seen interior and exterior renovations, electric wiring and modern heating system installed.

St. Matthew's organizations which have served the community well through the years include the former A.Y.P.A. and the Anglican Sunday School, which became a Union Sunday School about 1935, the two local churches each year alternating leadership. The Women's Auxiliary was reorganized in 1918 to form a joint organization then known as St. Matthew's W.A. and Guild. As a single organization now known as St. Matthew's W.A. this body continues to function, carrying on both local and mission work. To Rev. Ernest Cameron and Mrs. Cameron must go the credit of establishing this work in the parish.

Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who served for many years as organist and choir leader, organized and maintained a supporting choir, which, under her supervision, rendered a valuable service.

The choir later disbanded, but was reorganized during Rev. Stanley Jay's incumbency when his large Confirmation Class formed the nucleus of the new choir under the leadership of Mrs. David Frizzell, who was then the church organist.

CONFIRMATION CLASS OF ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH BOGNOR, 1957

Back Row, L to R—Bishop Luxton, Rev. Stanley Jay, Rector

Centre Row, L to R—Albert Murray, Mrs. John Murray, Mr. John Murray, Helen Murray, Doug Murray

Front Row, L to R—Gail Carmichael, Yvonne Carmichael, Shirley Murray, Joyce Moffitt, David Murray

Mr. and Mrs. John Murray and their entire family were confirmed the same day

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH ON HELEN MURRAY AND BILL ROTHWELL'S WEDDING DAY SEPT 1, 1962

(BOGNOR) ST MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH CEMETERY

On July 22, 1867, John Miller granted a free deed of one acre of land on the northwest corner of his farm to be used as a building site and Church of England burying ground

ST MATTHEW'S CEMETERY

[illegible]

The church, a frame building, was erected by Johnson R. Nelson. No doubt the Rev. A.H.R. Mulholland and Rev. George Keyes, a pioneer Church of England clergyman, were present at the official opening of the new church. A new brick church was opened in the village in 1901.

The stone over the first grave reads in part: Andrew [illegible], died June 1, 18[illegible]. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Many pioneers are buried here, not all of them Anglicans, as at that time there were few cemeteries in this area. Several generations of Frizzells, Moffatts, Millers, Armstrongs, McKinleys, Atchesons and Wilsons, to name a few, are buried here

The grounds were tended by the congregation until the forming of a Cemetery Board, who took over the task and cleared the grass and wild flowers and straightened the headstones.

BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH

In 1873 Sydenham Mills, now Bognor, had its first Methodist Church, a frame building situated at the foot of the main street of the village. But Wesleyan Methodism had come to the community long before the 1873 date, for records show that in1860 the St. Vincent Mission had received offerings from Seaman's Branch, (Theodore Seaman, lot 4, con. 2, Sydenham Township) which would eventually be Sydenham Mills. The members met in "Classes" in the homes of the "Class Leaders" forming the beginning of the Churches of the Missions. The names of Theodore Seaman and James Frickelton are listed as the first "Class Leaders.' James Frickelton was also a Local Preacher Mr Thomas Abra continued as Class Leader as long as the custom prevailed. Some of the early families mentioned are Seaman, Doran, Silverthorn, Nixon, Cameron, Mallory, Frickelton, Baily, Lay cock, Leonard, Quance, Abra and Dayman

In 1867, the Walter's Falls Mission was organized and the following classes were formed Walter's Falls, Ebenezer, Cook's, Victoria, Centenary, Bethesda, Chatsworth, Lake Shore, Woodford, and Sydenham Mills.

When an ordained minister or saddle-bag preacher, as an itinerant minister, would visit a settlement, he would conduct worship services in a home, administer the sacraments of Holy Communion and Baptism, officiate at marriages and burial services, visit the sick and before leaving would secure a man to act as leader, who with the lay preacher, if there were one, would hold services and give help and encouragement The first minister recorded in this area was Rev John

Newton's stationed at Mono near Orangeville, who ministered to the scattered inhabitants to the north, including those in Grey.

In [illegible] Mr. William Thomson gave a grant of land for a church site and in [illegible] Sydenham Mills Church was built. The architect and builder was Mr. W. D. Burke, who came to the village about this time. No machinery was available. All the timbers were hand hewn. Window frames and sashes, door frames and doors, wainscoting, pews, railing and the pulpit itself were all laboriously fashioned by hand, planed and hand rubbed to smoothness and polished to equal and often surpass that attained by machinery. The work was a labour of love and devotion.

BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH

A hint of the expectancy which surrounded the project may be gathered from the fact that before the pews were in place the building was officially opened with a tea meeting, the benches being planks on blocks. The building was filled to capacity and one of the highlights was the lunch served in bags.

Rev William Tucker was the first minister and the total membership was one hundred and seventy-one The Sydenham Sunday School was organized in 1874 with Mr Robert Ireland as the first superintendent That same year the union of several branches of the Methodist Church took place The united body was divided into Conferences. Walter's Falls Mission was included in the Toronto Conference

In 1875 when Rev. Andrew Clark, minister and superintendent of the mission, called a special meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the mission, the two members from Sydenham Mills attending were Mr Thomas Abra, Class Leader, and Mr. William Dayman The result of this meeting was that Woodford, Hewitts (Massie) and the Lake Shore Classes were removed from the Walter's Falls Circuit, but Whites was added. During these years several churches were built and classes were now called "appointments." Due to this change the membership of Sydenham Mills congregation dropped to six. Then came the Rorke family and the membership doubled The membership continued to increase until by 1881 there were thirty-seven

In 1880, Mr William Dayman, Jr , became a local preacher and John West Frizzell is recorded as an exhorter and superintendent of the Sunday School. Mr Frizzell was a student and after his ordination became minister of notable churches in the United States. He was the only son of Robert and Catherine Howey Frizzell and brother of Rebecca, Mrs. MacIntosh, Victoria, B.C

When it was found that there was another Sydenham on the list of Post Offices with a priority to that right, it was decided to seek a new name for the community Charles Heming, postmaster, suggested Bognor after his home in Southern England. The Church followed the village in changing its name in 1882

In 1885 Zion Church at Hoath Head was built and became part of Walter's Falls Circuit. Rev. Charles Perry came to the Circuit in 1877 and was succeeded by his brother, David, in 1880 Charles was dark and oratorical and awe inspiring, while David was fair and quietly convincing So, they became known as Black Perry and White Perry to avoid confusion.

At the Conference of 1883, Rev John Pepper, an outstanding orator with a keen sense of humor, was appointed to the Circuit These three vigorous youthful ministers were followed by elderly Rev Robert Johnson whose ministry from 1885-88 concluded his services.

Rev. John Sanderson, a number of whose descendants live at Chesley, became pastor in 1888 and was succeeded by Rev. Harry D. Moyer, who is well remembered as a vocalist as well as a minister In 1887-8, Mr James Endicott became assistant to the Rev Robert Johnson Mr Endicott lived at the home of Mr Abra He was instrumental in the purchase of the first organ for the Church Miss Beatrice Rorke (now Mrs. Thomas Frizzell) a girl of fourteen, was the first organist The organ was dedicated at the first Christmas Concert of the Sunday School, 1887 Mr. Endicott went to Winnipeg in 1888 where he received his B A Degree from the University of Manitoba He was ordained in 1893 and was a Methodist Missionary in China. He became the second Moderator of the United Church of Canada, 1926-28 While on furlough in 1900, he preached at Bognor and told about the miraculous escape he, his wife and children had from the terrors of the Boxer Rebellion

Revivals were held at intervals while the quarterly meeting held the first Sunday in May at Bognor was a red letter day. Housewives made a point of having their houses cleaned, and the Church was made beautiful, for the day saw many visitors from nearby congregations Communion was observed after which the visitors were entertained in the various homes of the congregation members. Zion (Hoath Head) came to Bognor for Communion.

A familiar visitor at the quarterly meetings was Mrs. Isabella Bowie, an African negress and one time slave frequently referred to as Black Bella She was heard to boast on one occasion- "Ah jump't every foot dis mawnin' 'tween heah and Walter's Fawls to git to dis quawt'ly meetin'. Glory Halleluya [illegible] and praise de Lawd I got heah."

BOGNOR U.C.W. MEMBERS JANUARY 1963

Top Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Vernon Scott (deceased), Mrs. Herman Johnson (deceased), Marilyn Miller, Mrs. Sandy Thomson (deceased)

Second Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Walter [illegible], Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. Lorne Shute, Mrs. Walter Manning

Front Row (l. to r.): Mrs. [illegible] McMillan, Mrs. Wm. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Carmichael, Mrs. Vincent Miller, Mrs. Noble McGirr

In 1891 there were five appointments: Walter's Falls, Bognor, Ebenezer, Zion and Whites. The Quarterly Communion Service was held once a year at four of the five appointments: the first Sunday in February at Whites, the first Sunday in May at Bognor, the first

ELDERS OF BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH 1963
L. to R. Adam Byers, James Reid, Vernon Ceaser

BOARD OF STEWARDS
L. to R. William Giles, Vincent Miller, Kenneth Weaver, Lloyd Carmichael, Neil H. Morrison

Sunday in August at Walter's Falls, and the first Sunday in November at Ebenezer.

Ministers following Rev. Harry Moyer were Rev. Henry Berry, 1895-97, Rev. John Power, 1898-1900, Rev. Charles W. Reynolds (father of Rev. Arthur Reynolds, of Leith and Annan) 1901-1903, Rev. George Lawrence, 1904-1906 and Rev. A. L. Atton, 1907-8.

In 1908, Bognor was on the Massie, Chatsworth Circuit during the pastorate of the following ministers or probationers who lived at Massie. Rev. Alfred Atton, 1908-09, Rev. J. V. Laughland, 1910-11, Rev. J. F. Vowels, 1911-12 and Rev. Merritt Price, 1912-13. Bognor had thirty-eight members when changed to the Massie-Chatsworth Circuit in 1908. Rev. Mr. Price went to the First World War with the result that Zion was closed and in May, 1914, Bognor was on the Woodford Circuit.

Front Row, L to R
Organists—Mrs. Vincent Miller, Mrs. Orval McMillan
Back Row, L to R—Mrs. Gordon Jack Sunday School Secretary Mrs. Richard Murdock Church Treasurer in 1963 Barry Jack, Sunday School Superintendent

From 1914-25 the following ministers served this charge Rev William Murray Gaudin, 1914-19, Rev Peter Tiller, 1920-21; Rev. T P Humphries, 1921-22, Rev William H. Summerell, 1924-25 and Rev. Mr. Lambert, 1925

On June 10, 1925, the United Church of Canada was formed by the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. The result was the uniting of Knox Presbyterian Church, Sydenham, St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Sydenham and Bognor Methodist Church into one charge, with the Rev. John MacDonald as minister residing in Knox Sydenham Manse The following ministers served this charge· Rev John MacDonald, 1925-29; Rev J. A. Moir, 1929-32, Rev. A M. Dope, 1932-36; Rev James McLauchlan, 1936-40, Rev G. Graham, 1940-42, Rev O. W Holmes, 1942-43; Rev R. T Burgess, 1943-48. From July to November 1948, Rev Bruce Hallet was Moderator with lay supply provided by the Presbytery

Regular services were held in the Bognor Church in the afternoon during the winter months and in the evening during the summer. The Official Board meetings were held in Bognor Church In 1948 a house was purchased in Bognor for a manse, but due to new developments on the charge, the manse was sold again.

On November 1, 1948, Knox Sydenham was transferred to the Chatsworth Charge, Bognor and St Paul's, Sydenham, to the Walter's Falls Charge, with Dr D O Salton, minister of the six churches including White's, Ebenezer, Walter's Falls, Knox, Holland, St. Paul's Sydenham, and Bognor, services being held in each church on alternate Sundays.

Mr Peter Sawatzky came on October 1, 1949, from the Baptist Church, to join the United Church of Canada. Later he was ordained to the ministry of the United Church.

On July 1, 1952, Rev. S. H Soper became Minister of the Charge, including the six churches. Rev Mr. Soper remained on this charge for six years. He was instrumental in renovating the church in 1953, when the interior of the church was completely redecorated and siding put on the exterior When this was completed, a special anniversary service was held in October of that year when all former members were invited. Rev. T. M. Murray was the guest speaker at the morning service and special music was supplied by J. H. Lanking, H. Rutherford, R. Reid and Mrs. Janet Strain, all of Owen Sound. Rev. S. Super gave the evening message. Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, who was the first organist in the church, accompanied the choir in an anthem.

BOGNOR SUNDAY SCHOOL - MAY 1967

Front Row (l. to r.): Philip Shute, Laurie Anne Parker, Chris Shute, Kevin Clark, Dale Wilson, Tommy Clark

Second Row (l. to r.): David Gillies, Gary Shute, Jean Clark, Ruth Parker, Nancy Shute, Marilyn Miller, Mary Gillies

Third Row (l. to r.): Kathy Parker, Joanne Miller, Brenda Miller, Jamie Wilson, teacher, Sharon Thomson, teacher

Back Row (l. to r.): Mrs. Norman Miller and Mrs. Harold Parker, teachers

The turkey dinner, served by the W A. of the Bognor Church and held on Tuesday evening was very successful. About four hundred enjoyed a delicious dinner served in the Anglican Church basement The Junior Farmers' Orchestra presented a program in the Community Hall.

Mrs. Rebecca McIntosh, Victoria, B.C, a former resident of Bognor and daughter of the late Mr and Mrs. Robert Frizzell, Sr., sent a $500 cheque to be used for church repairs in memory of her mother, the former Catherine Howey. This sum helped in the redecorating of the church.

Rev. W C Maxwell followed Mr Soper and was on this charge from 1958-60 Following Rev Mr. Maxwell were Rev Christopher Jackson (Duggan) 1960-62 and Rev. Eugene Young, 1962-63

In 1963, the Walter's Falls Circuit and Temple Hill Circuit amalgamated into one Circuit known as the Walter's Falls Circuit, with three churches, Walter's Falls, Temple Hill and St. Paul's Sydenham This union meant that Bognor, White's, Ebenezer and Knox Holland, Churches were closed Mr. Vernie Ceaser was Clerk of the Bognor Church and the final service was held at the end of June 1963 and until this date, the church has not been sold Sunday School is still held in the church from April until December

Some of the church organists through the years have been: Miss Beatrice Rorke (Mrs. Thomas Frizzell), Mrs. F Quance, Ida McPherson, Alice Mellafont, Mrs. A D Gillies, Mrs H. Johnson, Mrs. A. McPhatter, Melva McPhatter, Mrs. O McMillan and Mrs Vincent Miller

Mr. Robert Ireland was the first Sunday School Superintendent of Sydenham Mills from 1873-75. Mr Frank Quance, John West Frizzell, Mr W M Doran and Mrs Mellafont are also recorded as early Superintendents of the Sunday School Early families mentioned in the Sunday School were McPhersons, Hemings, Abras, Nixons, Rorkes, Mellafonts and Armstrongs. Mr John McPherson, father of a large family and busy all week in his shop in the community as carriage maker, found time to teach an Intermediate Class. The school was seldom, if ever, wanting for willing volunteers as teachers and the large families kept the classes supplied with pupils

MEMBERS OF BOGNOR UNITED CHURCH CONGREGATION WHEN THE CHURCH CLOSED IN 1965 GATHERED AT THE CHURCH APRIL 30, 1967

Front Row, L. to R. John Gilbert, Mrs. James Reid, David Gilbert, Mrs. George Wilson, Eleanor Miller, Mary Elizabeth Gilbert, Ellen Carmichael, Elaine Carmichael, Marilyn Miller

Second Row, L. to R. Kenneth Weaver, James Reid, George Wilson, Myrna Weaver, Mrs. Richard Murdock, Mrs. Adam Beers, Mrs. Lloyd Carmichael, Mrs. William Gilbert, Mrs. Orval McMillan, Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. Neil Morrison, Mrs. Vincent Miller, Mrs. Kenneth Weaver.

Back Row, L. to R. Adam Beers, Lloyd Carmichael, Vincent Miller, William Gilbert, Neil Morrison, Verne Crater, Orval McMillan, Mrs. Noble McCort, Barry Jack, Ron Weaver

After church union, Bognor still had a Sunday School and about 1935, the Anglican Church in Bognor and the United Church formed a Union Sunday School, meeting in the United Church every other year with the United members in charge and assisted by the Anglicans. Sunday School met from April until December, ending with a good Christmas Concert the second Friday in December. Some of the recent Sunday School Superintendents were the late Mrs

Herman Johnson, Mrs. A. McPhatter, Mrs. Richard Murdoch, Mrs. Lorne Shute, Barry Jack and Mrs. Vincent Miller

The Ladies Aid was organized about 1908 with Miss Florence Newman (Mrs. Wilson, Owen Sound) recorded as its first president, also Mrs. Jessie Ballantyne was an early president. Miss Laura Newman and Mrs. George Toms were among the early secretaries. Some of the early members were Mrs. Thomas Newman, Mrs. George Toms, Mrs. Jasper, Mrs. Julius Ceasar, Mrs. Thomas McArthur, Mrs. Albert Lemon, Mrs. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Edward Cruickshank. The Ladies Aid, later called Woman's Association, was a great help financially to the local church. The group held a garden party every July and also held quilting bees and bazaars.

In 1962, when the Woman's Association and Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada amalgamated to form the United Church Women the Bognor W.A. became the Bognor United Church Women with Mrs. William Gillies as President and Mrs. Lorne Shute as Secretary. Even though the Bognor United Church was closed in 1963 the Bognor United Church U.C.W. still carries on as a unit of the Walter's Falls Charge.

DAYWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH

When the Baptist congregation at Daywood was organized a large proportion of the charter members bore the name of Day. Mr. Peter Day, who was born in the Baptist Faith, in New Brunswick, came to Lake Shore line in 1845, settling on lot 26, con. B. He was the progenitor of the family, and was the grandfather of Charles P. Day a deacon for many years at Daywood and Leith Churches. And the Camerons were not far behind

The Daywood Church was organized in 1869 but previous to this a great spiritual revival swept over the community, started by Hiram Vanwyck and Deacon George Cameron. Student Robert Ross, laboring at Cape Rich came over to Daywood and preached and was received very kindly. He was able to preach in Gaelic as well as English. The fact that he could preach in the mother tongue of many of the Highland Scotch people won their hearts completely. He had to return to Woodstock to finish his education and a young man by the name of Putnam was sent by the Home Mission Board to carry on the work and did so with wonderful success. With the help of such men as McIntyre, of Stayner; Couts, of Tiverton and McNeil, of Paisley the church was organized with a membership of twenty, thirteen on experience and sixteen new converts, who were baptized June 20th. (James Wilson and Wm McIntyre were baptized the following March when ice had to be removed for the baptism.) The following Sunday, June 27th, eight more were received and baptized, and the next Sunday, July 4th, ten were baptized Some time during the same year two more were received, one by baptism and one by experience These were all in 1869. In 1870 no additions are recorded. In 1871 four were received by baptism, two in 1872 and one in 1873

Mr. Ross having resigned, Rev S. Wm. McDermid followed in July and remained until the following spring of 1874 Student E. Bosworth, of Grand Ligne Mission, came for the summer The church was without a pastor until spring when student Wm Gower supplied until autumn 1875 That year ten were baptized Rev Wm. D. Rees was pastor until 1877 In August of that year, Rev. George Day became pastor, remaining but one year Rev. A Austin supplied until the spring of 1880, when student Wm. Corkery came for the summer, when seven were baptized. Student J. R Doolittle took the work for the summer of 1881. Student Robert Garside was in charge for the summer terms of 1882 and 1883 Two were received during his term

The church secured supply as often as possible until 1884 when Rev Wm Barker became pastor for one year, then accepting a call to Meaford While on this field Rev Mr. Barker was largely responsible for the organization of Morley Church. Rev. M. VanSickle was secured for 1885. During his stay nine were received for baptism A rearrangement of the fields led Mr VanSickle to take the Morley field owing to certain conditions there. Mr VanSickle is remembered for his splendid voice, also in duets with his wife.

In 1886, Rev. Alex Gay took charge of the Daywood Church and remained until 1888 From 1888 to 1891 Rev S. J Cunnings was the pastor and during this period several united with the church. Rev. S Sheldon, with others, supplied until the spring of 1892, followed by student D Nimmo. Rev J. McQuarrie was in charge from 1892-1896, Rev E J Haines until 1897, resigning on account of his wife's health and removing to Wyoming Rev. Mr Allen suppied until Rev James Desson came in the spring of 1898, resigning in the fall of 1903 Several were received by baptism during his pastorate. Rev D. Catchpole followed from the fall of 1903-1905 Then came Rev. James Currie, a sound gospel preacher, who remained until 1910 He was followed by Rev. W H Langton (who was ordained while here) and who had a happy and successful pastorate, but was destined for larger fields and work.

Rev. James Proudfoot was the next pastor from 1913-1917 He enlisted and went overseas from here Rev. C H. Scoffield was the pastor from 1917-1921, Rev. Wm Younger 1921-1925, and after a time of supplies, Rev J H Wolstencroft, 1926-1929, student O. R. Maude, 1930-1932 (who left in the fall of 1932 to attend McMaster), Rev R. F Willson, 1932 1936 (resigning to go to Niagara Falls in September), Rev J W. Edwards settled at Daywood in November, 1936

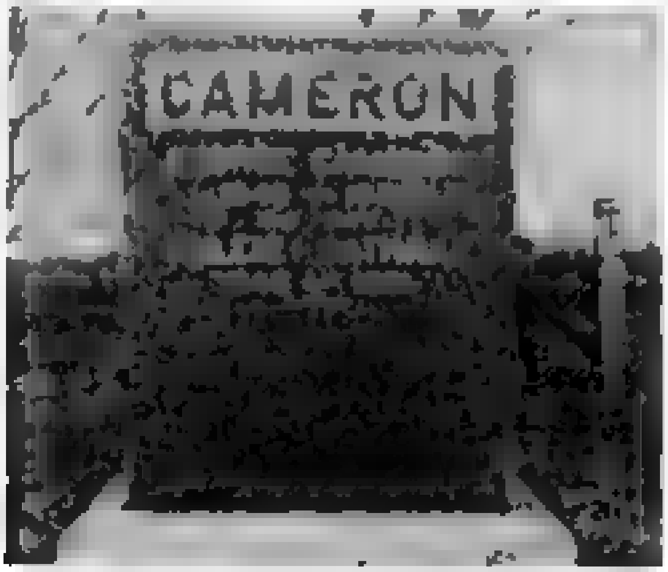
Rev. J. McQuarrie, Rev. James Desson, Rev. W H. Langton and Rev James Proudfoot were ordained at Daywood, Rev C H Scoffield at Morley and Rev. O R. Maude at Woodford

The congregation of the church was growing less and the building which had been erected in 1870, through the efforts of Deacon George Cameron and other faithful workers was no longer needed. Early in January, 1939, it was taken to be used as a Sunday School Hall for Woodford Baptist congregation, through the efforts of Rev J W. Edwards, who was pastor there also.

DAYWOOD CEMETERY

Daywood Cemetery is situated one half mile south of the site of the former Daywood Baptist Church. It is a small portion of lot 27, con B, Sydenham Township, on the Lake Shore Road.

This land was set aside as a family burial ground for the Days and their relatives. It was donated in the year 1848 by the owner of the farm, the late John Day, grandfather of Fred Day, of Annan. For the next eighty years several burials took place. The last person to be buried in Daywood Cemetery was George Cameron, a native of Leith, Ontario, in 1928.



The property on which this burial ground is located is now owned by Mr. Alvin Briggs.

THE EIGHTH LINE METHODIST CHURCH

In the early register of the Walter's Falls Mission dated 1868 there are recorded the names of the members of a congregation called "Hoath's" which must have been the forerunner of the Zion Congregation of the Methodist church, builders of the church on the 8th line of Sydenham Township In this early record it is stated that in 1880 the regular services of the "Hoath" congregation were discontinued

In May 1887 Mr Geo. McKay gave ¼ acre of land from the east half of lot 9, concession 9, to the Zion congregation of the Methodist church for the sum of $1.00. Here a little brick church was built as well as a shed at the rear for the horses Some of the family names of members and adherents of this congregation are as follows - G. Currie, G. H Bonnell, J M Bonnell, J. Wardell, R. Wardell, G Michael, G Whitesides, H. A. Burley, A Pusey, R Levens, W Locke, L Goldsmith The names of ministers who served this church as part of the Walter's Falls charge follow - Robert Johnston, James Endicott, John W Sanderson, Harvey D Moyer, Henry Berry, John Power, Charles W. Reynolds, Geo Lawrence, Alfred Atton.

As well as the regular church service there was a fine Sunday School attended by all the children and young people of the community For years Mr. Geo Michael was superintendent and later Mr Howell.

The church was closed in 1913 and was unused except for an occasional school Christmas concert. It was falling into decay so to prevent this and to restore it for further usefulness it was bought by the Hoath Head Women's Institute in May 1937 from Grey Presbytery for the sum of $50.00, to be used as a community hall That summer new shingles were put on the roof. Later other renovations were made. The hall was re-decorated, exterior woodwork painted, a stage was built, chairs, dishes and a piano were purchased, cupboards were built and cement steps and platform replaced the old wooden ones. Hydro was installed in 1944.

[illegible] and its days of usefulness may be over.

[illegible] Head Women's Institute for a Community Hall

JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH
(formerly Daywood and Johnstone Churches)

The present Johnstone Church is located on the Balaclava Road, five miles north of Annan. It was erected on the site of a frame church, built in 1855, on land donated by William Johnstone. This frame structure was one of the first churches in North Sydenham. It was a strongly built church with doors on each pine pew. Aisle doors were a custom of the period and are still extant in Leith United Church. The pulpit, high in front, had a platform below, where the precentor sat and led the singing. Psalms only were sung. Four large pillars stood inside the church. There were three tall windows on each side. A front porch completed the structure.

For nine years the church had no regular minister. Services were conducted by any student or minister who was available. A theological student from Queen's University, Alexander Hunter, worked in the Leith and Johnstone area during the summer of 1862 and 1863. It was indicative of the success of his labors and the esteem of the people that he was asked to return as minister on his graduation in 1864. On October 26th of that year he was examined at Leith. This probably took place in the school, as there was no church at Leith. He was ordained in Johnstone Church the next day. Rev. Mr. Hunter led an effective ministry there until his death at forty two. He had spent five years in the district at that time. An imposing monument on his grave in Leith cemetery records the esteem in which he was held by his people.

Rev. E. B. Rodgers succeeded Mr. Hunter on the Leith- Johnstone charge. He came in 1870 and stayed until 1876, when he moved to Kilsyth. Mr. Rodgers was rated the best pulpit orator in the Owen Sound Presbytery.

In 1876, a year after merging of all Presbyterian groups in Canada into one church, Presbyterian churches in the area were re-aligned. The twelve year connection of Johnstone and Leith was severed when the latter was linked with Annan. Many of the Johnstone area people were Gaelic speakers, they wanted a Gaelic speaking minister.

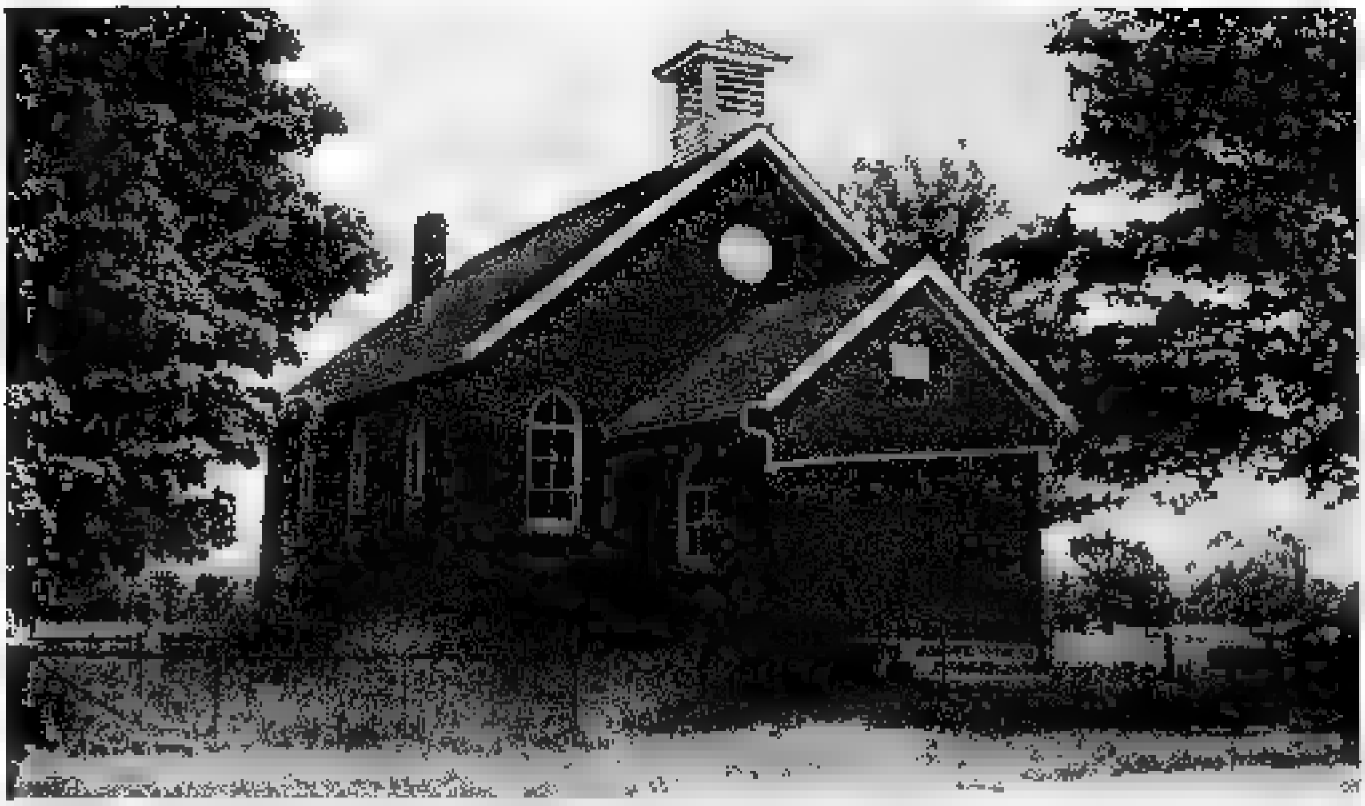
Between 1876 and 1878 Johnstone was linked with Woodford. That year they joined with the Lakeshore (Daywood) congregation. This association lasted until 1906. The Daywood church was sold and torn down in 1957. It was located three miles north of Annan

DAYWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

opposite the present Clem Reilly farm. Its situation was on a pasture farm now owned by Robt. Hewitson. A cement step and a few wooden posts mark the site. It was a frame building of similar construction to the Garryowen School.

Between 1878 and 1906 the ministers of the Johnstone-Daywood charge were Rev. John Moody, Revs. Mr. Bannerman, Mr. McClean, Mr. Bell, Rev. H.S. McKitterick, Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. M.N. Bethune.

In 1906 the separate identity of Johnstone and Daywood ceased. The larger charge of Annan, Leith, Johnstone and Daywood was formed under the leadership of Rev. J.B. Fraser. He had been the



JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH

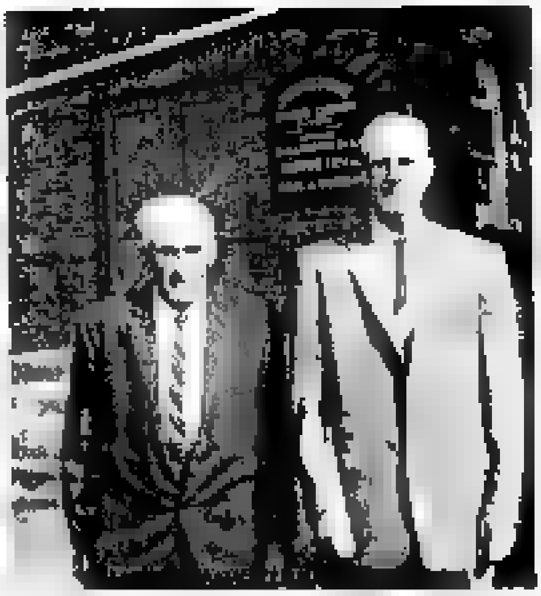
JOHNSTONE CEMETERY on lot 11, con C, close by Johnstone Church was donated by the late Mr Robert Johnstone and is the burial plot of the pioneer Johnstone family

minister at Leith since 1885. Thus the list of ministers of Johnstone and Daywood is identical to those of Annan since then.

It is evidence of the fact that local feeling dies hard in that between 1906 and 1920 services alternated each Sabbath between Daywood and Johnstone Churches, although they were now one congregation.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE
FIRST CLERK OF SESSION

JOHN JOHNSTONE



TRUSTEES
L to R J G Lemon, George Fraser

In 1920 the original Johnstone Church was torn down and the present one erected John Johnstone, son of the donor of the original site, bequeathed $4,000 toward a new church building Total cost of

MINISTER AND ELDERS

L to R Jim Lemon, Rev A J Thomson, Archie MacArthur erection was $6,930. Rev. A. J. Orr, minister at that time, held the opening service October 17, 1920. The late Rev. Alfred Gandier, Principal of Knox College, Toronto, was speaker. Rev. Thurlow Fraser had conducted a two weeks mission prior to the opening.

THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
(see names in congregational picture)

Rev. Mr. Orr was still minister and witnessed the entry of Johnstone Presbyterian Church into Church Union in 1925, with the formation of the United Church of Canada. Ministers since that time included Rev. G. W. Rose, 1925 to 1937, Rev. A. G. Reynolds, 1937-1950, Rev. A. Smith, 1950-1955, Rev. C. Leach, 1956-1957, Rev. W. G. Prosser, 1957-1959 and Rev. A. J. Thomson, 1960-1967, Rev. John Anderson 1967 —.

Johnstone United Church celebrated its 110th year as a congregation on Sunday, October 17, 1965. The anniversary marked to the day the forty-fifth anniversary of the erection of the present church building. Special morning and evening services were held. Rev. George Brown, of Owen Sound's First United Church, was guest speaker to capacity crowds A reception was held in the Sunday School room after the evening service

JOHNSTONE UNITED CHURCH CONGREGATION 1966

Front Seat Arthur Lemon, Bradley Lemon, Lane Lemon Mark Lemon, Paula Lemon, Carol Anne King, Kay McInnis, Yvonne McInnis, Marcia McInnis.
2nd Seat. Bruce Lemon, John Lemon, Lynda Laycock, Elaine King, Patti Scott, Paul Scott.
3rd Seat Steven Bumstead, Glen Lemon, Mrs. Archie McArthur, Mr Archie Mc Arthur, Mrs. Harold Scott, Mr Harold Scott
4th Seat Mrs. Wilson McInnis, Miss Bernice Day, Mrs. Thos. Day Mrs. Cliff King, Mr Cliff King, Mrs. Albert Laycock, Mr Albert Laycock
5th Seat. Mr Lorne Lemon, Mrs. Lorne Lemon, Miss Margaret Fettes, Miss Bessie Fettes, Miss Annie Johnston. Mrs. Wm. McGregor Mr Wm McGregor
6th Seat. Mr Alex McGillivray, Mr Rae Bumstead, Mrs. Rae Bumstead, Mr Donald Lemon, Mrs. Jim Lemon. Mr Jim Lemon Mr Watt Reid, Mrs. Watt Reid, Mrs. John Ramsay, Mrs. Ben. Johnstone, Mrs. Chas. King, Mrs Ed. Morrison, Mrs. Geo Scott
Back Row. Ricky Lemon, Dennis Laycock, Floyd King, Leslie Bumstead, Douglas Reid, Mr Jim Fettes.

KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH

When the first settlers came to this part of Sydenham Township, the land was a trackless forest. Logs were hewed to build homes After this the next thought was to build a church Some time before 1870, the settlers gathered with their yokes of oxen to haul logs for the first church which was built on a half acre of land on the south half of lot 7, concession 7 Prior to this time prayer services were held in the homes with Rev Alexander Grant (a brother-in-law of Archibald McInnis) conducting the services A few years later, Rev Alexander McLennan became the first minister of the new log church. He served as minister for twenty-nine years. Rev Mr Mc Lennan spoke both Gaelic and English As many of the settlers around were of Highland Scottish descent, they would come many miles to hear a Gaelic service preferring it to an English one much closer to home.

Between 1873 and 1876, a manse was built on the same lot as the first church. Before this the Rev Mr McLennan lived in a log house just east of the present Highway 6 and 10, on the corner known to many as Starvation Corner He would often travel by foot to the church to minister to his people This was a distance of eight or nine miles. The Rev Mr McLennan continued to serve as minister until his death on September 12, 1895. He is buried in McLean's Cemetery, South Sydenham, along with two of his children who died of diphtheria

It was soon discovered that this first church was inadequate for the needs of the congregation, so on February 20, 1882, the session called a congregational meeting to discuss the building of a new church Accordingly on April 15, 1882, a half acre of land was bought from John Farley Jr., for the purpose of building a church The stone structure which was built on the east half of lot 6, concession 7, directly across the road from where the first church stood, is the present church building It was completed that year

After the Rev Mr. McLennan's death, a succession of students supplied under the oversight of Rev J B Fraser, the Moderator, and Rev. J A. Yeoman. In September of 1898, a call was extended to Rev. John A Black, who was duly inducted on the first day of November, 1898 He was engaged at a salary of approximately $600 00 a year

KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH, 1882

It is interesting to note that before this time there was no musical instrument in the church, a tuning fork being used to begin the hymns In 1896 a vote was taken to consider the use of an organ As the vote taken was five to three in favour, the organ was rented at $9 00 a month. In 1900, it was decided to purchase an organ as one could be paid for in a few years at the rental charge. In 1897, the Book of Praise was obtained.

Up until this time the old log church had been used as a stable, so in June, 1899, at a congregational meeting it was decided to tear it down and erect a large shed for shelter for the horses. A building, which had been used as a skating rink at Woodford was purchased, torn down and moved on sleighs in the winter. The shed was built east of the present church on the same lot Timbers were added to the centre to widen it and a stable was built at one end, where the Rev. Mr Black kept his horse and some Laced Wyandotte hens. He would show these hens at the local fair

On the completion of this shed, it was decided to hold a garden party. Before this time tea meetings were held. The garden party proved such a success that it became an annual affair, people coming many miles by horse and buggy to attend. One of the big attractions was the pipe band, with the skirl of the bagpipes filling the hearts of many of those Highland Scottish pioneers and reminding them of their native homeland. This large shed was used for the entertainment part of the garden parties and a long shed at the back of the church was used to set up tables to accommodate the large crowds. Cedar boughs were used to cover the open-faced shed and lighted Chinese lanterns were hung. At an earlier date, bricks soaked in coal oil were lighted and placed at intervals to give light. Later lighting was supplied by a Delco system which would be rented for the night. A few years later, the large shed was used for setting up the tables and later still the long shed originally used for this purpose was torn down and sold. It was during the World War II years when food was rationed and prices rose, that it was decided to discontinue these garden parties.

In 1901 the new well was dug and in 1907 the windmill erected. This is on the south half of lot seven, just east of the manse and below the hill.

Some years later it was decided the manse was badly in need of repair, so in 1909 tenders were received for the building of a new manse. Merriam Bros., of Chatsworth, were chosen as the builders. This manse was built on the same lot as the first manse and is of cement block. In the fall of that year, the old manse was sold to Joseph Farley, as his home had burned down. It was moved on rollers by Abe Scott, through the fields to the present site, the west half of lot six, concession seven. Following a few improvements, it is still in use as a home.

The fireplace and mantle in the new manse were donated by the Woodford congregation and the stained glass window was donated by Samuel Black, father of the minister.

In the early years, baptisms took place in the homes, usually at a prayer meeting. Several children and often adults would be baptized at one time The first baby to be baptized in the old church was Mary McInnis. Maggie McInnis was the first to be baptized in the new church. Both were daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McInnis.

Rev. Mr Black left in 1911 and the fact that Knox Church is still known to some as Black's Church is a tribute to the fine service he rendered. Ministers followed in rapid succession Rev John S. Dobbin, in 1911, Rev. George E Robertson in 1915 (the war memorial for World War I was painted and inscribed by Miss Nettie Robertson, daughter of Rev George Robertson), Rev Hugh Craig in 1918; Rev. W J (John) Johnston in 1923

During the early years of 1900, Knox Church became affiliated with Woodford to form a two-point charge. This continued until 1923 when St. Paul's Church, Sydenham, was added to make a three-point charge

In 1925 Church Union was consummated The circuit was again changed Connections with the Woodford congregation were severed and the Bognor Church became affiliated with St. Paul's and Knox. In 1926 Rev J M McDonald became minister of the charge He was followed by Rev. J.A Moir in 1929, Rev A. McKean Pope in 1932; Rev J. McLaughlan in 1936

In the spring of 1939, during the funeral service of Mrs. Duncan Morrison, the floor of the church dropped, the timbers underneath giving way In the summer of 1940, Elmer Brown and Duncan Lourie put two concrete abutments, each extending the full length of the church, under the floor During this time, church services were held on alternate Sundays in the Fifth Line School and the Hoath Head Hall.

In 1940 Rev. G Graham became the minister and in 1942 Rev. O.W. Holmes came and was ordained in 1943 while here. Rev R.T. Burgess came in 1943. During that year the interior of the church was painted

On May 28, 1944, Mrs. Donald (Dan) McQueen and Miss Mary McInnis her sister presented a set of oak pulpit chairs in memory of their mother, Mrs. Ann McInnis, one of the first settlers and a grand old lady who lived to her one hundredth year.

Rev R.T Burgess left in June, 1948, and at this time, due to the shortage of ministers, the circuits were again changed Knox became affiliated with Chatsworth and Massie, and the minister resided in Chatsworth. The first minister of the new charge was Rev. A D. McKerriker, who was superannuated in 1948 He was followed by Rev. L.S Paisley in 1949, who served until 1955, when he went to Thornbury.

On December 17, 1949, Mr. J D. Caesar completed the wiring of the church. The lights were first used at the church Christmas service, December 25, 1949 A church name plate was put at the front of the building at this time On May 23, 1950, the manse was sold to Mr David Campbell Dr E E Kent came to the charge in 1955. In 1957 Mr. Arnold Harbottle bought, tore down and moved the old church shed.

In the winter of 1958 and spring of 1959, extensive renovations were made to the interior of the church building The floor was sanded and varnished, two Sunday School classrooms were built at the back of the church, new carpeting was laid on the platform and up the aisles, new plywood wainscotting was made Two oil stoves were erected to replace the wood stoves. The carpenter was principally Mr. Norman McKibbon

The Circuit was extended in 1958 to include the Desboro United Church, making a four point charge Knox Church had an afternoon service In 1959 the Annual Church Report set the membership at 74, including 10 non-resident members.

In June of 1960 Rev. E E Kent left to take up new duties at Arthur, Ontario. From June 1960 until March 1961, the pulpit was occupied by various laymen and student minister Stewart Smith In March of 1961, Rev Russell Finley began his duties as minister and remained until early winter of 1965 For the rest of the winter, services were conducted by church laymen, principally Mr Lorne Creighton and Mr Donald Francis, teachers at the Owen Sound Secondary Schools In June of 1965, Rev. Frank Hobbs became minister of the charge

The church interior was painted in the fall of 1965 just prior to the annual Anniversary Service in September Also in the fall of 1965, a hymn board was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Clayton Boddy, who died that same year Her daughter, Mrs Arnold Howe, of Collingwood took part in the dedication.

The earliest elders of which there are records included William McNab, Sr, Gilbert McInnis, Sr., James McLean, Hugh McKay, Peter McNab, Sr, John Edmonstone. These men held office somewhere around the turn of the century As the years progressed, due to deaths and changes in the community, new names were added in our records. Alex McNab, 1912, William Bell, 1912; Allan McLean, Sr 1917, James Beattie, 1923, James Dunlop, 1927, Clayton Boddy, 1927, Malcolm Gardner, 1932, Allan McLean, Jr, 1932, A.D Morrison, 1932, Norman McKessock, 1945, Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, 1945, Neil MacDonald, 1957

Sunday School classes were held at a very early date and with the large families of the first settlers, it was quite common to have an attendance as high as 150. It was found necessary to have two schools one to be held at the Fifth Line School (S.S. No 11, Sydenham) This method continued for some years before resuming all classes in the church Some of the early superintendents were James McLean, Gilbert McDonald, Robert Gardner In more recent years Malcolm Gardner and Edward Tottenham are recorded as superintendents. For several years the Sunday School was closed due to lack of pupils. When it was reopened in 1957, Edward Tottenham became the superintendent. While the Sunday School was closed, papers were distributed to children at the church service In the spring of 1961, a class for pre-school children was begun.

The first organist of the church was Minnie McKerroll, (later Mrs. Duncan Morrison), Annie McPherson (Mrs. Alex McColeman) came next, followed by Annie MacDonald (Mrs. Allan Wilkinson), Edith Pusey (Mrs. Showell), Mattie McInnis (Mrs. Frank Howey), Isabelle McKessock (Mrs. William Laird), Isabelle Tuck (Mrs. Bert Woodford), and Isabelle Morrison (Mrs. Gilbert McShee) Different people supplied as organists, mainly Mrs Findlay MacDonald, until

1943 when Mrs. Frank Boyes became organist until she moved to Rockford in 1964. Mrs. Robert Tuck then moved from assistant organist to organist, and Mrs. Clarence McLean became the assistant.

The first choir leader was John Edmonstone. George Michael was one of the earlier choir leaders. In later years Duncan Morrison and Harry Plant were leaders. These are all of which we have any record. In the early months of 1962 a women's choir was organized. In earlier years there was a very large mixed choir, but for several years prior to 1962 there had been no choir.

The earliest women's group on record was known as the Women's Home Missionary Society, the local group being named the

SOME MEMBERS OF [illegible] CHURCH WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, AUGUST 1926

Back Row, l. to r.: Rev. John Matheson, Mrs. Thomas Douglas, Jean Macdonald, Mrs. John Macdonald, Mrs. Jack Williamson, Mrs. David Campbell and Mrs. Sam Tuck.

Bottom Row, l. to r.: Eileen MacDonald, Mrs. Richard Leeson, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Robert Parker, Mrs. Wm. Lowenham Sr., Baby Edward Lowenham.

Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Lowenham were members of the early women's organization in the church. They served faithfully for many years often under very discouraging circumstances. We would honour them for their service to the church.

Robertson Auxiliary. The Auxiliary was organized on November 11, 1912, by Mrs. Needham. The first officers were President, Mrs. Neil MacDonald, Secretary, Mrs. William Tottenham, Sr., and Treasurer, Mrs. J. Fisher. Although the attendance at many of the meetings was small, the first bale reported as sent out August 1913 was valued at $40.00 and contained four quilts. The following year, the bale valued at $47.40 contained five quilts.

MEMBERS OF KNOX SYDENHAM UNITED CHURCH W.M.S. JUNE 1946
Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Alex King, Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Mrs. Wm. Tottenham, Peggy Clark, Mrs. Stanley McKee
Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. George King, Mrs. Greenwood Greig, Mrs. Andy Beattie, Mrs. Allan Wilkinson, Mrs. Albert Wilkinson, Mrs. D.A. Mackenzie, guest speaker, Mrs. M. Clark, Mrs. Wm. McNally, Mrs. Jack Wilkinson.

For several years the women's group has sponsored a Mission Band. Mrs. Findlay MacDonald, Mrs. Gordon Parkin and Mrs. Andrew Beattie were leaders at the Heath Head School. The inaugural meeting of the United Church Women (U.C.W.) to replace the Women's Missionary Society was held in January 1962. The Mission Band has since become known as the Messengers. In 1964, Mrs.

Robert Tuck and Mrs. Lloyd Carmichael began a group at the Fifth Line School (S.S. 11, Sydenham)

Our records date back to the time of the Rev Mr. Black, around 1900, for Young People's Groups, when a Young People's Guild was formed. About the time of Rev Mr Johnston, the Young People's Society replaced the Guild. When the church entered the Chatsworth charge, the young people met regularly in Chatsworth, the group more recently being known as the Hi-C Group.

LEITH BAPTIST CHURCH

Those who lived at Leith and were of the Baptist denomination first held services in the second school house until around 1896. This building was behind the present structure. Later, we are told, the services were held in the hall every second Sunday night from 1896 until 1913 when the church was built.

In the Reminiscences of North Sydenham by A H Ross the first historical fact noted about the Baptists at Leith is that in 1868 William MacIntyre and Hames Wilson were baptized.

About 1886 the Daywood, Woodford and Leith congregations were placed under one charge. Rev Alexander Gay was the pastor and remained until late in 1888 The pastors who have filled the pulpit have been Rev. S J Cunnings, Rev S Sheldon, Mr. D Nimmo, Rev J.M. McQuarrie, Rev E J. Haines, Rev Mr Allen, Rev. J. Desson, Rev D Catchpole, Rev James Currie, Rev W H. Langton, Rev James Proudfoot, Rev C H. Scoffield, Rev Wm Younger was pastor from 1921 to 1925 This charge was partially dependent for supply upon the Home Mission Board Rev Mr. Currie was a favourite, liked for his unassuming companionable ways and irreproachable character.

In 1913, the Leith congregation, by a spirit of self-sacrifice seldom found in congregations in the large cities, was able to erect a comfortable brick church on the corner of Princess Street and the

Leith Walk. The building was not a large one but was ample for the need of the Baptist people. It was built by Mr. O. V. Cameron and consisted of two old churches, a Methodist and Baptist from the Morley district.

LEITH BAPTIST CHURCH ABOUT 1914

Four additional ministers were Rev. J. R. Wolstencroft, Rev. O. R. Mause, Rev. Ralph F. Wilson and Rev. J. W. Edwards. The church parsonage was situated next door to the church and is on Leith Walk.

Through the years available records show that much of the time Morley Baptist Church was listed as one of the points on the same charge as Leith Baptist Church. In the fall of 1942 because of the Government taking over a large tract of land for the A.F.V. Range in which the Morley Church was located, it was forced to close its doors. This weakened the strength of the charge as just Leith and Woodford congregations were left and could not support a minister. Daywood had not actively functioned since some time prior to 1930.

When the Tank Range took possession the end of September 1942, Leith Church closed and most of the members became associated with Owen Sound First Baptist Church The parsonage was sold and the church was used on two different occasions as a temporary public school location The church was sold in 1966

Rev J W. Edwards resigned the charge the winter of 1942 and a student pastor, Russell Lamb, who began his ministry in May filled the vacancy until the church was closed

LEITH UNITED CHURCH

In 1840, the area now known as Grey and Bruce Counties was first opened up for settlement and John Telfer was appointed Crown Lands Agent for what is now the Owen Sound area Most of the settlers in this locality came either from the Highlands or Lowlands of Scotland and were in the main staunch and devout Presbyterians. It must be remembered though that following the Great Disruption of 1843 in Scotland Presbyterians were of three varieties, Church of Scotland - Auld Kirk, The Free Church - Free Kirk, The United Presbyterian Church Although there was no logical reason for reproducing Scottish Schisms in Canada, they were none the less faithfully carried to the new country The Leith settlers supported the established Church of Scotland or the Auld Kirk.

Religious observances and attitudes were fundamental to our forefathers, with or without benefit of Church and Clergy, and the family altar with prayers, Bible reading, and the saying or singing of the Psalms of David were part and parcel of daily living As early as 1845 services were held in this district, and usually conducted by laymen, since ministers were not available According to some records the first service was held in the home of William Telfer, on May 9, 1849 This was the beginning of the Annan congregation and doubtless the Leith settlers worshipped with the people of Annan, but many were used to the rites and ceremonies of the Auld Kirk. On July 26, 1864, a meeting was held in the old schoolhouse at Leith, with the following people present: Robert VanWyck, Hugh G. Campbell, Thomas Brown, Donald Cameron, Thomas Rutherford, Hector MacKay and James Clark. The secretary of the meeting was Dr. William Lang and the chairman was M. McDowal. At this time a motion was passed that a call be extended to Rev. Alexander Hunter, B.A. to be the pastor of the congregation.

LEITH UNITED CHURCH

The story of the events leading up to the founding of the Leith Congregation is recorded in the minutes of the Presbytery of Guelph of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Meeting in Guelph on July 3, 1860, the Presbytery agreed to undertake to supply ministers to outlying districts as they were available. On the third Sunday of October, 1862, Rev. James Thom dispensed the sacraments at Leith and Johnstone, and there were fifty five communicants present. In the summer of 1862, Mr. Alexander Hunter, a student was appointed as student missionary for the Leith and Johnstone congregations. His work was so satisfactory that on his ordination he was given a call to be their minister So it was that the first minister of the Leith Church was examined at Leith on October 26, 1864, (probably in the old school house) and ordained the following day in Johnstone Church.

Once ordained and settled in his new charge, Mr. Hunter attacked with vigor the matter of a church building in Leith Some help was obtained from the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland for the building of a church edifice The Presbytery of Guelph also expressed a willingness to help The Leith Congregation subscribed $300 00 toward the objective

On May 31, 1865, the people of Leith assembled to witness the turning of the first sod The site donated by the Ainslie family, was chosen for its central location and close proximity to the Leith River, creating a true setting for this little church in the wilderness. Within eight months of the turning of the sod, the building was ready to be opened The architecture is generally attributed to James Gibson The design was Scottish with high gables and long square windows sweeping down from the eaves On Sunday, January 28, 1866, the new church was officially opened with the Rev James Carmichael, of King, officiating There was a morning service with nearly four hundred in attendance A service in the afternoon was in Gaelic, with a very good attendance and an evening service for about three hundred

Mr Hunter had succeeded in finishing a very neat and comfortable brick church, 47 x 35, seating for 250, at a cost of $1300, of which $700 was contributed by the congregation The official report states there were forty-three families in Leith

A feature of the Leith Church is that the Church pews have doors on them Incidentally, the wide boards in the seats tell of the plentiful supply of native pine lumber available at that time. The Leith pulpit, of very fine workmanship, is of bird's eye maple and walnut It was made by John Ross, of Alberni, B.C., who was an expert cabinet maker.

A precentor led the praise of the congregation to 1888, Mr James Ross being the precentor from 1864 until 1888 At that time a

THE SANCTUARY

group had formed themselves into a choir and led the singing without benefit of an organ until on April 10, 1895, Mr James Gibson presented the Leith Church with its first organ, a fine instrument which did service until the installation of the new electric organ on September 18 1955 The first organist of the church was Miss Bertha McNeil

The Union of Leith and Annan into one pastoral charge took effect on April 17, 1877

In 1939 the present brick porch was added to the front of the church and in 1946 Hydro power was installed In 1945 three pulpit chairs in golden oak with red covering were bought and placed on the platform The year 1948 saw the building of two Sunday School rooms within the church and the modification of the interior In 1949, the Leith Church took over the Leith Community Hall A Memorial Window was placed in the Leith Church in 1952, and in the same year a modern oil burning furnace was installed in the basement

[illegible]

[illegible]

LEITH UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Front Row, L. to R. - Mrs. Wesley McKay, Mrs. Frank McKeen, Mrs. Earl Sampson, Miss Dirkie Hofman, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.
Back Row, L. to R. - Mrs. A.J. Thomson, Mrs. Ross Buzza, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Harold Ceasar, Miss Margaret McKeen, Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. James Ferguson, Mrs. Gelt Hofman.

THE SESSION

L. to R. - James Mitchell, J. Wesley McKay, Frank McKeen 1964

The ministers who have served the Leith congregation have been Rev A Hunter, Rev. J B. Fraser, Rev. W Forrest, Rev C.S. Jones, Rev J Mordy, Rev A.J Orr, Rev G.W Rose, Rev. A G Reynolds, Rev. A Smith, Rev Cyril Leach, Rev. W G. Prosser, Rev. A. Thomson, Rev. John Anderson 1967—

THE BOARD OF STEWARDS. 1964
Front Row L. to R—Gelt Hofman, Ross McKay, Frank McKeen
Back Row L. to R - William Hope, Pierre Hofman, James Ferguson

LEITH CEMETERY

The site of the church and the ground for the cemetery which immediately surrounds it were very generously presented to the congregation in 1864 by Mr Adam Ainslie. The subsoil is sandy but adapted to the growth of evergreens and other ornamental trees.

The price of burial plots was first fixed at $2 00 and the first purchasers were. Matthew Alexander, Arthur Cameron, Richard Alexander, David Butchart, Mrs. William Glen, James Gibson, Mr. Fawcett, David MacDowell, John Crawford, Allan Graham, Henry Lang, John Mathieson, Mr William Jolley, Mrs Jolley, James S

Wilson, Daniel Cameron, Peter Burr and Charles Lemon. The first interment was that of a Miss Marshall.

Mr. Tom Thomson, a renowned artist, is buried in this burial ground.

LEITH CEMETERY

In 1964 the Leith United Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and the same old church, very quaint and attractive, is surrounded by this cemetery established one hundred years ago, and whose grounds are well kept and the stones, row after row, mark the resting place of the pioneer families.

Miss Ottie Rixon, last member of her pioneer family, seeing the area for burial nearly filled, in 1964 presented one hundred and fifty square rods more or less, south of the present cemetery, with the deed, and so space is assured for future generations. This generous gift was much appreciated by Leith residents.

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH

In the old log school house, church service was held by the Wesleyan Methodists in the morning and by the New Connection in the afternoon or evening. Later the Methodists erected a frame building for worship on lot 3, con. 7, in Holland Township. This church is now incorporated in the Orange Hall. James Hewitt, who gave the land on which to erect this building did a great deal of the work, assisted by George Partridge and members of the congregation, who gave a day's work from time to time

Rev. Wm. Tucker is believed to have been the first minister in this church, about the year 1875. In June, 1893, the departure of Rev. Mr. Pepper is recorded. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Husband, during whose stay the present brick church was built. The site, donated by Mr. Hewitt, for the first church was low and hard to drain, so the present church was built on higher ground, across the road, on lot 3, con. 6. The new church was opened on the 27th of October, 1895, by Rev. A. Brown, of Scrope Street Methodist Church, now Central United Church in Owen Sound. At that time Massie Church was on the Holland Centre circuit, later it was changed to Hoath Head circuit and still later to the Chatsworth circuit

In 1925 the Massie Methodist Church became the Massie United Church.

On July 15, 1945, Rev. Wm. Howey dedicated a memorial window, donated by Miss Elizabeth Howey, in memory of the Howey family. Rev. Harvey Howey dedicated a Communion Table in memory of Mr. Bert Benson

The Hydro was installed in the church in 1948 and in 1957 an oil furnace and toilet were installed

Ministers serving this church while under the Owen Sound Mission were Rev. Samuel Fear 1853-55, Rev. John L. Kerr 1857, Rev. Alexander R. Campbell 1858-(of the Artemsia charge for this year), Rev. George Jacques 1860-61, Rev. Wm. Norton 1862-64, Rev. John Neelands 1865 67, Rev. P.D. Wills 1868, from 1869-73 Massie was a branch of Walter's Falls Mission, Rev. Isaac Baker 1869,

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH

A MASSIE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS ABOUT [illegible]

Back Row, L. to R.—Mae Irvine, Lizzie Coutts (teacher), Jessie Hewer

Front Row, L. to R.—Margaret Laird, Mabel Marquis, Edna Hewer, Effie Coutts

MEMORIAL WINDOW

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH CHOIR EASTER SUNDAY MARCH 29, 1959

Front Row, L. to R.: Jas. Hamill (violinist), Leone McPherson, Joyce Purvis, Patricia Neelands, Diana Campbell, Doreen Hamill, Susan Nuttal.

Back Row, L. to R.: Beth McPherson (choir leader & pianist), Shirley Kirk, Mary Love, Roseanne Campbell, Betty Lou Sutherland, Judy Purvis

Rev. Isaac Baker 1870 assisted by Nathan Austin, Rev. Isaac Baker 1871 assisted by W. M. Bielby, Rev. Wm. Tucker 1872-1875 assisted by John Hart.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN (MASSIE) 1967

Standing L to R — Mrs. W. George Sutherland, Mrs. Harold Martin, Mrs. Duncan J. Morrison, Miss Mary Rice, Mrs. Robt. Purvis, Mrs. James Taylor, Mrs. Lloyd Kirk, Miss Marion Martin, Mrs. Carman Harron, Mrs. Harold McKibbon, Mrs. Beynon Purdue, Mrs. John Meelands, Mrs. Percy Hamill, Mrs. Clarence McPherson.
Seated L to R — Mrs. George Rice, Mrs. Kenneth Dunbar, Mrs. Austin Ramage, Mrs. Angus McLeod, Mrs. Joseph Bruno.

Massie is listed as a branch of the Chatsworth Mission 1876-1878. Sidney F. Depew 1876 assisted by T. Legate, Sidney F. Depew 1877 assisted by John Power, Thomas R. Reid 1878-79-80 assisted by Wm. T. Hicks, Charles V. Lake 1881-82, Rev. John Hart 1883, Rev. David Perry 1884-85, Rev. John Hart 1886. Massie listed as a branch of Holland Centre charge 1887-1907. Rev. Alexander Thibaudeau 1887, George Hartley 1888-89, Rev. John Pepper B.A. 1890-93, Rev. Robt. J. Husband 1893-95, Rev. R.B. Beynon B.A. 1896-98, Rev. Wm. H. Learoyd 1899-1901, Rev. John J. Ferguson B.A., B.D. 1902, Rev. Thomas Leonard 1903, Rev. Henry Berry

MASSIE UNITED CHURCH ELDERS 1967

L to R—Duncan Morrison, W George Sutherland, Harold Martin, Percy Hamill, clerk of session, Clarence McPherson. Absent when picture was taken were Messers John McLean and Wm. Rice. Rev. Frank Hobbs, minister

1904-06, Rev. Alexander Richard 1907. At this time Massie charge included Bognor (1908-1914) Rev. Alfred Atton 1908, Rev Harold E Wellwood B A., B D 1909, Rev. J.V. Laughland 1910-11, Rev. F.J Vowels 1911-12, Rev Merritt O. Price 1912-14. At this time Massie joined the Chatsworth charge. Rev Alfred E Owen B A., 1914-15, Rev Charles B. Jeffrey 1916-19, Rev Howard H Eaton 1920-22, Rev. John F G. Morris 1923-25, Rev. Sidney Martin M.A. June 1925-July-1, 1933, Rev Crossley W Krug B.A., B.D., July 1, 1933-July 1, 1936, Rev. Alexander Rintoul 1936-41, Rev. George E Coulter July 1, 1941-July 1, 1945, Rev. D.A. MacKerracher 1945-49, Rev L. Stanley Paisley 1949-55, Dr. Edward E. Kent B.A. Th. D., 1955-60, Stewart Smith (student) July 1, 1960-March 61, Rev. Russell Finley March 1961-Nov 1964, Lorne Creighton, West Hill Secondary School teacher and Don Francis, Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute teacher served Nov. 1964 to July 1, 1965, Rev. Frank A. Hobbs July 1, 1965-

TWIN CHURCHES AT MORLEY

In the strenuous life of hewing out a home in the wilderness, the pioneers did not forget they had a God to worship, and when Evangelists Heulon and Shaw of the New Connection Methodists held tent meetings on the corner of Enoch Kerr's farm (later Michael Robertson's), they were well attended. These were the first public religious meetings held on the town line.

In 1884 twin churches standing side by side were built on lot 37, St. Vincent Township, with frontage on the town line with Sydenham Township. One church was Methodist, the other Baptist and they served some families in Sydenham Township as far west as the third concession.

MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH

Those responsible for the Methodist congregations were Sylvester Kerr and Rev. Mr. Danard, who later went as a missionary to Cape Croker Indians. The first elders were Hiram Vanwyck, Nelson Leflar and John Lemon. Ministers included Rev. Alex. Thibaudeau, Rev. R.P. Williams, Rev. John Ball, Rev. Robert I. Hoskin, Rev. Thomas

THE OWEN SOUND ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES
MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH JUNE 18 to 20, 1918

Legate, Rev W P Brown, Messrs Large and Bethune, Rev R J Stillwell, Rev Alex Richard, Rev Thos. Geo. Barlow, Rev Wm G. Marshall, Rev Wm H Laidlaw, Rev Stanley Trotter, Rev. John Gibson This was one of the appointments on the Woodford Circuit This charge was discontinued in 1913 Later the building was sold to the Baptists at Leith, who used the materials to build the Leith Baptist Church.

It was due to the services of William Barker that the Morley Baptist Church was built Rev M Vansickle followed as pastor in 1885 The first deacons were Wm Kirvan, Colin Campbell and Edward Ramsay Pastors through the years were Rev S Sheldon, Mr D Nimmo, Rev T L. Hyde, Albert Quinn, Rev S J Cunnings, Rev J M McQuarrie, Rev E J Haines, Rev Mr Allen, Rev J. Desson, Rev D. Catchpole, Rev James Currie, Rev W H Langton, Rev James Proudfoot, Rev C H Scoffield, Rev. Wm Younger, Rev J R Wolstencroft, Rev O R. Maude, Rev Ralph F Willson, Rev J W. Edwards, and a student, Russell Lamb

A new Baptist Church was built on the original site about 1912, the shed being placed on the site of the former Methodist Church. Material from the original Baptist Church was used in the building of the Leith Baptist Church, which has been closed now for several years. In 1918 an Association meeting was held in Morley Church with the church women providing meals for five hundred people during three day meeting, as well as overnight accommodation. Many of the delegates travelled by horse and buggy.

GROUP MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH (about 1932)
Front Row, L. to R. Edith King, Edna Clark, Margaret Lemon, Katherine Lemon, Annie Johnson, Eleanor Benedict, Helen King, Marion Boyes
Back Row, L. to R. Myrtle Cathrae, Marion Lemon, Gladys Johnson, Mrs. Ralph Willson (minister's wife), Marie McMillan, Dorothy Clark

In 1942 when the A.F.V. Range took over the church was closed. All pews and furniture were given to a Hungarian Church being built in Toronto at that time.

MORLEY BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS (about 1936)
Sunday School teacher Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford
Class—Front Row, L to R—Tryphena Johnson, Bernice White
Second Row, L to R—Eleanor Benedict, Helen King, Myrtle White, Katherine Lemon, Fern McKibbon

QUAKER CHURCH AT MORLEY

A Quaker Church was erected in Sydenham Township, con. 1, on the northeast corner of the south half of lot 31, around the year 1880. Built of stone structure this church remained until its doors closed, and was taken down when sold to Mr. Charles Benedict around 1912.

Mr. Hiram Bond, a Quaker minister, was behind the idea of the erection of this church and Mr. C R. Sing, of Meaford, financed and watched over the building of it. Church services were held in the afternoon, Mr. Bond being the first minister to occupy the pulpit.

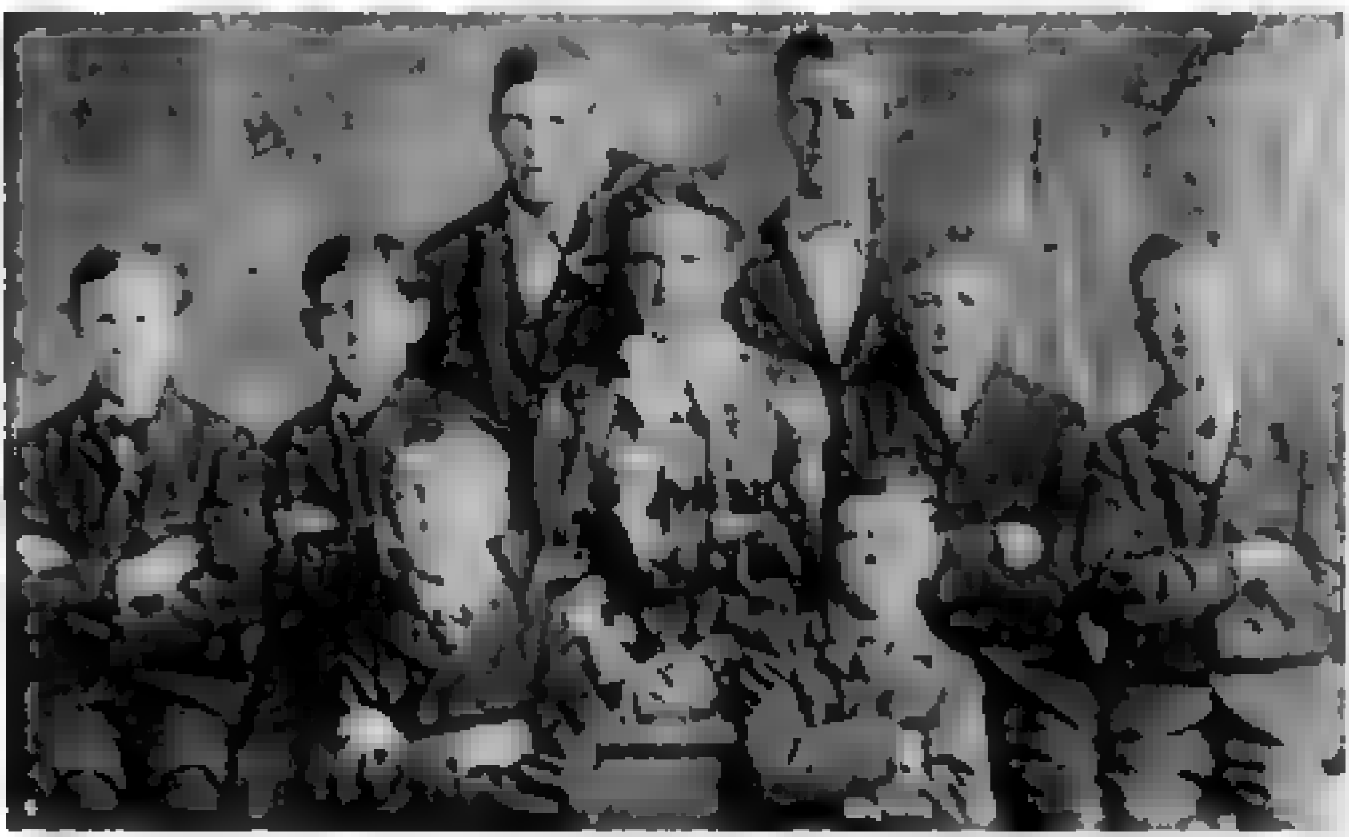
Mr. John Rogers, a Quaker minister living at Woodford, supplied in this church when necessary. Sunday School classes were held regularly with Mr. Nelson Leflar filling the capacity as teacher.

The main entrance to the church opened to the east with the seats arranged so the women and girls seated on one side faced the men and boys seated on the opposite side. There was no organ or musical instrument thence the singing of old and familiar hymns was led by Mrs. Charles Vail.

Some of the active families were John and William McMillan, the Greenfields and Vails.

RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE BOTHWELL'S CORNER COMMUNITY

The proximity of the Annan and Hoath Head United Churches, the Woodford Baptist Church and the churches of the city of Owen Sound, made the erection of a church in this community unnecessary. However, local residents have contributed greatly to the general religious development of the community as well as to the leadership of their respective denominational affiliations.



SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS AT BOTHWELL'S CORNER SCHOOL
AROUND 1906

Front Row, L to R—Stanley Adams, Harry Hobbs
Second Row, L to R—Fred Brown, Norman McKee, Miss Jennie Cavers, Sunday School teacher, Bill Pretter, Bill Cole
Back Row, L to R—Jack Robison, Carl Cole

Prior to 1893 Mr William Fretter offered a portion of land at the northwest corner of his farm on Lot 24, con 1, south of the Centre Road, for the erection of a Baptist Church. This offer was not accepted because of the close proximity of the other churches.

Around the turn of the century, church services and Sunday School were held in the local school house Layman assisted by members of the community gave leadership and provided music for the services.

Since 1949 the Annan W M S. (now known, since 1962, as United Church Women) has sponsored a Mission Band in the local school Mrs Fraser Lamont was leader of the Mission Band for fourteen years and in 1963, when she retired, Mrs Ed Long took over her duties as leader of the same group, which since 1962, is known as "The Messengers." Mrs. Carl Morrison, Jr , assisted Mrs Long, the last two years In June, 1966, the group ceased to function.

Through the years residents of the community were members or adherents of the Annan and Hoath Head United Churches, the Woodford Baptist Church and many churches of the city of Owen Sound.

SHOWELL MISSION CHURCH

It was around 1882 that Mr Owen Johnson Showell began to hold an evening church service in his home on the farm situated on Lot 13, con. 9, Sydenham Township This was a non denominational service and was held for his neighbours, who often came a considerable distance on foot to attend these evening services. About 1889 a little church was built at the front of the property Friends of Mr Showell in Owen Sound contributed to funds for this building, among them was John Harrison, the founder of Harrison's mill. The church was still non- denominational. The Showell family continued to be responsible for the service held there, sometimes assisted by interested friends

The little Mission Church was torn down about 1904 Mr and Mrs. Roland McReynold's home is now built on the location of the mission. Mrs. [illegible] the former Eleanor Maxwell, is a granddaughter of the late Mr. Maxwell who was an architect by trade. He came to Canada in [illegible] and after settling in Sydenham township established the mission.

SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH

SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH FORMERLY KNOWN AS
SHILOH METHODIST CHURCH

In the foreground to the left a [illegible] [illegible] walk. This picture was taken around 1916.

The Silcote United Church, formerly known before Union as the Shiloh Methodist Church, was built in the year [illegible] on land donated by Robert [illegible] from his farm, lot [illegible] in the [illegible] concession of Sydenham Township. This building was of frame structure with Dutch siding, a planed lumber overlapping in a manner different to the siding of today, and painted white. The principal persons interested in its erection were Henry [illegible], James [illegible], James [illegible], [illegible], Francis [illegible] and sons, John and Robert [illegible] tlers who came in later and helped strengthen its membership were George Bye, Tilton Stephens, Richard N Johnson and sons, Thomas and William, and James Cleave.

In the year 1897, just twenty years from the date of building, the church congregation decided to reconstruct the building. The outside of the church was veneered with grey field stone, the contractor being Norton Johnson, a stone mason who lived many years in the community Mr. Johnson was assisted by Robert Govette, of Meaford, also a stone mason, and a local young man by name of Robert Graham

The first choir organized was under the leadership of Miss Kate Breckenridge who placed a meloden in the church, acting as organist with Miss Sarah J. Cleave as assistant. Some of the members of the early choir were William Johnson, Louis Campbell, William Cleave, Sarah Cleave, Charlotte Johnson, and members of the Ramsay family Because of the objection of one of the church members to a choir who were not all church members, this choir disbanded and the music was led by precentors, one of whom was James Tucker. In 1900 a drive was made for funds to buy an organ for the church and under the leadership of George Bye, no difficulty was encountered in obtaining the required amount Later, in 1955, an electric organ was installed which is still in use Acting organists were Margaret Simpson, Alberta Bye Alice Bye, Sadie Johnson, Jean Johnson, Alma Johnson, Mrs. Caleb Bye, Mildred Bye, Marjorie Johnson with Carol Lipsett assistant, under whose leadership special choir selections, quartettes, duets and solos were made possible Alma Johnson, now Mrs. Thomas Stott, began as organist at the age of 13 and continued in that capacity for 23 years. In 1942 Miss Johnson was presented with a chest of silverware on behalf of the congregation for twenty years of faithful service as church organist She resigned in January 1945.

An open shed was erected in 1877 for housing horses while the owners attended service. Later a new enclosed shed was built providing more warmth for the animals, and the entrance was made possible from the roadway

Under names previously mentioned a thriving Sunday School was established and still exists. For many years it carried on all year long, but of late years closed during the winter months as the congregation has gradually grown smaller. The superintendent holding office the longest was Thomas Farquharson completing fifteen years, to be followed by his son Leslie who left to join the R.C.A.F. in World War II. The present superintendent is Mrs. Reginald B. Johnson.

THE "EVER FAITHFUL" BIBLE CLASS OF SHILOH METHODIST CHURCH WITH THEIR TEACHER

Mrs. T. W. Johnson—taken May the 21st 1914.

Back row L. to R. Edgar Fulford, Elmer McDonald, Reginald Johnson, James Vanwick, Everett Johnson, Victor Bye, Caleb Bye, Milford Johnson, Albert Lipsett.
Middle Row L. to R. Austin Lipsett, Thomas Farquharson, Lorenzo Fulford, Hugh McKay, John Bell, Fred Beatty, Harold Johnson, Norton Johnson.
Front Row L. to R. Charles Lipsett, Eva Farquharson, Ethel Fulford, Margaret Ferres, Sadie Johnson, Mrs. Thos. W. Johnson, teacher, Hazel Vanwick, Dessie McKay, Bessie Ferres, Mamie Hindle.

In 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bye presented the church with its present pulpit which is unique in that it is handmade. This pulpit had been used in the Woodford Presbyterian Church, which was closed at time of Union. The first lighting was oil lamps set in brack ets on the window frames, later hanging oil lamps were installed and served until 1937 when Mrs. Rachel Lipsett donated electric lights to the church and shed. A few years previous her husband John Lipsett donated cedar shingles for both buildings Like all other churches the first heating system was a large box stove and blocks of maple or other hard wood, but as modern and easier heating devices arrived an oil furnace was installed in 1964

A financial statement of 1908 shows the Woodford Circuit, of which Shiloh belonged, consisting of four churches, namely, Shiloh, Woodford, Bethel and Bayview. The minister at this time was Rev. Mr Marshall. He was promised a salary of five hundred dollars and he received at the year's end five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty- four cents. A later statement of 1923-24 shows the circuit consisting of three churches, Shiloh, Woodford and Bognor and the minister at this time was the Rev Mr. Summerell His salary promised is not stated but he received eleven hundred and eighty-three dollars. Other expenses mentioned were horse keep, parsonage aid, taxes and roof repairs.

This church until union was known as Shiloh Methodist, changing to Silcote United Church. Ministers serving from erection have been Rev Isaac Baker 1875-78, Rev. W B. Danard 1878-81, Rev Hamilton Leith 1881-82, Rev Alex Thibaudeau 1882-85, Rev R.P. Williams 1885-87, Rev John Ball 1887-88, Rev Robt. I Hoskin 1888-91, Rev. Thomas Legate 1891-94, Rev. W.P Brown 1894-98, Rev R J Stillwell 1898-1901, Rev. Alex Richard 1901-1903, Rev. Thos. Geo. Barlow 1903-07, Rev Wm. G Marshall 1907 11, Rev. Wm H Laidlaw 1911-12, Rev Stanley Trotter 1912-13, Rev. John Gibson 1913-14, Rev Wm. Gaudin 1914-18, Rev. Peter Tiller 1918-21, Rev Thomas Humphries 1921-22, Rev Wm Summerell 1922-25, Rev R K Lambert 1925-27, Rev. J W Johnston M A. 1927-30, Rev T.A Watson 1930-31, Rev James McLauchlan 1931-36, Rev. Wm. Scott Gailbraith 1936-39, Rev H.G Moyes 1939-45, Rev Hugh C Mac taggart B.A. 1945-48, Mr. H Glen Ball 1948-55 lay supply For the year 1955-56 Rev. Gordon Lapp of

Meaford was supervising minister of this church with lay supply provided by the presbytery.

SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH CONGREGATION FEB. 1967

Front Row, l. to r. [illegible] Bell, Mrs. Reginald B. Johnson, Dean Bell, Heather Ann Bell, Andrew Bell, Reginald B. Johnson

Middle Row seated, l. to r. Mrs. Mac [illegible], Mrs. Carl Laporte, Mrs. Robert Farquharson, Mrs. Norman Bell, Miss [illegible] Laporte, Mrs. Frank Laporte, Mrs. Mac Johnson, Mrs. Milford Johnson

Back Row, l. to r. Mr. Arthur [illegible], Student Minister, Milford Johnson, Frank Laporte, Tom Johnson, Tom Bell, [illegible] Laporte, Norman Bell, Carl Bell

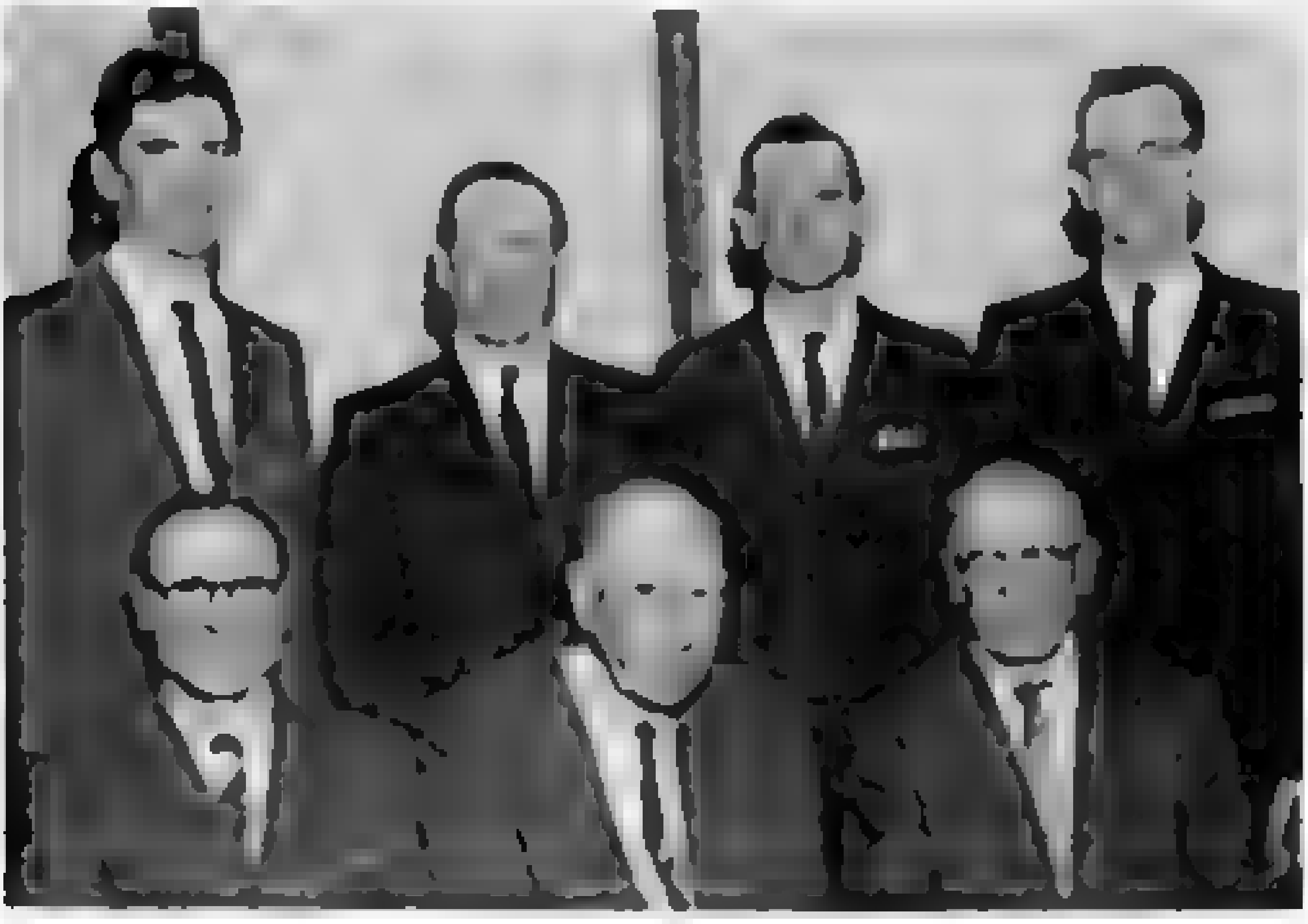
Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, [illegible] Nancy, [illegible] and [illegible] and four children of Mr. & Mrs. Mac Johnson, Donald, [illegible] and Yvonne who were sick with either measles or influenza were absent when the picture was taken.

Since 1956 Student Ministers have occupied the pulpit. Mr. Jas. Paxton 1956-57, Mr. Wm. F. Reid 1957-60, Mr. Harold Tate 1960-61, Mr. David Perry 1961-66, Mr. Arthur [illegible] 1966-67 (leaves this summer)

Records show that prior to 1900 when several churches were on a charge (perhaps 4 to 6) Methodist Divinity Students assisted some of the ministers and were called probationers. Some of these students were Messrs. Couch, Honey, Henderson, Currie, Chapman, Torrie and Rudell.

Mr. Thos. W. Johnson served as secretary for many years passing the work on to Victor Bye who moved to Owen Sound and Milford Johnson now fills the position. Elders during these years were Thomas W. Johnson, John Lipsett, W. C. Johnson, Victor Bye, Frank Johnson, Thomas Farquharson and at present Reginald B. Johnson and Thomas Johnson.

Other activities associated with this church throughout the years were an Epworth League Society, Young Peoples Groups, Women's Missionary Society now known as the United Church Women. The W.M.S. was organized in 1946 and became known as U.C.W. in January 1962.



SILCOTE UNITED CHURCH OFFICIAL BOARD FEB. 1967

Seated, l. to r.: [illegible] Johnson, [illegible]; Milford Johnson, Secretary-treasurer; Reginald B. Johnson, Elder

Back Row, l. to r.: Mr. Arthur [illegible], [illegible]; Frank Lipsett, Steward; Norman Bell, Steward; Carl Bell, Trustee.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Johnson, Steward; Mrs. Thomas Johnson, President of United Church Women; Russell Farquharson, Trustee

This little stone church by the side of the road has ever been open to those who wish to worship within its walls and so in its way has been a friend to man.

VANWYCK'S CEMETERY

The land for Vanwyck's Cemetery on Lot No. 8, con. C, Sydenham, was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Vanwyck to Shiloh Methodist Church, now Shiloh United Church, for a cemetery. As the pioneers passed on the cemetery was fast being filled. After Mr. Vanwyck's death, Mrs. Vanwyck donated more land and planted walnut trees in the corners. Much of this land is still not used.

VANWYCK'S CEMETERY

This cemetery was rather neglected after Mrs. Vanwyck's death, except for the care some people gave their own plots. In 1933 the Balaclava Women's Institute appointed a committee of Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. J. Cathrae and Mrs. J. A. Lipsett to meet with the cemetery committee. As a result a "Bee" was organized on May 24th to level and beautify the grounds. These "Bees" were held for a few years and the Women's Institute also paid half of the amount charged for cutting the grass. In later years the men of the community revived the 'Bees'' each spring and drew earth and straightened headstones.

Mr. James McKnight was very interested in the cemetery and bequeathed a sum of money to replace the road fence. The cemetery is mowed each summer by interested people

On headstones one sees such names as Johnson, Bye, Lipsett, Cleave, Vanwyck, Wilson, Watson, McKnight, Scott, Fettis and many more who have lived in the community

It is not known when this cemetery was first used, but the earliest headstone found was dated 1867.

ST MICHAEL'S MISSION, IRISH BLOCK

It is said that when our forefathers came to this district the land agent in charge allocated land along the northern shores of what is now Sydenham Township to those of Scottish birth. This became known as the Scottish Block The land to the south of this section was allotted to those of Irish extraction, hence the name, Irish Block. The growth of St. Michael's Mission is coincident with the development of Sydenham Township It was back in the mid eighteen forties when settlers plunged into the virgin forests in quest of a home, hence the companion piece of the home, the church

In the beginning, visits from the clergy were few and far between. Those of the Catholic faith were visited from time to time by the Jesuit Missionaries from Guelph The Jesuit Order came to Canada from France. Those visiting the Irish Block were Fathers Blettner, Hampaux, Point, Tremiot and Matoga. The first resident secular priest was Father Muncog. Unfortunately, due to the perils of travelling at that time, he was drowned on a call of duty The Jesuits again took charge until the Basilian Order, also coming from France, took over in 1863. From that year, the Basilians have administered to the Block until the present time.

The first religious service was held in Michael Traynor's house. His great grandson, Patrick, still maintains the original grant. As immigrants became more numerous, it was necessary to hold services in a newly built barn on the same farm. About the year 1852 Michael Traynor donated land on which a log church was built. By this time it was a necessity. It was twelve logs high, with a gable roof, and a cross to show the purpose of the edifice. The log church was used for about fifteen years.

In the year 1868 the corner stone of a new brick church was laid. Father Granottier in charge of the mission, had it built in Gothic style. The total cost was $4,320.00. It served the people of the Block efficiently till about 1943 when unfortunately it was a total loss to the ravages of a fire. In 1944, a new corner stone was laid for the present church. Thanks to the co-operation and monetary donations there still stands a St. Michael's Church almost on the original site of the first church built more than a century previously.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, IRISH BLOCK, SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Brick church built in 1868 replacing the first log church. The above building was destroyed by fire in 1943.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, IRISH BLOCK, SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP
BUILT IN 1944

It would certainly be amiss not to list those unselfish personnel who gave up so much to administer spiritual benefits to the people of the Irish Block. Those previously mentioned belonged to the Jesuit Order and Father Muncog was a secular priest. Since 1863 the Basilian Order only have administered and have had charge of the Block, namely - Father Famy, C.S.B. 1864-1870, Father Cherry, C.S.B. 1870-1876, Father Granottier, C.S.B. 1876-1881, Father Mungovan, 1881-1891, Father Buckley, C.S.B. 1891-1898; Father Hayes, C.S.B. 1898-1899, Father Heydon, C.S.B. 1899-1901, Father Howard, C.S.B. 1901-1904, Father Shaughnessy, C.S.B. 1904-1906, Father Rafferty, C.S.B. 1906-1907, Father John A. Sullivan, C.S.B. 1907-1908, Father N.J. McNulty, C.S.B. 1910-1929, Father Sharpe, C.S.B. 1916-1918, Father M.J. Pickett, C.S.B. 1919-1920, Father J. Spratt, C.S.B. 1926-1927-1937-1940, Father C. Collins, C.S.B. 1920-1922-1927-1931, Father J.J. Sullivan, C.S.B. 1930-1931, Father E.J. Welty, C.S.B. 1931-1934, Father J. Pope, C.S.B.

1934-1936; Father E.L. Prokniefka, C.S.B. 1936-1937-1940-1942; Father Riley, C.S.B. 1942-1944; Father J.J. Murphy, C.S.B. 1944-1952; Father T.C. Howard, C.S.B. 1952-1954; Father B.O. Donnell, C.S.B. 1954-1957; Father H. Nolan, C.S.B. 1957-1958; Father J.J. Glavin, C.S.B. 1958-1959; Father Zalondek, C.S.B. 1959-1960; Father Benninger, C.S.B. 1960-1963; Father J. McCrae, C.S.B. 1963-1965); Father C.J. Crowley, C.S.B. 1965-1967. Father Crowley will be transferred to Windsor in midsummer of this year and another Priest will be assigned the duties of this Mission.

ST. MICHAEL'S CEMETERY

There is something quite unique about St. Michael's Cemetery. It was the original burying place for those of Catholic faith for all the surrounding districts, even those from Owen Sound, until about 1906.

There are actually two cemeteries referred to as the old and the new, comprising about four acres. The old cemetery is directly south of the church and lies between the church and the new cemetery The new cemetery was opened about 1881

Many of the names of the original settlers may be seen on the stately and dignified memorials. Such names as Cahoon, Hood, Horan, Doyle, Traynor, Hughes, Donovan, Kenifick, Godfrey, Duggan and Donahue recall the early families and life of this community

An outstanding Memorial in this cemetery is the Grotto sacred to Motherhood. It is erected at the north of the cemetery and between the church and burying ground

The Mother of Sorrows Grotto in St. Michael's Cemetery. A plaque on this beautiful Memorial dedicates it to the Mothers of the Church, as a gift from the Men of the Church in 1941.

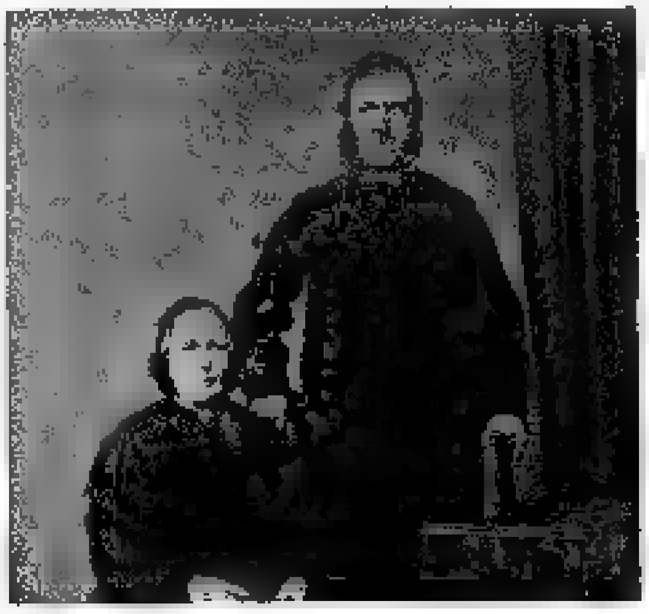
Another inscription on the Grotto reads:-"This statue erected in memory of Michael and Frances Traynor. Donated by David and Helen Traynor.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM

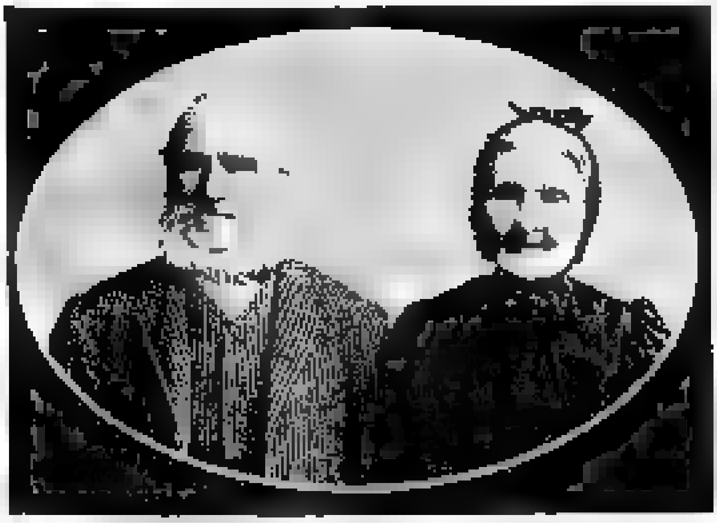
The beginning of regular services in this community dates from the year 1862 when Rev John McDowell held services at Temple Hill, Knox St Vincent, and Sydenham The first services were held in the S.S. No 9 school house and Sabbath School in his own house However, between 1857 and 1862, Mr Goudy, a missionary, had held services in the community and by 1862 there were sixteen names on the roll.

On September 18, 1867, a congregation meeting was held in the school house. A business committee was formed and a motion passed that a church be built on the south- east corner of lot 4, concession 2, Sydenham Township This frame building was just slightly to the north of the present building, the contract given to Jonah Clark to be 32 feet by 40 feet and capable of seating three hundred persons. This church was designated "St. Paul's Church, Sydenham," on June 12, 1868. A Deacons' Court of five men was elected to carry on the business of the church. These men were Messrs. James Gardiner, John Sword, Jonah Clark, John Cathrae and David Reid.

No chances were taken in the early services by the careful Scottish Elders. As collection plates were passed around they were fastened securely to the end of long sticks.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT SWORD



MR. AND MRS COLIN BAXTER

MRS. ALLAN FINDLAY (*nee Jemima Inglis*.

MR. ALLAN FINDLAY

MRS. JOHN JACK

MR. JOHN JACK

MR. DONALD JACK

MRS. DONALD JACK

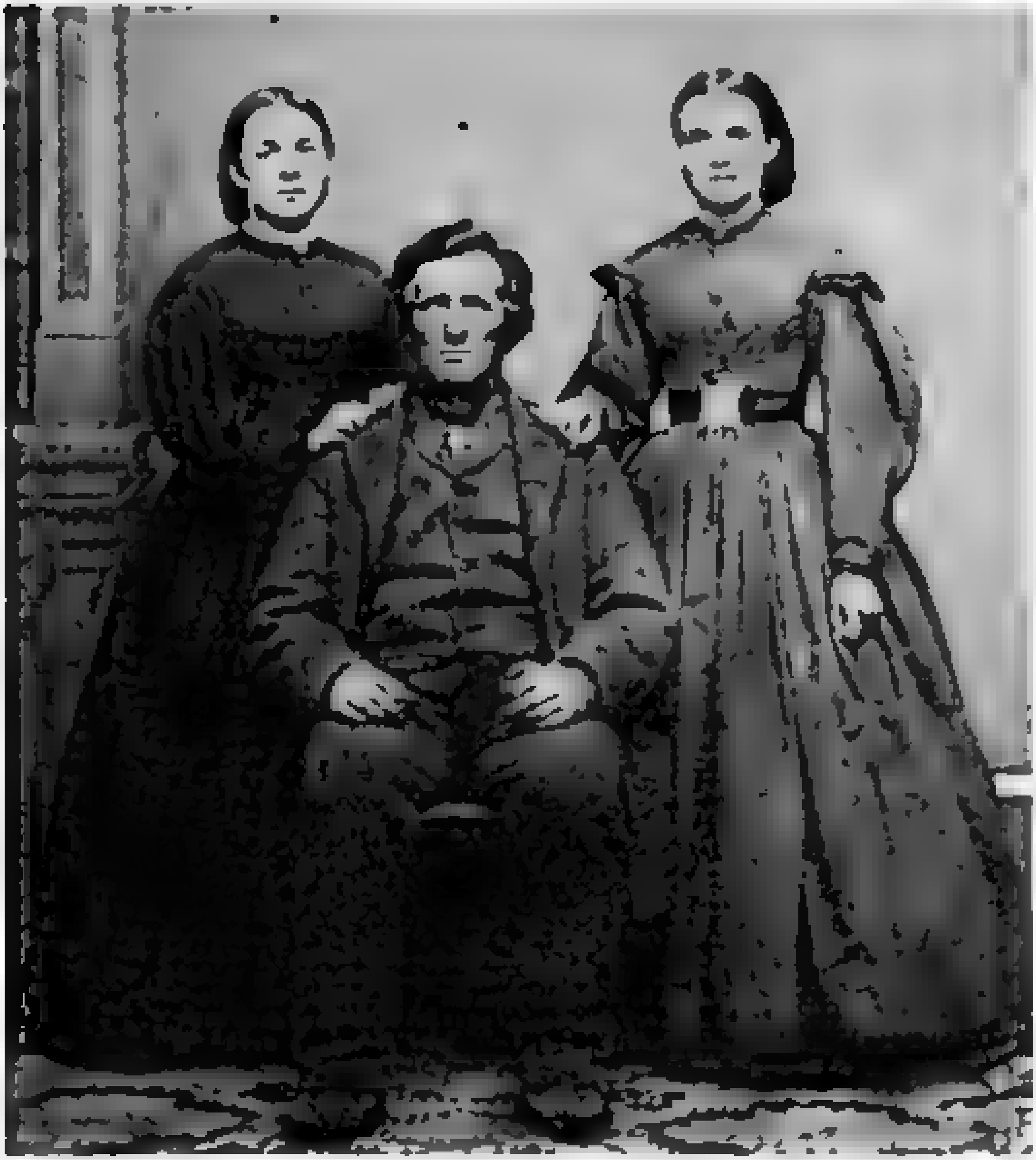
This first building served the congregation well until at the annual meeting of the congregation in 1888 the subject of a new church was introduced and on November 7, 1889, Thanksgiving Day, a meeting was held to decide the question "of building a new church next year to cost somewhere about $3,000" and to seat about 320 persons. At a later meeting the building committee was given "liberty to spend $3,500 in providing Church and Sabbath School accommodation." Mr Gregg, of Toronto, was the architect. The committee "put down stakes fixing the location of the church" on April 28, 1890

Among the expense items listed in the annual church report for the year 1893, the following are noted

1890	
Paid Joseph Lowe for brick	$387 50
Paid W A. Gerofamy	2616.50
Sheds, total cost	314 87
W.R. Gregg, architect	70.00
Furnishing the church	114.15
Windows	90 80
1891-1892	
Paid W.P. Telford on Mortgage	2350 00
Fencing and grading church grounds	86 15
Cost of church without interest	
Receipts	3589.56
1890 1891 1892	
Collections on opening days	$171.47
Sale of old church	40.00
Special collection for sheds	21 13
Old stove, lamps and gates	11.00
Rev. Mr. McInnis for grounds	5.00
Entertainments, lectures, special collections	73 87
Subscribed for sidewalk.	13.00
Furnishing the vestry	7.20

The new church building was completed and opened later in the year 1890. Robert Ballantyne bought the old building for $40 00 and moved it to his property in Bognor for a barn He used the colored glass window panes for the windows of the sun porch on the north side of his home (later the John Jack property and at the present time owned by Mrs. George Lemon, the former Jessie Jack, and the only survivor of the Jack family in this locality)

The congregations of St. Paul's, Sydenham and of Knox St Vincent, were under the same Pastoral Charge until a re-arrangement in 1923 placed St Paul's, Sydenham, with Knox Sydenham, and



George Inglis and two daughters, Eliza Ann and Katherine. Mr. Inglis was a member of the first Board of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Sydenham in 1867.

Woodford constituting one Pastoral Charge and Knox St. Vincent, with Knox Holland and Temple Hill another. In 1925 this church, which until then had been Presbyterian, joined the newly organized United Church of Canada. A further re-arrangement in 1948 created a six-church Charge consisting of Bognor, Ebenezer, Knox Holland, Walter's Falls, White's and St. Paul's to be known as the Walter's Falls Pastoral Charge.

MR. AND MRS. WM. REID (nee Katherine Inglis)
Mr. Reid was a member of the first Presbyterian church Board in 1867

Changes and improvements have been accomplished through the years. A choir was organized in 1920 under the leadership of Mrs. William T. Moffatt. An alteration was made to the platform later the same year, extending it to the north side wall to make space for the

MR. & MRS. JOHN FINDLAY
Mr. Findlay was a member of the 1867 church Board

choir. The Ladies' Aid installed a lighting system of gas lamps in 1926. The basement was renovated in 1926, the cellar dug out and the walls of the church were retained. Hydro was installed in 1953 and in 1958 the interior of the building was redecorated. The wire fence was removed in 1954 and the grounds extended to the road. Extensive work of cleaning and levelling the cemetery was begun in

MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AROUND 19[illegible]6

Front Row: L. to R.: Miss Jessie Duncan, Miss Hazel [illegible], Miss Maggie King, Miss Ethel Johnson

Back Row: L. to R.: Miss Mattie McLaughlin, Miss [illegible] Duncan, Miss [illegible] Brewer, Miss Carrie Philips, Miss Alice Ward

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM [illegible] CENTENNIAL

1962 under the leadership of the Board of Stewards and was completed in time for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the congregation on September 30, 1962, making an excellent improvement and a fitting memorial to our ancestors. About three hundred former members and friends filled the church for this occasion, when an impressive part of the service was the unveiling and the dedication of a communion table presented on behalf of the congregation. The table was unveiled by Alex. Reid, chairman of the Board of Stewards. There was also a gift of two offering plates presented by Mrs. Norman Stephens on behalf of herself and her family in memory of the late Norman Stephens. Two dozen hymn books were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Weaver. Mr. Weaver is the oldest member of the congregation, baptized as an infant, attended Sunday School and became a member of the church as a young man. A social time of renewing acquaintances was held when the women of the congregation served refreshments, including a three-tier anniversary cake which had been made by Mrs. David Martin.

THE U.C.W. OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM, APRIL 30, 1967

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Bert Sheals, Mrs. Ernest Carman, Mrs. Wm. Cathrae, Mrs. Lawrence Stephens, Mrs. Everett Carmichael, Mrs. Alex Reid, Mrs. Kenneth Tanner.
Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Kenneth Weaver, Mrs. Alan Reid, Mrs. Alan Weaver, Mrs. George White, Mrs. Wm. C. Martin, Mrs. George Moffatt, Mrs. Alfred Carmichael, Mrs. Dave Martin, Mrs. Jim Toom, Mrs. Harvey Irvine, Mrs. Donald Carmichael.

The elders of the church in the one hundredth anniversary year were Mr. Donald Carmichael, Mr. William G. Martin and Mr. Arthur Martin. Mr. George Moffatt was the church treasurer and the members of the Board of Stewards were David Martin, George Moffatt, Alex Reid, Allan Reid, Lawrence Stephens and James Thom.

THE CHOIR OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1967

Back Row, L. to R. Lynda Moffatt, Bruce Carmichael, Archie Reid, Bill Irvine, Morrison Reid, Alan Martin, Robert White, Jim Reid.
Front Row, L. to R. Kathy Carmichael, Donna Carmichael, Ellen Shields, Ruth Martin, Mary White, Judy Martin. Myrna Weaver, Ross Weaver and Linda Wilson were absent when photo was taken.

Earlier, on September 19, 1937, the 70th anniversary of the building of the first church and the 75th anniversary of the formation of the congregation was observed by a morning and an evening service when the church was filled to capacity, even to the Sunday School room, the doors being open for the occasion. An anniversary supper was served in the basement of the church on the Monday evening following.

On July 1, 1963, after much bitter debate and disappointment, the six-point Walter's Falls Charge became a two-point Charge with

TEACHERS, SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY TRESURER OF ST PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM APRIL 30, 1967

Back Row, L to R—Jim Reid, assistant Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Allan Weaver, Mrs. George White Mrs. Wm. G Martin, Mrs. George Moffatt, Mrs. Dave Martin, Mrs. Jim Thom, Jim Thom (Superintendent)

Front Row, L to R Mrs. Bert Shields, Mrs. Allan Reid, Mrs. Everett Carmichael, Mrs. Alex Reid.

the closing of four churches dear to the hearts of the members, namely Ebenezer, Bognor, Knox Holland and White's. Then a further amalgamation on the Temple Hill Charge brought the now one-point Charge, the Temple Hill Church in with Walter's Falls and St Paul's Sydenham to make a three-point Charge with Rev Edward Ronayne, the newly inducted minister. This amalgamation move was backed by officials of Grey Presbytery who felt the time had come for major changes to be made in rural churches across Canada, with the shift in rural populations, the rising number of car owners and a shortage of ministers.

The elders of the church, November, 1965, were Mr. James Reid, Mr Donald Carmichael, Mr Alex Reid and Mr Raeburn Weaver Members of the Board of Stewards were George Moffatt, Alex. Reid, Harvey Irvine, William Cathrae Jr., George White and Everett Carmichael

MEMBERS OF THE SESSION OF ST PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM SUNDAY, APRIL 30 1967

L to R—Donald Carmichael, Raeburn Weaver, Kenneth Tanner (Lay Minister), George Moffatt, Alex Reid

Ministers who have served this congregation over the years are - Rev John McDowell, 1862, Rev A Brown, 1867-1873, Rev Mr Stevenson, 1873-1884, Rev John McInnis, 1885-1891, Rev. J.S. Davidson, 1891-1903, Rev F C. Harper, 1903-1905, Rev J H. Lemon, 1906-1911, Rev Peter Matheson, 1913-1915, Rev. W.A. Robins, 1916-1920; Rev. B M Smith, 1920-1923; (Rev Mr. Smith passed away while serving here), Rev. J W. Johnson, 1923-1926; Rev John McDonald, 1926-1929, Rev. J A. Moir, 1929-1932; Rev A.M. Pope, 1932-1936, Rev. James McLauchlan, 1936-1940, Rev G. Graham, 1940-1942, Rev. O.W. Holmes, 1942-1943 Rev. R.T. Burgess, 1943-1948, Mr. D O Salton, 1948-1949, Rev Peter Sawatzsky, 1949-1952, Rev. S.H Soper, 1952-1958, Rev W.C Maxwell, 1958-1960; Rev. C. Jackson (Duggan), 1960-1962, Rev. Eugene Young, 1962-1963; Rev Edward Ronayne, 1963-1965 (came here at the beginning of the three-point Charge of Temple

[illegible]

Taken on the Church lawn on Sunday, April 30, 1967

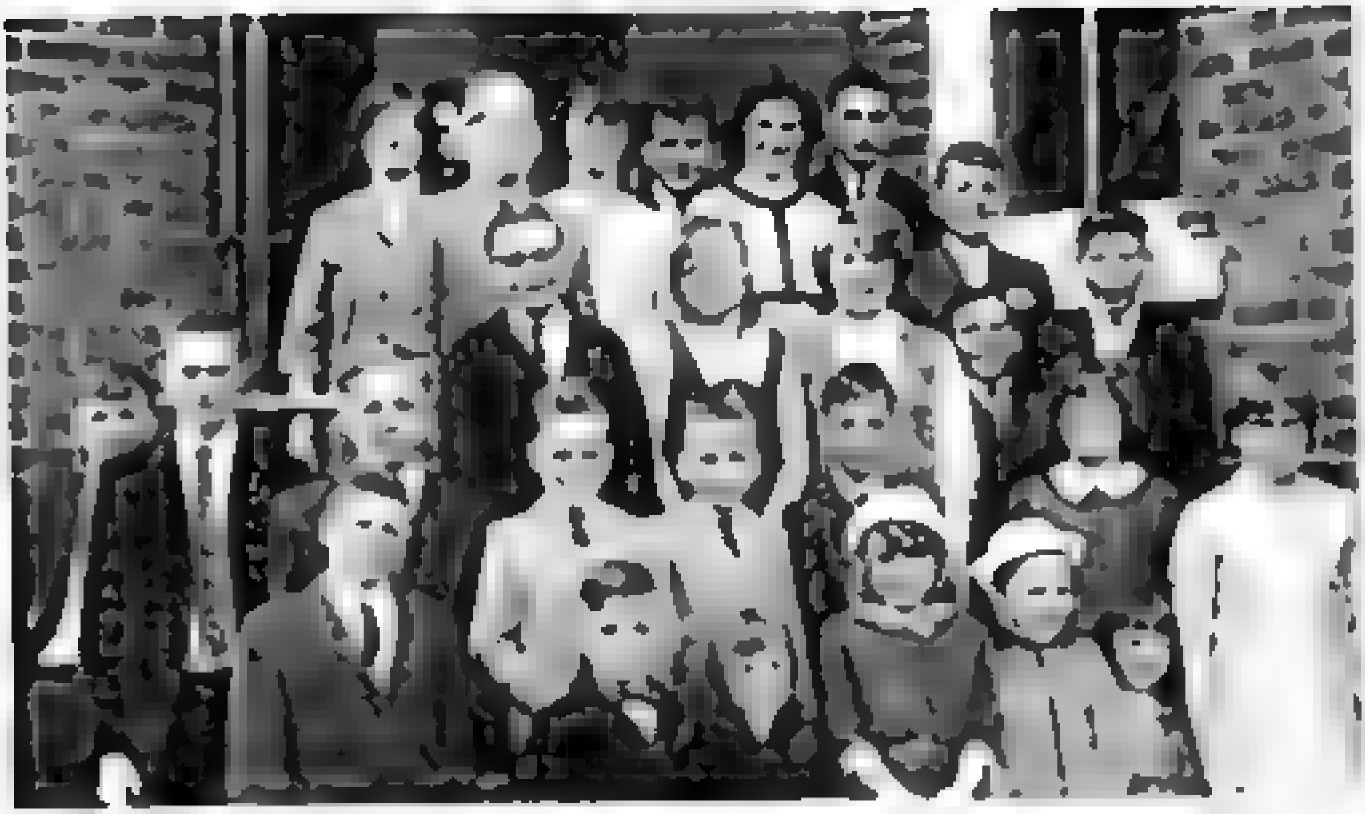
Reading from left to right, the names are

[illegible] las Weaver

[illegible] Thom, Donna Reid, Judy Martin, Terry Carmichael

[illegible] (back) Allan Martin, Kenneth Tanner (minister)

[illegible] Robert White, David Martin



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM

Front Row: L. to R. Johnnie Reid, Brian Carmichael, Valerie Carmichael, Donna Reid, Lorraine Thom, Lois White

Second Row: L. to R. Mrs. Marion Reid (behind), Allan Martin, Archie Reid, Dennis Weaver, David Weaver, (behind) Ian Carmichael, Kathy Carmichael, Joan Martin.

Third Row: L. to R. David White, Linda Moffatt, Donna Carmichael, Robert Thom, Terry Carmichael

Back Row: L. to R. Ruth Martin, Rose Irvine (in behind), Douglas Weaver, Mary Weaver, Jim Reid, John Shields, Robert White, *Bruce* Carmichael

Fred and Mark Manning were absent when the photo was taken. The Sunday School of the congregation was held in the school teacher's house of U. S. S. No. 2 Sydenham and St. Vincent before the first church was built and has carried on continuously since that time.

The Board of Stewards of St. Paul's United Church, Sydenham, Sunday, April 16th 1967

L. to R. Dave Martin, George White, William Coffey (in centennial beard), George Moffatt, Lawrence Stephens. Allan Weaver (chair) was absent when the photograph was taken.

Hill, Walter's Falls and St. Paul's Sydenham, after that amalgamation,) Mr. Kenneth Tanner, a lay minister began his services here in July, 1965

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH, SYDENHAM, CEMETERY

Before the first church building was erected in 1867, a number of burials had been made in what was to be the churchyard. Early services previous to 1867 had been held in the schoolhouse, U. S. S. No. 9, Sydenham and St. Vincent, just across the way.

There were five burials in the year 1863, the first being Mrs. Alexander (Isabella) McNiven, in January 1863, aged 32 years, William Thom, June 1863, 55 years; Ann Jane and Martha Bailey, September, 1863, children of Robert and Mary Bailey, and Hugh Caswell in October 1863, 31 years, Mrs. Matthew (Hannah) Moffatt, March 1866, 24 years, D. K. McWhirter, January 1866, 42 years.

There are thirty-three monuments bearing 57 names. The latest burial was that of Jean Jack, wife of Rev. J. H. Jarvis in 1944, aged 72 years. This cemetery will have no more burials.

Names on monuments are Elwood Leonard, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Leonard, died May 4, 1869, 3 years, Robert Henry, son of John and Susan Bailey, died September 2, 1868, 3 months, Mary Jane, 8 days, and James William, 4 months, children of John and Esther Woolard; Elizabeth Scales, daughter of William and Mary Jane Scales, died January 23, 1887, 1 year; William John Ward, son of William and Catherine Ward, died 1871, 9 years, also infant son of William and Sarah Ward, Alice, wife of Joseph Martin, died January 1871, 64 years, Grace, wife of Robert Reid; Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary Armstrong, died December 29, 1879, 4 years, (erected by her uncle Henry Bailey), Mary Ann Walker, wife of William Armstrong, died February 1875, 26 years, Charlott A., daughter of William and Mary Jane Scales, died November 1886, John Bailey (other names and data on this stone, but are illegible), Ann, wife of William Irvine, died January 29, 1873, 68 years, Henry A. Caswell, died 1867, 30 years, his daughter Permilla Jane, died 1872, 10 years, William Joseph, son of William and Catherine Laycock, died June 1871, 14 years, John Stark, died August 1883, 56 years, native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, Dorinda, daughter of Robert and Dorinda Frizzell, died October 1868, 24 years; Frederick Vanleuvan, died January 1871, 28 years, Jane Hamilton, wife of John Wilson, died 1880, 73 years, Gardner Monument-Isabella McLeod, wife of James Gardner, died April 1912, 90 years, Matthew Gardner, died August 1878, 78 years, his wife, Elizabeth Torrence, died June 1868, (natives of Lanarkshire, Scotland), their son, Matthew, died February 1890, 39 years, Cranston Monument Isabella Jack, wife of John Cranston, died December 1887, 44 years, Thomas Bruce, son of John and Barbara Cranston, died December 1898, 6 months, John Cranston, died 1917, 76 years, buried at Olds, Alberta, John Findlay, died in 1880, 73 years (native of Ayrshire, Scotland), Jack Monument- John Jack, died 1916, 77 years, his wife, Susan Cranston, died 1934, 90 years, John C. Jack, died 1897, 26 years, James A. Jack, died 1875, 6 years, children of John and Susan Jack, Rev J H Jarvis, died 1936, 92 years, his wife, Jean Jack, died 1944, 72 years, John Cranston, died 1905, 85 years, his wife, Jane Stark, died 1882, 67 years, Duncan Monument- Peter Duncan, died 1895, 77 years, (native of Berwickshire, Scotland), his wife, Jane McDonald, died 1904, 71 years, (native of Caithness, Scotland), Peter Duncan, their son, died March 1925, 74 years, Jessie Duncan, their daughter, died April 1926, 74 years; Laycock Monument- William Laycock, died 1884, his wife Catherine, died 1889, their children, William, died 1871, Catherine, died 1881; George Inglis, died February 1907, 88 years, his daughter, Elsie Ann Inglis, died 1900, 54 years; William Thom, died June 27, 1863, 55 years, his wife, Helen Inglis, died March 5, 1904, 88 years

SOUTH SYDENHAM BAPTIST CHURCH
LATER STRATHAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH

The South Sydenham Baptist Church was recognized as such on June 21, 1870 The chapel was dedicated on August 19, 1871 This church was built by the pioneers of the community, who felt the need for a building where God's word might be fulfilled "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together' -Hebrews 10 25

This little frame church was built on the Sydenham side of the town line between Holland and Sydenham townships on lot 1, con 4, Sydenham It was on a hill overlooking the quiet valley known as Queen's Valley, through which flows the Big Head River This church was built by the men of the congregation, free of cost, with willing and free labour and was a fitting tribute to the pioneers of the day The building was illuminated by the coal oil lamp of the time and heated by a wood stove Mr Thos Anderson, Sr , and Mr Geo Murray were the head carpenters.

In reviewing the early history of the church the names of Anderson, McDonald, Morrison, Torrie, McLaughlin, Ceaser, Morgan, Howey and Nigh are found recorded as some of these early families

There is not too clear a record of pastors who filled the pulpit in the early years but the name of A Warren, 1874-1875 is found, also J C McDonald, who was preaching on four stations, including South Sydenham Other pastors were O Carey, Rev Rob Ross, Rev T. C Robinson, Rev. W A Gunton Somewhere during the years 1893-1894, the South Sydenham Baptists joined with the Woodford charge and we have records of Rev W H Stephens with Rev Mr Queen as assistant, Rev J M McQuarrie, Rev Mr Stewart and Rev G I Burns ministering to the two congregations

In 1899 discussions were begun regarding the building of a new church The little frame church was not large enough to hold the expanding congregation In 1900 a new brick church was erected, one half mile south of the present site on lot 2, con 8, of Holland Township and in the hamlet of Strathaven The name of the new church was changed from South Sydenham Baptist to Strathaven Regular Baptist. Volunteer labourers brought much of the brick and lumber to build the present building from Meaford by wagon.

STRATHAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible] WITH PARSONAGE

The first church was sold to the Foresters of Strathaven for $10.00. They used it for a hall and named it the Foresters' Hall. This building was skidded down the hillside and set upon a new foundation on McNabb Street in Strathaven. Since, this building has been sold, demolished, and drawn away from the site.

The church has been under the management of the Baptist Home Mission Board. For some years they enjoyed union with the Woodford charge. In 1921 they were withdrawn from this union and were united with the Keady charge. Since 1951 it has been a one point charge and served chiefly by theology students from McMaster University.

STRATHAVEN BAPTIST CHURCH WOMEN'S MISSION CIRCLE, 1963

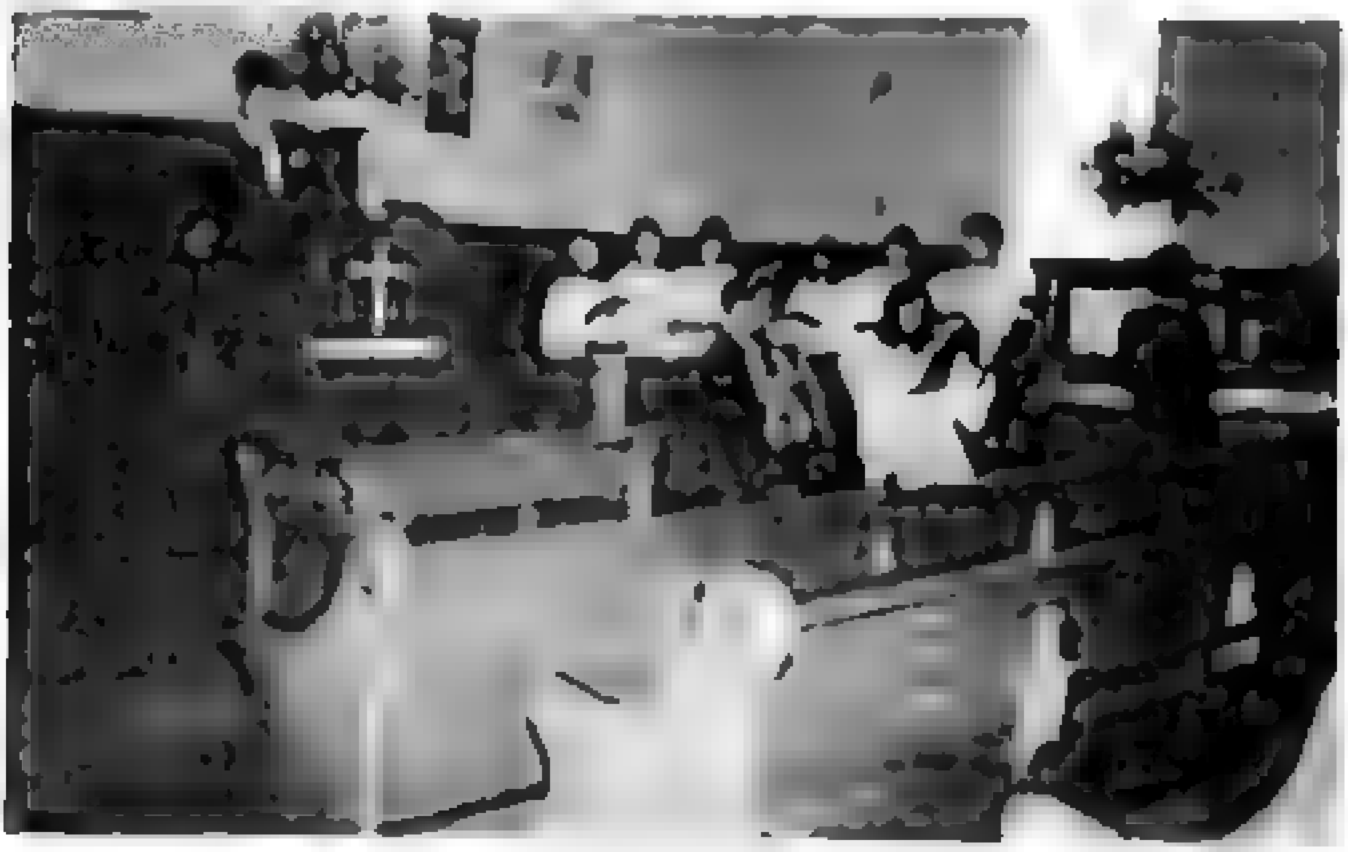
Standing, L to R: Mrs. Albert Rice, Mrs. Sandy Morrison, Mrs. Lorne Norton, Mrs. Ed. McKibbon, Miss Mary Rice (visitor), Mrs. Carson McKessock, (visitor).

Seated, L to R: Mrs. Louis Eist, California (visitor), Mrs. Duncan Morrison, Mrs. John Ramage

Standing, L to R: little Muriel Torrie, Norma Torrie, Mrs. Robert McKessock, Ruth Torrie, little Lori McKessock (hidden), Mrs. Garry Torrie (visitor), Mrs. Linton Anderson, Mrs. Clayton Torrie; Pastor Mr. Ed. Martin.

Seated, L to R: Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Arnold Ceaser, Mrs. Ian Torrie

Following are the men who have occupied the pulpit in the present church since [illegible]: Rev. G. J. Burns, who drew the plans and estimated the probable cost of the new church; Rev. E. T. Kipp, Rev. J. N. K. Norton, Rev. Thos. Moulton, Rev. James Curry, Rev. S. A. Marks, Rev. W. M. Dalton, Rev. Wm. Brittan, Rev. W. E. Smalley, Rev. H. R. Stephens, Rev. A. E. Silver.



CHRISTMAS CANTATA 1966

In the accompanying picture can be seen some of the members of the Junior Choir as they assisted in presenting a Cantata on Christmas Sunday 1966. Warren [illegible] at the pulpit read the Christmas lesson from the Bible.

L. to R. the girls are Ruth Grant, Karen Mustard, Ruth Torrie, Laura Anderson, Wanda Ramage, Norma Torrie.

In the background [illegible] Mr. Rudy Kaufmann is shown with the [illegible] and Mrs. Kaufmann with the [illegible]. Mrs. Thomas [illegible] at the piano was the accompanist during the Cantata. Mr. Kaufmann was the narrator and solos, duets, trios and double trios were presented in the Christmas Cantata.

Since 1931 the following students served the field: R. Champion, C. A. Sinclair, Grant Butler, John Ward, Albert Milton, Russell Monkman (second term), Wm. Geitz, Peter Sawatzky, Chris Conterus, Ken Seborn, Clarence Roberts, Rev. R. G. Gougeon, Rev. Fred Habermel, Hector McPhail, E. M. Jenkins, Don Stratton, Sheldon Draper, Malcolm Mitchell, W. F. Ellis, John Wardle, Ed. Martin, present pastor Rudy Kaufmann.

BIBLE CLASS FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL HELD IN THE GORDON SCHOOL,
ON THE TENTH LINE OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP, AROUND 1907

Front Row L to R Grace Nesbitt (Mrs. Alex McArthur) Irene Campion (Mrs. Mac English.)

Second Row L to R Catherine Campbell (Mrs. Jack Black) Barbara MacDonald, Margaret Harwood, Maisie MacKay, May Goodwin (Mrs. Russell McCannel) Jessie MacDonald

Third Row L to R Kate MacDonald (Mrs. Wilbert Fulford) Josie Cullen (Mrs. Clayton Boddy) Mary Campbell Annie Sutherland Gordon (Mrs. Walter Locke) Margaret Johnstone (Mrs. J. Batty), Lillian Campion

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

The Woodford Baptist Church is situated on lot 12, con. 1, S.C.R. on Highway No. 26 about midway between Owen Sound and Meaford and started as a Mission under the First Baptist Church, Owen Sound. This congregation saw the need for a church in the Woodford district and some of its members supplied a saddle and oats for a horse which the pastor rode each Sunday to have services in the Woodford homes. One home where this small congregation met many times was the little log house then owned by Peter McCallum and presently owned by Elwood Snider. They held baptismal services there and baptized their candidates in the creek which flows between the house and barn on this farm. Unfortunately the first minute book is lost but according to available records the congregation was organized in 1855 and it appears as though the congregation met in homes for about seventeen years, as the present Woodford Chapel was dedicated on September 29, 1872 and is a brick structure.

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH ON FORMER LOCATION

It appears as though Woodford was a Mission under Owen Sound until 1874 during which time Rev. George Graffrey (1862-64) and A. Warren (1869-72) were two of the pastors who ministered to this congregation. During the years 1865-68 and 1873 the church is listed as vacant, but was probably supplied by students or laymen whenever possible. From 1874-93, Woodford is listed on the same circuit as Daywood Baptist Church. From 1893-1921 it was on the Strathaven circuit, then in 1921 it again is listed with Morley,

WOMEN'S MISSION CIRCLE OF THE WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH IN 1923 TAKEN AT THE SIDE OF MRS. WILLIAM McCUTCHEON'S HOME
L. to R.—Grace McCutcheon, Mrs. William P. McDonald, Mrs. William McCutcheon, Mrs. William Younger (minister's wife), Eleanor Younger, Kate McDonald, Jessie Hutchinson (a visitor at the parsonage), Mrs. John Hutchinson, Clara McCutcheon.

Daywood and Leith charge. Bayview Baptist Church, 11th line, St. Vincent, was also listed on this circuit for a time but separated from the charge in 1923. In 1942 the Government took possession of a large tract of land for an A. F. V. Tank Range, in which Morley Church was located and Morley was forced to close its doors. The small congregation of Woodford and Leith could not support a minister and at this time Leith Church closed, with its members joining Owen Sound First Baptist Church. Arrangements were made with the Owen Sound Church that Woodford would be under their pastoral charge. This temporary arrangement terminated in 1958 when negotiations were made with the First Baptist Church, Meaford, and Woodford became associated with that church. Daywood Church closed in the early 1930's. There was a Baptist parsonage at both Strathaven and Leith.

In reviewing the history of the church, names recorded often over the years were Woods, Burns, McCutcheon, Carr, Cramm, Leonard, Gillesby, McKay, Eade, Sutton, Lindsay, Boyle, Scarrow, Snider, Elliott, Hutchinson, Long, Stewart, Farrow, Clark, Hoath, MacDonald, Artley, Stonehouse, Morrison, Keeling, McAleer, Ross, Waterton, Martin, Edwards, Johnson, Knaggs, Benedict, Spence

A new organ was purchased for $88.00 in 1908 and a new church shed was built to accommodate the horses in 1909 The 1919 annual report was the first in twelve years to report the minister's salary paid to date and the balance on hand was used to put carpet up both church aisles.

Mr John Burns, an elderly gentlemen who lived on the North half of lot 16, con. 2, S. C R on the farm where Mr and Mrs. David Stevens now reside, and who passed away May 3, 1923, willed his Estate to the Woodford Baptist Church. The trustees of the church were named executors of the will and had the power to make all arrangements according to the will of the deceased, which in-

MISSION CIRCLE MEMBERS MEETING AT THE HOME OF MRS. ROBERT ELLIOTT, IN THE LATE 1920's

From L to R—Mrs. James McCutcheon, Mrs. J R Wolstencroft (minister's wife Mrs. John Hutchinson. Mrs Wm P McDonald. Mrs Owen Carr, Mrs. Robert Carr, Mrs. Robert Elliott, Mrs. Archie McDonald Miss Kate McDonald cluded the selling of the land etc. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark purchased the farm from the Burns Estate. Upon receipt of the foregoing, and according to the decision of the members, the money was invested in bonds and the interest received from the investment is added to the church treasury each year.

In January, [illegible], it was decided by motion to reorganize the Mission Circle. Through the years this group was quite active in their work for the Lord. Its largest membership was twenty-two and again in later years being a very small group they decided in [illegible] to disband.

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH MISSION CIRCLE - 1934

Standing, l. to r.: Mrs. W[illegible] P. Ma[illegible], Miss M[illegible] [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. George [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. Wm. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. Wellington Snider.

[illegible] l. to r.: Mrs. Ralph W[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Audrey Clark and Kenneth Mc[illegible]; another active member Mrs. [illegible] Snider took the picture.

A new baptistry was installed on the platform at the front of the church in June [illegible]. In December, [illegible], it was decided to remove the baptistry and records mention it being used only once. Members

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH MISSION CIRCLE

Woodford Baptist Church Mission Circle Group taken after a picnic supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lusby Stonehouse (about 1958)

Front Row (L. to R.): Mrs. Lusby Stonehouse, Mrs. Dave McAteer, Mrs. Dave Artley, Mrs. Wm. McCutcheon, Mrs. George Heath, Susan Morrison, Harold Johnston, Kenny McCutcheon, Lusby Stonehouse, Grace Johnston, Alex Johnston, Mrs. J. Thom Johnston and Maybelle

Back Row (L. to R.): Mrs. Lorne Souter, Doris Souter, Miss Margaret Robinson, Mrs. Robt. Carr, Mrs. Peter Morrison, Miss Bessie Knight, Rosna Waterton held by her mother Mrs. Norman Waterton who is partly hidden, Mrs. Ralph Sutton, Madeline Heath, Garnet Stonehouse, Lenore Laycock, Roy McCutcheon, Emily Edwards, Doris Stonehouse, George Heath

have been baptized in the baptistry of the First Baptist Churches in Owen Sound and Meaford and on August 21st, 1958, a very impressive baptismal service was held at the shore at Leith when sixteen from Woodford Church and one from Leith followed their Lord in baptism.

Through the years the Baptist Young People's Union (B.Y.P.U.) has been both a large and an enthusiastic group. This varied, of course, with the number of young people in the congregation. Many young people can recall the numerous inspirational meetings held during the ministry of Rev. Ralph Willson and Rev. J. W.

Edwards. Such things as playing Bible baseball; memorizing the Beatitudes, 23rd Psalm; the Ten Commandments and the Books of both the Old and New Testaments were not only memorized, but the young people were taught to sing them. These things stayed with the minds of the young people all through the years and today they still make use of what they learned then. Many of these young people have gone forth in the Lord's work as leaders, if not in this church, in some other church.

Many successful "Garden Parties" were held in the church shed. The men of the church set up a long table at each side and the full length of the long shed. All the ladies of the community assisted in baking and other preparations for the meal as well as helping to serve and assist in various ways the day of the big event, when all a person would wish to eat was set before them at a nominal charge. A canteen was also set up for the convenience of those wishing extras during the evening. Often a soccer game as well as a variety concert or a play was the evening's entertainment. The soccer players got their supper free of charge and always later, as they did not like to play ball after eating heartily. Gas or coal oil stoves and lanterns were used for making tea and lighting the shed.

People came for miles for this bountiful cold meal of ham, potato, vegetable and jellied salads, pies, tarts, and cakes (all you could eat) topped with an evening's entertainment, all for a small charge (but big in those days) of 20c for children and 35c for adults. Prices rose a little through the years, but not a greal deal as garden parties ceased to exist not only in this church, but many other churches about the time World War II started and food was rationed. The proceeds were used for payment on the minister's salary, shingling the shed roof, redecorating or other major financial expenses.

In 1939 the Daywood Baptist Church was purchased for $225, for the purpose of building a Sunday School room to the south end of the church. "Bees" were held to tear the Daywood church building down and move it to the Woodford church grounds. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Edwards, volunterred to do the carpentering with the help of the men of the congregation Dr S. J Farmer, who was a former minister at First Baptist Church in Owen Sound and especially interested in the progress of the Woodford church had on several occasions expressed the wish that some time a Sunday School room would be built to the south end of the Woodford church auditorium He told the congregation that if and when this was accomplished that he would pay the last $25 00 of the total cost of the building, which was $479 75 It seemed most appropriate that Dr. Farmer should be the minister chosen to be guest speaker at the opening of the new Sunday School room on December 17, 1939 Since Dr Farmer was not available for that Sunday Dr C H Schutt was guest speaker at both morning and evening services. The Owen Sound church provided special music for the morning service and the Woodford United Church Choir supplied the music at the evening service On the Monday evening Dr. Schutt showed lantern slides and gave a lecture on his trip to the Holy Land Dr Farmer, although unable to attend the special opening services of the new Sunday School room kept his promise to the congregation and when the time came paid the last $25.00 on the cost of the new building

Hydro was installed in April, 1949, to replace the gas lamps that hung from a long chain which was fastened at the ceiling Prior to that coal oil lamps were used, some of which were bracket lamps

Due to highway construction in 1955 when the congregation was a century old, the church was moved in its entirety from its location with the entrance off Highway 26 and was placed on a new concrete block foundation, forming a basement, with the entrance off the Fourth concession and a little to the south of its former location

The church shed was sold torn down and moved away in 1955 also At this time a new forced air oil heating system was installed to replace the box wood stove with the long string of stove pipes the full length of the church auditorium While the church was being renovated the service was held in the Woodford Community Centre Later in the fall, service was held in the new basement while the interior of the auditorium was being decorated.

At the dedication service of the newly renovated building on May 20, 1956, a new pulpit Bible was dedicated to the memory of the late Mrs. Lorne Snider and other deceased members. The ladies of the church donated a new Communion Table and former members of the church, Mr. and Mrs. George Heath, donated two offering plates and a flower pedestal in memory of their son, David, also a former member and who was killed in action in World War II. At this very impressive dedication service, Rev. S. A. Woodcock's message to an overflowing congregation was on God's Word to Moses.

WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH
After it was moved to the new concrete block foundation

The first wedding on record to be held in the church was that of one of the members, Miss Doris Snider, to Lawrence Knaggs, on June 9, 1945. A white Bible, a gift of the congregation, was presented to the bride.

FIRST WEDDING IN WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Knaggs and their attendants, Elwood Snider and Wilson Johnson, ushers, Lyle Snider, best man, Mrs. Cecil Kissack, matron of honour, Miss Muriel Snider, bridesmaid, and Betty Knaggs, flower girl. The bride, the former Doris Snider, is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Snider of Woodford and the groom, Lawrence Knaggs, is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Knaggs, Sr., of Sydenham Township.

The inscription on the memorial plaque seen on the pulpit reads "In memory of C. R. Foames, killed in action at the capture of Folies, August 9, 1918."

The wording on the offering plates and flower pedestal reads "In Memory of D. E. Hoath."

The pulpit Bible and Communion Table can also be seen in the picture.

To keep this fine brick building in good repair and abreast with the times a new roof was put on in 1963, the interior decorated in 1964, and a large cross indirectly lighted was placed at the front of the church auditorium. The lighted cross was designed by one of the young people, Randy Edwards, and was erected and installed by Osborne Elliott, who with his father, Mr. Robert Elliott, who was 95 years old, donated the cross to the church.

MEMORIALS IN WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

Since 1874 when the Woodford Mission was separated from Owen Sound Church and became part of the Daywood charge, the pastors or ministers serving this church have been Rev. W. S. McDermid (or McDermand) 1874, Rev W D Rees, 1875-77, Rev George Day, 1878-81; from 1880-85, supply pastors were Rev. A. Austin, Mr. Knight, Wm Corkery, J R. Doolittle, R Garside, Rev Wm. Barker, Rev. T C Robinson, 1886-87, Rev Alex Gay, 1888, Rev S. J Cunnings, 1889-92; D. Nimmo and Rev S Sheldon (supplied 1893), Rev. W H Stephens, 1894-96, Rev. J M McQuarrie, 1897-99, Rev Mr. Stewart, 1899-1900, Rev G I Burns, 1900-03, Rev. L. F. Kipp, 1904-06, Rev J N H Norton, 1906-07, Rev T E Meldrum, 1907-10, Rev Jas. Currie, 1910-12, Rev S A Marks, 1913-15, Rev Wm Bilton, 1915-18, Mr John Rogers, of the Friends Meeting House, took the service one Sunday and Mrs. Pat McKee, the next (summer of 1918, until October), Rev Wm. D Brittain, 1918-21, Rev W E Smalley, 1920-21, Rev Wm Younger, 1921-25, Rev J R. Wolstencroft, 1925-29, Rev. Oliver R Maude, 1929-31, ordained during his ministry here, Rev Ralph F Willson, 1931-36, Rev J W Edwards, 1936-42, Rev. W. Harry Moore, [illegible] Rev. Ralph Clark, [illegible], Rev. Stanley A. [illegible], [illegible] Rev. Harry Hill, [illegible] Rev. C. A. Hill, 1960, still serving

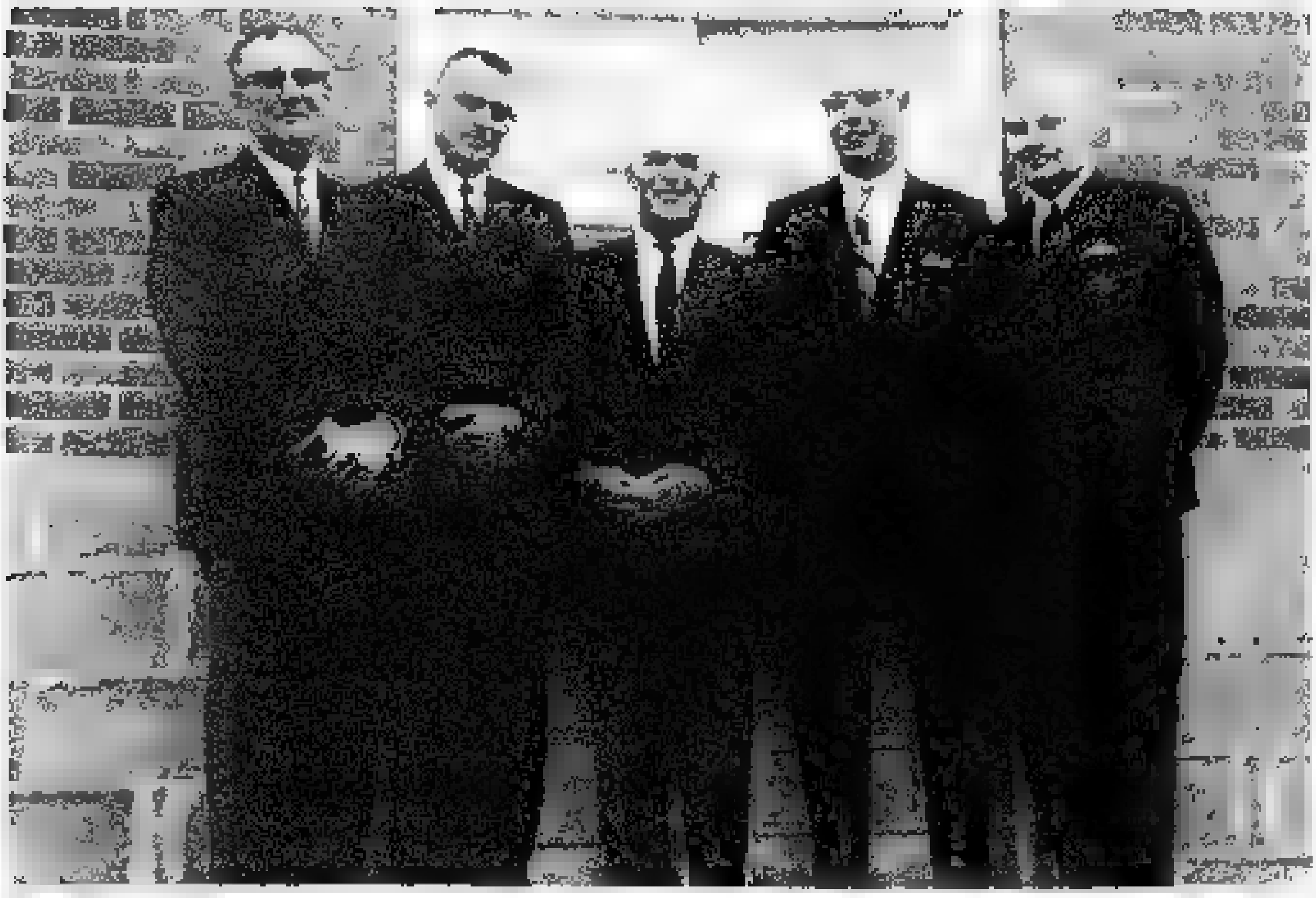
WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION 1967

[illegible] were

[illegible] ley Best, Ian Waterton

[illegible]

[illegible] Clifford Stevens, Glynn Waterton



DEACONS AND MINISTER OF WOODFORD BAPTIST CHURCH 1967
L. to R.—Osborne Elliott, Glynn Waterton, Albert Elliott, Wilbur Stonehouse. Rev. C. A. Hill, B.A., D.D.

WOODFORD METHODIST CHURCH

The first records of the church have been destroyed. The charge was a Mission at first and was supplied from Meaford. The church service and Sunday school had been held in a log school house before the church was built. This school house was built in the corner of the front field on the Thomas Duncan farm on the north half of lot 12, con. 1. The farm now belongs to Gordon and Walter Manning. The minister then was Rev. Phines Wills.

Theodore Seaman sold one quarter of an acre (lot 4, con. 1, S. C. R.) off his farm on which to build the church. The deed of this property was signed in Owen Sound, on the 8th day of January 1872. The trustees who signed were James Freckliton, William Nixon and James Silverthorn. Other names on the roll at that time were

William Leonard, Thomas Laycock, Theodore Seaman, and Thomas Hart.

Work was begun at once and the church was completed in the summer of the same year It was a frame structure with no foundation and was set on blocks. The pews were planks supported by cedar blocks, two feet high The church was called the Wesleyan Methodist

In 1879 when Rev. W. B Danard was the minister, a parsonage was erected during the summer The bricks were made across the road on the farm now occupied by Wm. Kyle The value of the parsonage was $700 In 1890 Woodford was left off the Mission list.

The old church building was torn down and a new brick church was built and opened to public worship on January 22, 1905, Rev Mr Barlow being the pastor Rev William Buchanan of Meaford was the speaker for the opening of the church, he also dedicated the building

There were two ministers on the circuit, a married man who lived in the parsonage with his family and a student who lived among the members of the different churches

Rev Phines Wills was the first minister and following him were Rev Isaac Baker, 1875-78, Rev. W B Danard, 1878-81, Rev Hamilton Leith, 1881-82, Rev Alex Thibaudeau, 1882-85, Rev R P Williams, 1885-87, Rev. John Ball, 1887 88, Rev Robt I Hoskin, 1888-91, Rev Thomas Legate, 1891 94,Rev. W P Brown, 1894-98, Rev R. J Stillwell, 1898-1901, Rev Alex Richard, 1901-03

Rev. Isaac Baker lived in Meaford and Walter Falls while he supplied the Woodford Circuit When Rev W B Danard came from Chesley to Woodford in 1878, he lived in Owen Sound as there was no parsonage at Woodford.

Student ministers were Mr Cooch, Mr Honey, Mr Peacock, Mr Henderson, Mr. Curry, Mr Chapman, Mr Torrie, and Mr Riddell These names are not given in the years they were here as it is not known what married men they assisted

There were Six appointments on the circuit for quite a number of years, they were located north and south of the highway, the three north were Shiloh (now Silcote) Sharon, and Bethel; on the south side were Woodford, Bayview, and Salem.

After the new church was built in 1904 the pastors were Rev Thomas Geo. Barlow, 1903 07, Rev. Wm. G Marshal, 1907-11, Rev. Wm. H Laidlaw, 1911 12, Rev Stanley Trotter, 1912-13, Rev. John Gibson, 1913-14, Rev Wm Gaudin, 1914-18, Rev. Peter Tiller, 1918-21, Rev. Thomas Humphries, 1921 22, Rev. Wm. Summerell, 1922-25, Rev R K Lambert, 1925-27.

On April 1st, 1926, a meeting was held for the purpose of consummating church union with the Presbyterian church Rev W J Gallagher, of Meaford was in charge, and the result was the organizing of the United Church

After church union Rev R K. Lambert of the Methodist church left the charge and Rev. J. W Johnston of the Presbyterian church remained as Minister of the Woodford United Church

WOODFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of the early days of the old Presbyterian church no one seems to have any recollection. It was situated on part of lot 3, con. 1 N.C.R , Sydenham township.

The names of the members of the church on September 27, 1890 are as follows. Mr. and Mrs Geo Riddell, Mr and Mrs. John Thompson, Mr and Mrs Wm Bray, Miss Jessie Beattie, Mr and Mrs. Thomas Silverthorne, Mr and ,Mrs Jas Long, Arthur Long, Miss Mary Long, Mrs. Long, Mr and Mrs. Geo Baker, Mr and Mrs. Wm. Ramsay, Mr and Mrs. John Cavers, Miss Maggie Cavers, Miss Catherine Cavers, John Cavers Jr , Mrs. Ed Rothwell, Mrs Thomas Tuck, Mrs. Jacob Wright, Jacob Wright, Mr and Mrs Wm Carnaham, Miss Susan Wright, Josiah Wright, Miss Catherine Farquharson, Mrs. Matt. Murphy, Robert McKay, Mrs. Hugh Craig (minister's wife), Mrs. Neil Morrison, Mrs. Currie, Samuel Walter

WOODFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Jas. R. Bell, student Missionary, was in charge. The Sec. Treas. was Martin Sutherland elected to office in 1886. In 1886 Woodford, Daywood, and Johnstone were united each charge paying one third of the minister's salary, $250. each. Woodford had evening services beginning May 1st, and ending September 1st, and afternoon service the remainder of the year. In 1895 the organ was bought after much deliberation as to whether the organ or new seats should first be purchased. In 1890 the collections for the year were $19.42. Mr. Geo. Riddell was Sec. Treas. for many years. In 1904 Mr. M.W. Laycock was appointed Sec.-Treas. and remained in that office till after church union.

The following ministers served the charge, Rev. John A. Black 1898-1911, Rev. John S. Dobbin 1911-15, Rev. George E. Robertson 1915-18, Rev. Hugh Craig 1918-23, and Rev. J.W. Johnston 1923 who was ministering here at the time of church union. On April 1st 1926 a meeting was held for the purpose of consummating union and reorganizing the church. The meeting was in charge of Rev. W.J. Gallagher of Meaford. The Methodist church was chosen as the place of meeting and the Presbyterian church was torn down and the material used in the building of a shed for the United Church.

WOODFORD QUAKER (CHURCH) MEETING HOUSE

"The Religious Society of Friends" of Sydenham was a group of people who came from the Newmarket and Toronto area. They named (from among their number) four trustees-Levi Rogers, of the township of Whitechurch, James A. Edward, of the township of King, Jacob Doyle, of the township of Tecumseth and Harris Knight, of the township of Sydenham These four trustees purchased from Benjamin Knight and his wife, Ann, one and a half acres of land on the north east corner of lot 15 and con. 1 to be used for the site of a Meeting House for the support of worship and also for a burial ground, for use of the members of the said Society. The price paid for the parcel of land was $25 00 lawful money of the Province of Canada. The transaction was legally carried out in the year 1866 according to an act of the Provincial Parliament and an act passed in the third reign of Queen Victoria

The Benjamin Knight farm has passed to many different families during the one hundred years and today is owned by Elton Woods. It is on the Blind Line about one mile south of the village of Woodford.

Previous to the erection of the Meeting House, the Friends conducted their own services in the various homes and always remained afterward for dinner and a visit.

It has been suggested that the first minister came to give leadership to the little congregation in about the year 1882 Many times the Friends would sit quietly for long periods, praying and meditating until some one in their midst felt impelled to lead in a discourse or a prayer Mr John Rogers, a fine old minister of the Meeting House is still remembered and noted for his wise counselling He married an aunt of Mr Wesley Knight Mr Rogers preached Mrs. E B. Knight's funeral sermon

The religious society of The Friends (Quaker) was founded in Great Britain by George Fox Members always addressed each other by using their first names (never Mr , Mrs. or Miss) as they felt that all human beings are children of God and therefore equal. They refused to join the army and would stand up and tell the judge that they did not approve of taking another human being's life. They did this with such conviction and such an expression of honesty that the judges were said to "Quake' (Whether the judge trembled from fear or anger no one knows.)

The Woodford Meeting place was a well built wooden structure about 40′ by 40′ with windows on the east and west sides. It had two outside doors to the north, one at the east and one at the west corner with small vestibules over each. It was lined with four inch boards and never painted inside nor the outside. Because of the belief that everything should be plain and sturdy the meeting houses never were built with steeples.

WOODFORD QUAKER CHURCH

The Woodford Meeting House had a partition down the centre, half of which could be lowered to enable people on both sides to hear the speakers. The east side was probably used as a Sunday School There was an aisle down the centre of the west side of the building and two rows of homemade pews It had a platform and a homemade pulpit at the front. The women sat on the east side and the men on the west. It is said that Fred Thompson (a Woodford shoemaker) reversed this procedure. He always sat in the back pew of the women's side. They did not have a musical instrument in their building

Arthur Dorland wrote and published a History of the Society of the Friends in Canada in 1927 He states that he has never been able to find any records of the Sydenham Quaker Friends or the meeting house

Stanley Knight of Meaford bought and tore down the church in about the year 1933 He is said to have stated that there were no records in the building. David Silverthorn used the shed as storage for implements. It was eventually torn down also.

WOODFORD QUAKER CEMETERY

The Woodford Quaker Cemetery was purchased in 1866 from Benjamin Knight of lot 15, con 1, Sydenham Township, about one mile south from the village of Woodford, Mr. Elton Woods is the present owner of this farm on which it is located The Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, had authorized their trustees to purchase the parcel of land containing one and one-half acres for the site of a Meeting House and also for a Burial ground for use of the Members of the said Society

Previously there had been a burial ground located one mile east of the present cemetery Probably six graves were moved at the time the present location was procured

At one time it was a well kept lot some of the graves had headstones and grave markers and some were bounded by tidy chain fences, but many of the graves are today unmarked

The following are the names of those whose last resting places are known to have been in the Woodford Cemetery for the Society of Friends -

Thomas Luton, born 1824, died 1916; his wife, Rhoda (Birchard) Luton, born 1827, died 1882, their children, son Alfred, born 1850, died 1878 (27 years), son William, died 1884 (26 years), daughter Susannah, born 1861, died 1950.

George S. Knight, born 1854, died 1919, his wife, Isabella M., born 1860, died 1935, their sons, Harris, born 1893, died 1918, Walter, born 1898, died 1902, their daughter, Clara Lucy, born 1894, died 1895

Harris Knight, born 1826, died 1889, his wife, Ann, born 1822, died 1899, their children, Amelia, born 1862, died 1862 (1 month), Thomas, born 1864, died 1892, Lucy (Knight) Williams (wife of R. P Williams), born 1856, died 1897, Martha, wife of Alfred Knight, died 1872, age 56 years (native of Wellchire, England, Sarah Eliza (no other name) died 1824, Thomas Cameron, born 1807, died 1868; John Chalies, his wife Sarah J, died 1898, age 73 son, John E died 1881, 18 years, Lula Amy, daughter of Wm. and Martha Wright, died 1882, aged 9 years, Thomas Silverthorne, died 1878, aged 76 years, his wife Hester, died 1885, aged 76 years.

WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH

On April 1, 1926, the members of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church held a meeting at the Methodist Church with Rev W. J. Gallagher, from Meaford, in charge From this meeting the United Church of Woodford was formed It is situated on lot 4, con 1, S. C. R., Sydenham Township, the former Wesleyan Methodist Church. The minister of the Methodist Church at that time was Rev R. K. Lambert and at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. J W Johnston. Rev R. K. Lambert left and Rev Mr Johnston took over as minister until 1930 The Presbyterian Church was torn down after union and the material was used to build the United Church shed.

Members of session from the former Presbyterian Church were Messrs. James Shields, Wm J McCutcheon and Messrs. Louis Walter and Herbert Weeden from the Methodist Church. Members appointed since church union, Messrs. M W Laycock, Charles W

Laycock, Emerson Long, John McCutcheon and Elmore Woods. Mr. M. W. Laycock was the secretary-treasurer of the Presbyterian Church and he remained on in that position after union. The secretary-treasurers who followed him were Messrs. Elmore Woods, Colin Spence, Emerson Long and John McCutcheon. Mr. Elliott Shields has the office at the present time.

After Rev. J. W. Johnston left in 1930, Rev. T. A. Watson came and stayed until 1931. He was followed by Rev. James McLauchlan who remained until 1936. Ministers from 1936-1939 were Rev. W. M. Scott Galbraith, 1939-1945, Rev. H. G. Moyes, 1946-1948, Rev. Hugh Mactaggart, 1949-1954, Mr. H.G. Ball. In 1955 there was no regular minister. Mr. James Payton, a student minister came in 1956 and stayed one year. In 1957, Mr. Wm. F. Reid came and remained until 1960, Mr. Harold Tite, 1960-61, Mr. David Perry, 1961-66, followed by Mr. Arthur Tobey, 1966-67.

There were four appointments on the circuit for a number of years, Silcote, St. John's, Bethesda and Woodford. Silcote joined at union. St. John's on July 1, 1931 and Bethesda was added some years later. The ministers lived in the manse at Woodford and held services at different times of the day at each church. In 1964 St. John's was closed and some of its members transferred to Woodford.

Through the years the members have worked to make some improvements on the church. A cement floor was put in the basement taking the place of the wooden floor that was left from the old Methodist Church. In 1939 the electricity was installed and the power was turned on the day before Good Friday of that year. In 1962 a new oil furnace was installed replacing the old wood furnace and box stove that were in the basement. On January 13, 1963 the ceiling was lowered and a new tile ceiling took the place of the old one. At that time the church was newly painted. In 1965 plywood rooms were installed in the basement making four rooms for the Sunday School classes.

ADULT BIBLE CLASS AT WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH ABOUT [illegible]

With its teacher Mrs. Welborn Laycock. Mrs. Laycock had taught Sunday School for about fifty years.

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Howard Laycock, Mrs. [illegible] Long, Mrs. Ernest Woods, Mrs. Cecil Long, Mrs. Jack McCutcheon, Miss Jessie Duncan, Mrs. Welborn Laycock (teacher), Mrs. Clarence Pigg, Mrs. Robert Laycock, Mrs. Elliott Shields.

2nd Row, L. to R.: Freeborn Woods, Ernest Woods, Howard Laycock, John McCutcheon, Lloyd Laycock, Mrs. James Currie, Mrs. Garnet [illegible] (minister's wife), Mrs. Stan Laycock.

3rd Row, L. to R.: Clarence Pigg, Jim Silverthorn, Edward Sharp, Welborn Laycock, Harvey Pigg, Cecil Long, Elliott Shields, Robert Laycock

Organizations have been formed in the church, through the years, such as the Women's Auxiliary and Women's Missionary Society which was united in 1962 to make the United Church Women, a Young People's group, Canadian Girls In Training girls' group, Tyro for the boys, and Couples Club. The Canadian Girls In Training and the Tyro are not active at this time.

WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY about 1930

Back Row L to R: Miss Jessie Duncan, Mrs Emerson Long, Mrs Stan Lawrick, Mrs Herb Baker, Mrs Bill Kyle, [illegible], Miss Jean Baker, Mrs Gordon Lipsett.

2nd Row L to R: Mrs Dayman Walter, Mrs M.W. Lawrick, Miss Ethel Belshaw, Mrs Robert Bray, Mrs Glenn Ball, Mrs Ed Shortt, Mrs Wm John McCutcheon, Mrs Harvey Fligg, Mrs Henry McCutcheon, Mrs Elliott Shields.

Front Row L to R: Margaret McCutcheon, Jewel Shortt, Lois Fligg, Mrs Lloyd Garbutt, Helen Garbutt, Pearl Fligg

WOODFORD UNITED CHURCH WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ABOUT 1951

Back Row L. to R.—Miss Ethel Belshaw, Mrs. Herb Baker, Mrs. M. W. Laycock, Mrs. Elmer Woods, Mrs. Clarence Fligg, Mrs. Gordon Lipsett, Mrs. Bill Kyle, Mrs. Cliff Long, Mrs. Emerson Long, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, Mrs. Wilburn Long, a visitor, Mrs. Irvin Silverthorn, Mrs. Howard Laycock

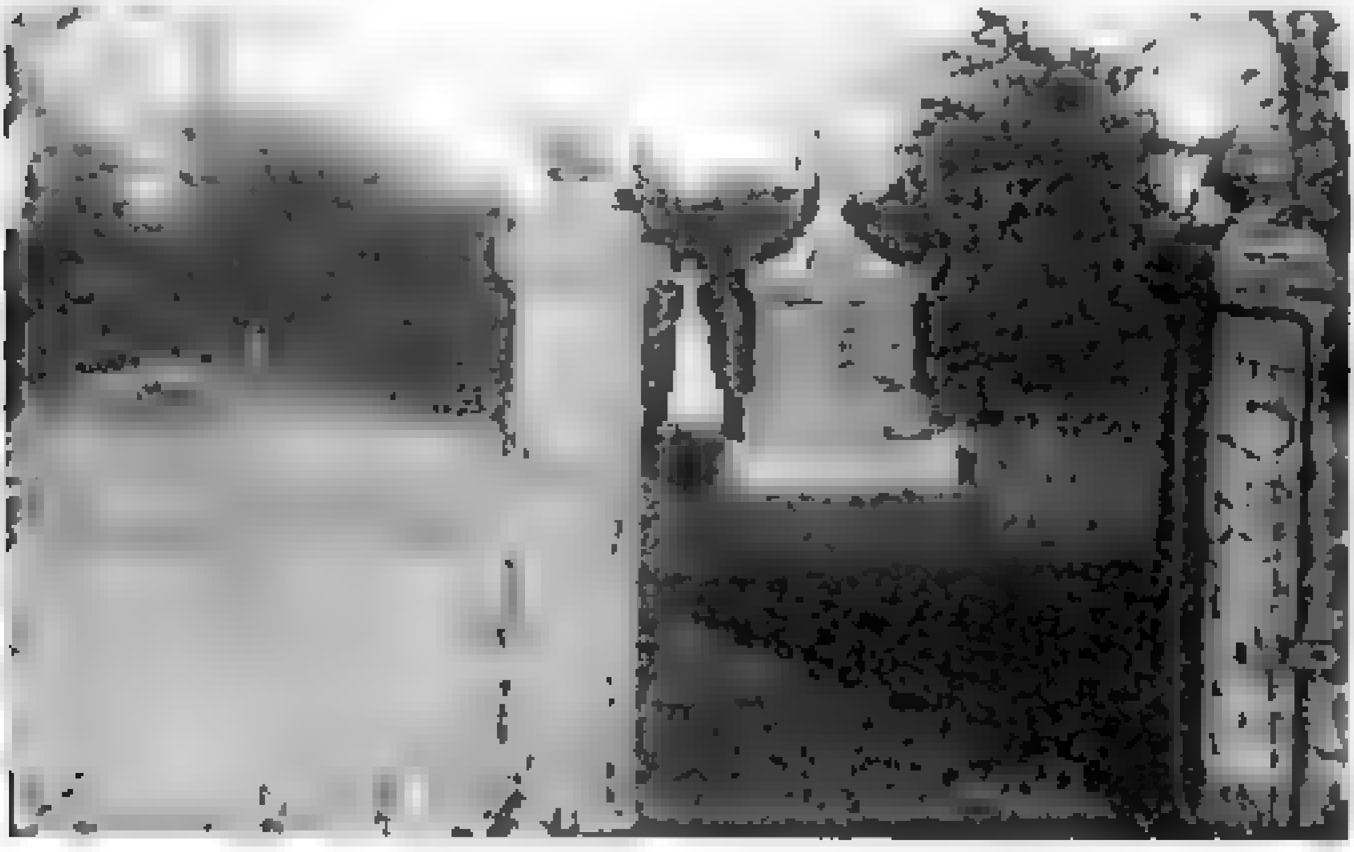
Second Row L. to R.—Mrs. Stanley Laycock, Mrs. J. J. Silverthorn, Miss Jessie Duncan, Lois Fligg, Miss Jean Baker, Mrs. Elliott Shields, Mrs. Fred Walter

Sitting on ground. L. to R.—Mrs. Perce Bowden and June, Mrs. Lloyd Garbutt and Helen, Rosalie Shields, Margaret McCutcheon, Louise Walter, Marjorie Cramp, a visitor, Keith Fligg, Murray Fligg, Pearl Fligg, Mrs. Bill Lann, Jewel Shortt, Mrs. Ed Shortt and Chucky, Keith Laycock, Garth Laycock

HATTON FAMILY PRIVATE CEMETERY

In 1837, William Hatton came to Owen Sound and bought the north half of lot 22, con. 10, in Sydenham Township. On October 1, 1840, he and John Doyle (whose property was alongside) brought their stock and grain with wagons and walked their cattle from Coldwater, a distance of about one hundred miles. Mrs. Hatton and Mrs. Doyle came in two sailboats with the Indians. Mrs. Hatton had her three boys and all their furniture in the sailboat. She and the children stayed at Government House in Owen Sound for about two weeks until Mr. Hatton had a shanty built on the farm. Later they built a large home where three more boys were born.

Three of the children, James 14, Bernard 6, William 4, died in one week from some sort of cholera, in the year 1848. Mr. Duncan Morrison, grandfather of Beaton Morrison, made caskets for the children.



There were no cemeteries as yet around the country or in Owen Sound, so they decided to use a portion of their farm, and it was here the three boys were buried. Later, others outside the family were buried also, but there is no record as to names.

VAULT AT HATTON'S CEMETERY

In 1909, John Hatton, one of the sons, wanted a vault built in the cemetery, and this was built in the side of the hill overlooking the Bothwell Creek. He and his wife and one son were buried in the vault. Also a granddaughter, Mary Hurley, who died at the age of four, was buried there, but unlike her grandparents, Mary was re-

cently moved to the Hurley plot in St. Mary's Cemetery, Owen Sound.

Another son, Robert, was married to Betty Sheeham in 1861 and in 1865 bought the property on Highway 26 and concession 10 and it took on the name of Hatton's Corner. Their home was a hotel for many years and is now known as Hatton Hall. There were ten children in this family. Each died in their own home, eight in their late years, two in early life. None of this family ever married. A very large tombstone bears the names of this family - James, Minnie, Kate, William, Timothy, Denis, Jack and Robert.

This cemetery was a beauty spot in the community for many years, with its fancy cement block wall and beautiful gateway. Hurricane Hazel played havoc with the wall and since then has fallen to wrack and ruin as many old cemeteries through the country, when there are no immediate relatives surviving.

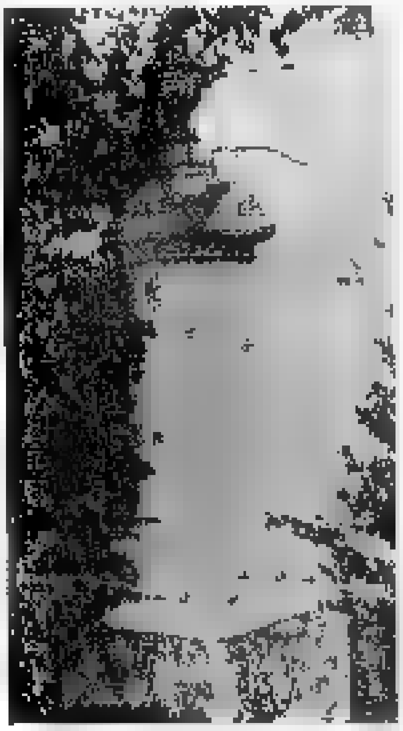
McLEAN'S CEMETERY
situated on the Holland and Sydenham Townline

McLean's Cemetery itself is history. Here are buried many of the hardy, hardworking pioneers who carved farms and homes for themselves and their families out of the virgin forest. The names on the stones and markers of the graves indicate the origin of these families: Highland and Lowland Scottish people, Irish and Anglo-Irish, Dutch, Palatine Germans, Pennsylvania Dutch, United Empire Loyalists and some English people.

This cemetery was originally called Ben McNevan, or McNiven, meaning in Scottish parlance, McNiven on the Hill. This is just what it is. One must climb a hill from any direction to reach the beautiful spot. It is a large cemetery for a rural area, there being more than 400 plot holders. Early community leaders back in 1863 chose this place overlooking the Big Head River Valley. In the early days, especially on Sundays, this was a meeting place for large numbers who came to visit the graves of departed relatives and friends. The name McNevan or McNiven persisted until as late as 1897. McLean's, father, son and grandson, were secretary-treasurers of the cemetery board for nearly 85 years.

The original official was William McLean, a native of Lisburn, Ireland, who was followed by his son of the same name and his son, Lloyd McLean. The burying ground came to be known as McLean's Cemetery for that reason, although its official title was the Holland and Sydenham Townline Presbyterian Burying Ground. It was originally intended that this should be the site of a Presbyterian Church, now known as St. Paul's, as well as a cemetery. Somehow the plans were changed and this church was built on another site to the north and east in Sydenham township in 1862. Later, Knox Holland Presbyterian Church was built five lots to the south in Holland township.

The records of the cemetery are in remarkably good condition, intact from the first. The cemetery had its inception at a public meeting held April 6, 1863, at the home of William John McLean on the 10th concession of Holland Township. Alex. McNiven was appointed chairman and John Sutherland was named secretary. This meeting accepted the offer of Mr. McNiven of an acre of land on the southwest corner of lot 1, con. 2, Township of Sydenham, "for the purpose of a burying ground, and site for a Presbyterian Church." The price paid was $12 and Mr. McNiven was given his choice of a burying plot in the newly established cemetery. Some others attending the original meeting and not previously mentioned were Thomas Anderson, John Gillies, Alexander Ramage.



It was Mr. Ramage's father, Matthew Ramage, who died on October 7th, that same year of 1863, who was the first person buried in the newly acquired cemetery. The well proportioned stone over his grave and those of his wife and other family members is in the corner of the cemetery and still in remarkably good and legible condition.

Official records of the cemetery provide interesting reading At the annual meeting in 1875 the treasurer's report shows cash on hand from the previous year of $7 50 At the annual meeting on January 13, 1885, a new picket fence was authorized and tenders called for its construction. William J. McLean was allowed $5.00 for superintending the building of the fence and the burying ground in general This gratuity was repeated in 1888 in acknowledgment of Mr McLean's trouble in superintending the burying ground annually

The meeting of January 7, 1896, authorized the purchase of additional land, one half acre to the north of the original acre, from Martin Cathrae The construction of a "hitching rail" to which the horses of the mourners could be tied was also authorized at this meeting The annual meeting of June 4, 1907, which month has been designated for future annual meetings, advanced the price of plots from $2 00 to $4 00. The following year William J McLean, Jr, was named caretaker in place of his father of the same name After the meeting in June, 1910, a new wire fence was built and the next year Mr McLean was instructed to get an estimate of the cost of a building at the cemetery. The building was to provide shelter, particularily for women and children, who came to funerals in the winter, interments were made at all times of the year in those days, and those who attended were often chilled to the bone, after long drives in open vehicles. By 1927, the building was still an issue, and it was moved that it be placed at the "little gate" The Women's Institutes of the district were to take a hand in the creating of a lodge or building, and through their efforts a fine structure eventually was placed on the grounds.

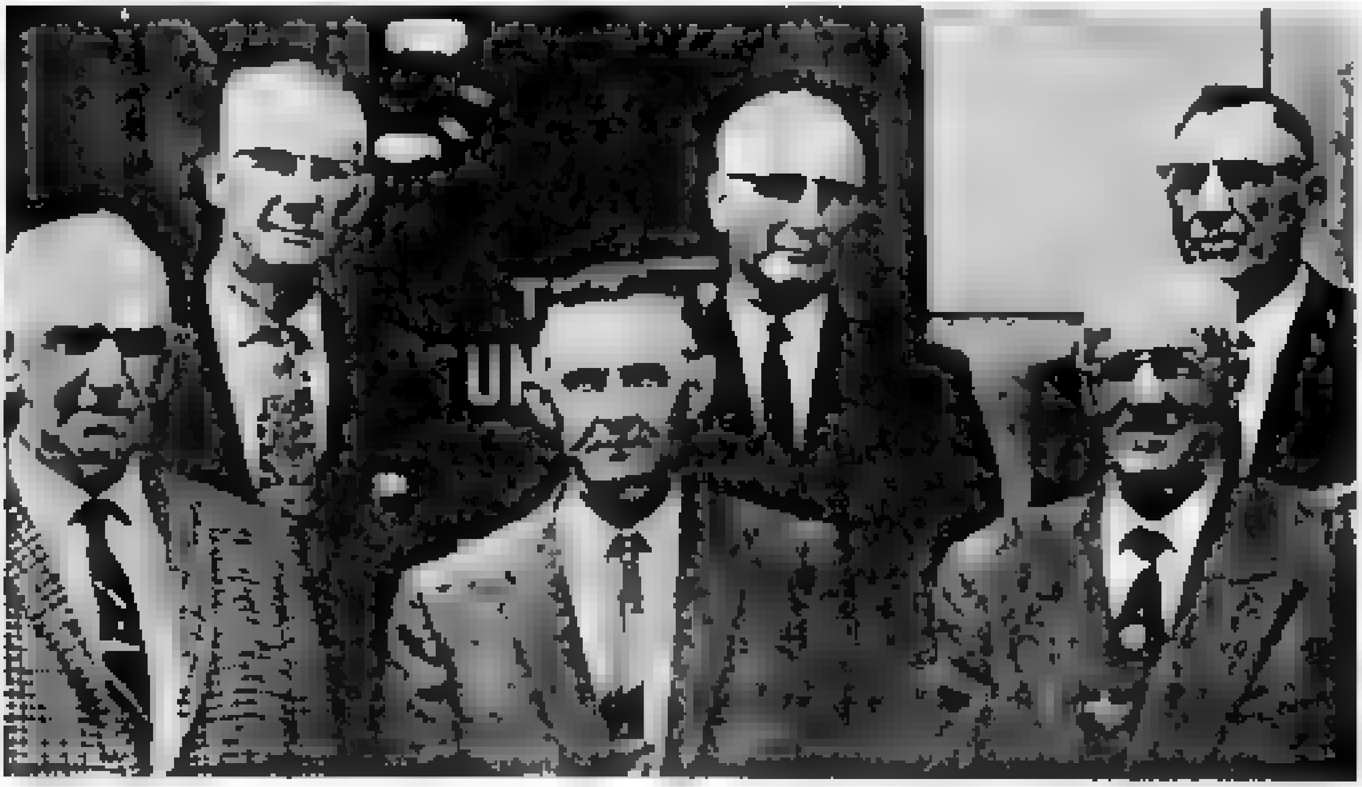
The 1932 annual meeting found the treasury in debt. This unfortunate condition continued for a number of years. In October 1941, a canvass for funds was held The money was used the next year to spray the cemetery to rid it of weeds and other unwanted growth It was in 1941 that James Reid was appointed to the Board and two years later he became chairman. In 1946, Mac Hamill was appointed secretary-treasurer, a position he still holds and he is

the fourth secretary-treasurer in one hundred years, the other three being three generations of McLeans.

During all these years while the McLeans and others toiled diligently at keeping the cemetery as beautiful as possible, weeds did grow up and some earlier planting by plot holders had been allowed to run wild. The big "clean up" which resulted in the present fine property was the result of a meeting on September 28, 1954. A "bee" was held on Wednesday, October 20, that year, to clean up and level the cemetery. On June 16, 1955, a memorial service was held and a week or so later, a successful public canvass for funds was held to raise money to put the cemetery in first class shape and keep it that way for all time. By 1958 enough money had been gathered to allow the Board to invest $2,500 in securities. This amount by 1963 was $4,500 in a trust fund. The value of $40 was placed on a two-bed plot and $60 on a four-bed plot, these figures to include the cost of perpetual care of the plots.

The original trustees of the cemetery were Thomas Ramage, John Gillies, Thomas Sutherland, and William John McLean. These men were chosen at a meeting held on November 2, 1864 By 1880 the committee was composed of Hamilton Nigh, Thomas Anderson, William McQuaker and William J McLean

The present chairman of the board of trustees, James Reid, is a grandson of pioneer Robert Reid, who took up land on lot 3, con 2, Sydenham Township He was a native of Roxboroughshire Stewart Howey is the great grandson of James Howey, of Tipperary, Ireland, who settled on lot 5, con. 8, Holland Township John Ramage's great grandfather, Matthew Ramage has been mentioned previously A native of Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, he died on October 7, 1863, at the age of 64 years His was the first burial in the cemetery and his coffin was brought to the cemetery on an ox sled from the old homestead, lot 1, con 8, (west half,) Sydenham Township Allan McLean, a Board member, is a son of Allan McLean, and his grandfather was another of the pioneers of that name The place on the Board formerly occupied by Angus Gillies, is now taken by Stuart Shortt, a grandson of James Jack, another pioneer, his mother being Margaret Anne Jack Mac Hamill, the secretary-treasurer, is a grandson of James Hamill, also a pioneer of the district who originally came from Hamill Island, County Armagh, Ireland



While Matthew Ramage was the first burial in the cemetery, there are two monuments bearing inscriptions showing deaths prior to 1863. George Dixon had died previously as had Archibald Gillies. Both were removed from their initial resting places to the then new cemetery

Names on the stones read like a roster of the pioneers of the whole district While the forebears rest in peace in McLean's Cemetery, their descendants are still the capable and respected residents of the district. Many of them live on the farms which their grandfathers or great grandfathers established one hundred years or more ago.

The cemetery is a credit to its early founders and to those who during the past thirty years, but particularly the last eight years have brought it to the present excellent state Solid concrete retaining walls were built where required along the road of concession 2 and in from the simple but very effective entrance gate The grass is cut and is free of weeds, all the stones are upright and on proper bases and the whole acre and a half gives the impression of neatness and orderliness.

Almost every worthwhile cause has a woman behind it McLean's Cemetery is no exception From the first the women of the district have taken a great interest in the community burying ground and have testified to it in the many, often small, but thoughtful ways, which only women know But the building of the Lodge at McLean's Cemetery was not a small effort. It was a big task for women, but they did it! Perhaps it was done all the more willingly and with greater zeal because through it all there flowed that deep-rooted sense of gratitude in a strong and prideful past and in the remembrance of those who had made it so.

Through the years great hardship was experienced by those attending burials. Bad weather and roads made travelling difficult and upon arrival at the cemetery there was no shelter for those already cold and uncomfortable Women of the community had thought about it for a long time Finally, on October 11, 1921, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Alexander McPherson Those attending represented four Women's Institutes, Bognor, Strathaven, Massie and Walters Falls. Mrs. William McNab was named president of this group, whose avowed aim was to assist in the improvement of McLean's Cemetery In 1923 Mrs Wm T Moffatt was appointed secretary, a position she held until 1928 Mrs. Gilbert Morrison was president back in 1923

By June 1926 the 'Women's Institute Cemetery Committee" as it came to be called was ready to make a move toward the Lodge Those present at the meeting were Mrs. Gilbert Morrison, Miss Violet Carrie, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs William Jack, Mrs. Martin Cathrae and Mrs. Wm T Moffatt. Miss Carrie and Mrs Morrison were named a committee to enquire into the cost of building a lodge in the cemetery. Mrs. J Reid and Wm T Moffatt were appointed to look after the material and to secure someone to construct the building Enquiry as to used material or a building proved that this would be too costly and it was decided to erect a new building Permission to erect the building was sought and gladly given from both Sydenham and Holland Townships.

By June, 1927, Wm. T. Moffatt reported George Grant, of Meaford, agreed to put up a building 14 x 16 feet, of planed lumber, covered with asphalt shingles, a planed fir floor, three windows, a door and a cottage roof The structure was to be set on cedar blocks, and to have a plank foundation Contract price was $196, a considerable sum for the women of the community to obligate themselves to pay.

Later a galvanized chimney and seats were provided. A stove was donated by the A D Morrison family Some of the other expenses were paints, $4 00 (which the women applied to the building themselves), blinds $4 73 and cleaning utensils $3.00. Mrs. James Reid bought a storm door

The building is of great use to those who do the work of keeping the grass cut and the graves tended and is a monument itself to the perseverance and hard work of these women of the Women's Institutes.

The women looked after contributions also and on July 26, 1928, the treasurer reported that everything was paid for and $4 28 was on hand This money was given to the trustees of the cemetery for eavestroughing Their work done, the committee disbanded, as representatives of the Women's Institutes, but it was recommended a committee of women be appointed by the community to do what they could to assist the cemetery board

Many women over the whole district had a hand in the work of building the lodge, either by helping the actual work, or by planning and securing donations.

The women who were appointed by the Women s Institutes and who worked to build the lodge were Mrs Gilbert Morrison, president, Mrs. Martin Cathrae, Mrs. James Thomson, Miss Violet Carrie, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs J Reid and Mrs. A. McPherson.

MENARY'S CEMETERY on lot 7, con. B, pioneered by Mr. James Menary and now owned by Mr. James Lemon is a very old cemetery and no markings remain to indicate where graves had been.

OTHER CEMETERIES

Some years ago there was a small cemetery situated on lot 4, N. C. R in Woodford, on a piece of land just west of Mrs. J. Girdler's home, between Highway 26 and the road going through Woodford. Here were the graves of two small children of James Curran These graves were surrounded by a picket fence beside some cedar trees. The trees were cut down and the land levelled off and there are no markings left to tell where the graves had been.

On the town line of Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships, just north of the Highway corner and half-way down the grade there is a small burying ground, containing three graves of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Bannon and one of their family. This is among a small clump of trees and for years there were headstones and a tombstone These were removed a few years ago by Mr Stanley Knight and the spot covered over with large stones.

CHAPTER 3 TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND COMPANIES RELATING TO SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Ten years prior to the first telephone line from Meaford to Owen Sound, this wonderful invention, which was to open up a new way of life around the world, came into being It was conceived in the brilliant mind of a young dreamer, Alexander Graham Bell Although he was born in Scotland and died a citizen of the United States, his life and his life work were closely associated with Canada. He came to this country as a young man, with his parents, and spent many vacation months at their Brantford, Ontario, home even after he had launched on his career in the United States. He later established a summer home in Cape Breton Island and it was there, after many happy and fruitful years, that he died in 1922, and there was buried

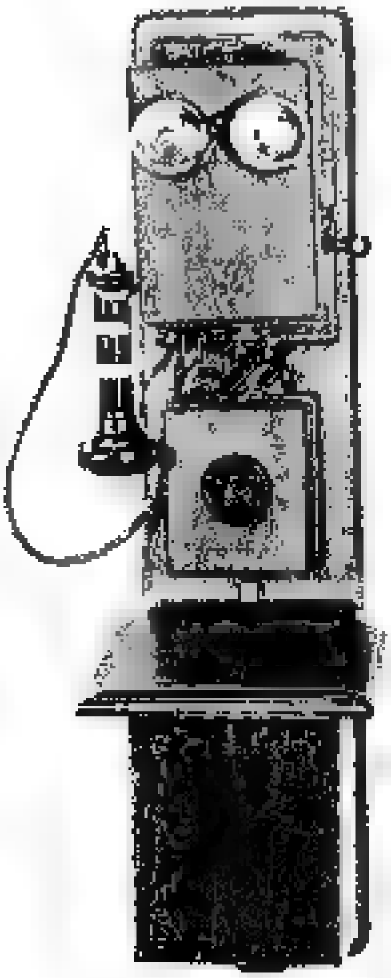
Alexander Graham Bell was deeply interested in the deaf. His mother had lost her hearing when he was a boy of twelve, and his sweetheart, Mabel Hubbard, was unable to hear following an attack of scarlet fever His desire to serve humanity through work for the deaf, endowed as he was with talent and ability, aided in helping him to invent the telephone And thus came his great gift to humankind

On the evening of August 10, 1876, the first long distance telephone message was transmitted Bell had obtained the use of the Dominion Telegraph Company line between Brantford and Paris, Ontario A transmitter was installed in the Dominion Company's office in Brantford that night Holding the iron box receiver in his lap, Bell drove by horse and buggy to Paris, where the receiver was installed in the boot and shoe store of Robert White, which also housed the telegraph agency Speech and singing were distinctly heard as they travelled the line-strung miles from transmitter to receiver on that long ago Canadian summer night.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was incorporated as such in April 1880 and immediately began erecting lines and opening exchanges and agencies in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

In 1886 the Bell built a line from Meaford to Owen Sound, but it was not until about 1908 that telephones were introduced into Sydenham Township.

Magneto wall telephones were used by the first subscribers of Canada and consisted of three boxes mounted on a backboard. The top box contained the magneto generator which was activated by means of a crank which hung at the right of the top box. The centre box held the mouthpiece and the bottom box the batteries for the "talking current." A receiver hung at the top left of the instrument



1881
Blake transmitter
The Blake magneto telephone was first installed in Canada in 1881 The set was in general use until about 1900

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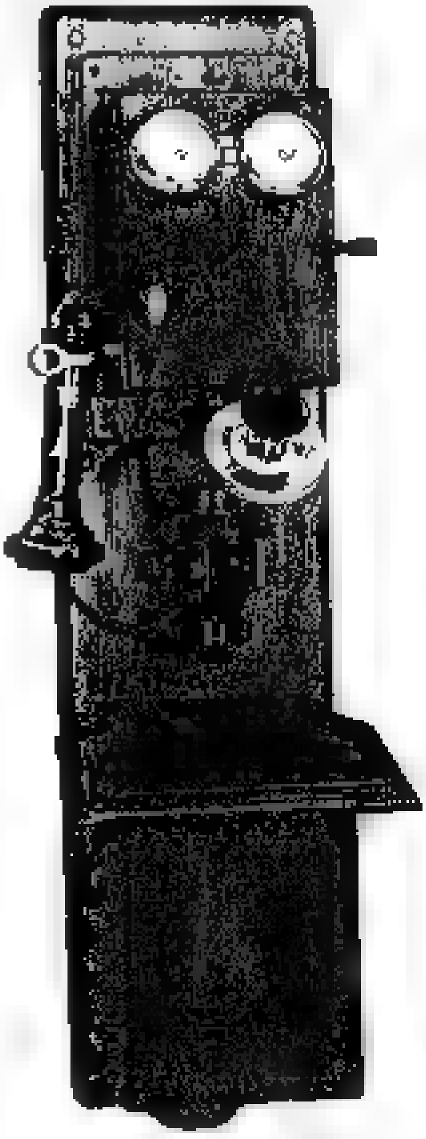

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1891
White solid back
long distance telephone
In both wall and desk versions this instrument was a great improvement over previous telephones. The fore-runner of the 'daffodil' style telephone, with minor modifications, was used exclusively in Canada until 1919

When telephones arrived in Sydenham Township, the early instruments had been improved upon and most sets carried the long spout mouthpiece which was the outstanding feature of the "long distance telephone" so called because it gave better transmission than the earlier Blake set.

BALACLAVA TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Balaclava Telephone Company was organized in 1912 to build a telephone line connected to the Bell Telephone Company at Owen Sound Thirty four subscribers signed, each paying thirty-five dollars toward building a line and paying some extra when the line was finished in the summer of 1912.

The line was built in the summer using local help. There were three circuits. 695, 696 and 697 "Bees" were held to erect the poles. The company engaged Wm Grierson, of St Vincent to build the line, John MacGillivray and Arthur Johnson helped to string the wire on the poles. John MacGillivray was engaged as lineman to service the lines. He held this position until his death in 1917 These lines served the Townline between Sydenham and St Vincent (North) and the Lakeshore Line west to Arthur McArthur's home.

The first officers were President, James H. Lemon; Secretary-Treasurer, John MacGillivray, Directors, George Scott, George Hill and Robert Hill

The first subscribers on 695 line were Arthur McArthur, Robert Johnstone, George Cooper, John G. Lemon, George Scott, John Wilson, James Lemon, Arthur Scott, James Fraser, Archie Ramsay On 696 Line-John C. Hill, George Howitt, George Hill, Wm. King, Wm Kerr, Donald McGregor, James A Lemon, Dan Stewart, James Vail On 697 Line-Wm Greenfield, Alex. Stewart, Dave McAleer, John MacGillivray, Robert Hill, Charles Benedict, John Leflar, David Robertson Albert Benedict, Tom Hughes, John Greenfield, Frank Johnson, Arthur McDonald and Isaac Johnson.

The Bell Telephone Company bought out this Company in 1960 and installed the dial system.

BALACLAVA SWITCH BOARD

The store at Balaclava had a Switch installed and connected to their telephone system and this was on the three "party lines" 695, 696, and 697 There were three holes in the switch box with three plug-ins. The store could plug into any one of the three lines to talk without calling through the operator at the Bell Telephone switch board office in Owen Sound This was quite an advantage as well as a convenience, not only to this store owner but to other places of business in the township

Members of the Cerwood White family who operated the store (about 1928-45) recall connecting the two and three lines together with the switch box at their store to permit share holders on three lines to talk together and arrange or cancel a football game etc. This was just one of the many favours done by the Whites for the community on this little switch board connected to their telephone system

One young man of the community in the late 1930's recalls phoning a girl friend at the store from his home on the 697 line through the central operator, of course no one on his own party line would hear him ring the operator as he pushed the button and turned the crank and gave the operator the store telephone number on either 695 or 696 line The girl upon answering the telephone and realizing it was her friend off the 697 line immediately switched over to his line, thus leaving the listeners on the other line to hear nothing and the two friends would have a private conversation unless someone on his line lifted the receiver to use the telephone

BOGNOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In the early 1900's, J. M Thomson, of Bognor, owner of the general store had written to A. T Smith, the Bell Telephone Company's district superintendent, asking for telephone connection Mr Smith replied that the distance would make the line too costly, but suggested that Mr. Thomson try to obtain subscribers to help pay for a party line to Bognor. One subscriber per mile was suggested

By 1909, Mr Thomson had succeeded in obtaining customers for telephone service and he, with Mr George Toms, mill owner and Dr. Ed. Day were founders of the Bognor Telephone Company formed that year

Bognor residents were connected with the Bell Telephone Company's network at Owen Sound and Meaford and residents were able to make long distance calls over Bell facilities.

In 1924, the Bognor Telephone Company was formed consisting of Simon Johnson, John Wilson, George Thomson, William Jack, Robert Moffitt, George Fraser, Jr , George Fraser, Sr , Noble McGirr, John Crannie, Adam Byers, J M Thomson, John Ferguson This Company bought out the earlier system for $184.00 and also the wires and insulators from the Bell Company from lot 10, con 2 and 3, Sydenham, to the Owen Sound limits for $424.00.

A committee of Robert Moffitt, Simon Johnson, W M Jack, Noble McGirr and J M Thomson were the directors of this Company and applied for a charter

Simon Johnson was the first president, Noble McGirr the first vice-president and James M Thomson the first secretary-treasurer Robert Moffitt was president in 1925 It was agreed that the directors engage Wm C Fraser, of Owen Sound, to look after repairing the line

In 1930, Noble McGirr was elected president with George Thomson as secretary-treasurer, and in 1937, Allan McPhatter was president.

A price of $17.00 a year for a phone was set by the Wartime Prices and Trades Board of telephones in 1944. David Frizzell was appointed secretary treasurer in 1945 with George Thomson again taking this office in 1953 The only line number in this Company was 570.

Through the years additions to the line were built and new subscribers added Meetings were held each year and the line kept in good repair until November 1957, when it was sold to the Bell Telephone Company and a later system installed.

CENTRE ROAD TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Centre Road Telephone Line consisting of lines 578 and 577 was built in 1912 The line 578 started at Hatton's Corner and came through the fields beside Highway 26 to Wm. Long's farm It served the people along the Highway 26 and some people on the side roads. The line 577 came from Wm. Long's farm east up the Highway to the Stanley Laycock farm, where Michael Schwellinger now resides and back the Blind Line road at the stone school to where Gordon Gunn now lives.

The first President was Albert Gillesby, 1st Vice-President, M W Laycock, 2nd Vice-President, Ben McKee, first Secretary-Treasurer, J G. Campbell. These officers carried on until January, 1923, when M. W Laycock was appointed President. In 1928 a sleet storm broke down telephone lines and the Centre Road Telephone Company joined with Woodford and Silcote Telephone Companies to repair the three Telephone lines as all the wires were on the same poles.

In January 1923, J G. (George) Campbell still continued as Secretary-Treasurer. The directors were Joseph Fretter, Wm Phillips, Vernie Ross and Robert Elliot.

In 1930 J. G Campbell passed away and Frank Woodward was appointed Secretary Treasurer In January 1931, Robert Elliott was appointed President, Ben McKee, 1st Vice-President and Dave Artley as Manager. Directors were Neil Ferguson, Vernie Ross, Fraser Lamont and Wm Long In 1936, Ben McKee was appointed President, M. W (Welburn) Laycock, Manager. Directors were Neil Ferguson, Wm Long, Albert Elliott and Fraser Lamont. Auditors were Stanley Laycock and Clifford Stevens.

In September 1942, Frank Woodward was killed on the Highway and Robert Laycock was appointed Secretary-Treasurer Ken Vokes was engaged for the Telephone Lineman

In January 1947, M. W Laycock was appointed President, Mac Morrison, 1st Vice-President, Robert Laycock, Secretary-Treasurer. In January 1948, Osborne Elliott was appointed Secretary-Treasurer These men continued until 1954 and were again re-elected Directors at this time were Albert Elliott, Robert Laycock, Wm. Long and Clifford Stevens. Manager was Fraser Lamont. Auditors were Carl V. Kellough and Allan Bothwell.

In 1951, Centre Road, Woodford and Silcote Telephone Companies decided to put a cable line to Bothwell's Corner at the cost of $40.00 to each subscriber.

In 1955, when Highway No. 26 was under construction the telephone lines were torn down and the subscribers were without telephone service for some months. It was at this time that the Company sold to the Bell Telephone Company.

FIFTH LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

The first line for the telephone in this community was begun in 1911 and completed in 1912. There were fifteen who joined the first Fifth Line Telephone Club, the members being Robert Gardner, President, James Sutherland, Secretary, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Carmichael, Duncan Morrison, Dougald Carmichael, Gilbert McInnis, Wm. McNab, Hugh McInnis, Malcolm McNab, Donald McQueen, Alex. McNab, Samuel Tuck, David Campbell and the Manse. Joining was voluntary.

The poles were taken out of Robert Vair's swamp on the Sixth Line (lot 3, concession 7, Sydenham Township) and drawn by team and sleigh in the winter. They were bought at a price of fifty cents each. Those who were installing the phones did the work themselves.

Under this set-up, the Company was to look after its own poles as far as Hoath's gate, from there to Superior Street, the Company was to pay one third of the upkeep of poles, for the poles on Superior Street, one hundred dollars was to be paid for the use of poles for all time. The phone then went through the Owen Sound Central, and was known as a magneto rural line.

During the earlier years, the Club sponsored community debating teams, spelling matches, public speaking, during the winter months. These were held in the local school.

In 1921, the Club was incorporated as a Company with shareholders. It became known as the Fifth Line Telephone Company

Limited, with a capital of sixteen hundred dollars and shares at ten dollars each. Each shareholder held seven shares. Two more shareholders followed, Henry Carmichael and Duncan Lourie A lineman was engaged at thirty cents an hour The Secretary-Treasurer was paid fifteen dollars a year

The first executive, elected by ballot, consisted of Duncan Morrison, President; Wm. McNab, Vice-President, Samuel Tuck, Secretary, Robert Gardner, G. McInnis, Alex. McNab, J C Morrison, Dougald Carmichael, directors The contractors to install the phones were Wm Fraser and Wm Spencer, of Owen Sound

The first lineman was Mac McNab, who went West in 1920 and Wm Campbell took over He was followed by Archie Tuck After the Company was incorporated, Wm Fraser acted as lineman for many years. Phones were kept in order for ten cents a subscriber, plus the cost of any materials needed for repair Other linemen who followed were Archie Tuck (re-appointed), followed by Garth Brown, Lloyd Carmichael and Ken Vokes until the Bell Telephone Company took over.

Robert Gardner became president in 1922, holding that office for fourteen years. Archie Tuck, serving as secretary for twelve years, starting in 1926, held the office for the longest time of any one. The last president of the local company was Elmer Brown and last secretary, Melville Morrison. The telephone line number was 575

When the Bell Telephone Company bought out the local company in early 1959, the lines were changed to common battery phones, with three or four on the line

The Dial System came into effect on December 6, 1959.

GLEN EDEN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

A need was felt for closer communication with the neighbours, so Wesley Jobe canvassed the people in the community to see if they were willing to form a telephone club. It was formed in 1912 and was called Glen Eden Telephone Club. The first meeting was held at

Donald MacLeod's residence. Bob Spence was the first President, George Foster was the first Secretary-Treasurer.

The original subscribers were Adam Henderson, Walter Walsh, Gordon Iredale, John Doyle, William Nelson, Donald MacLeod, Robert G. Spence, Wesley Jobe, James Moore, George E. Foster, John Cunningham, James Buckley, Mrs. Margaret Foulds, Robert Spence, Miss Julia Brown, Rueben More

The original cost of building and installing the telephone line was approximately $400.00 The line number was 694

On February 21, 1921, the Glen Eden Telephone Club was incorporated into a company under the Ontario Company's Act It was then called Glen Eden Telephone Company, Limited It was agreed and understood that the Company could accept subscribers' contracts and install instruments for individuals or exchange party line service within a radius of one mile east of the Corporate Limits of Owen Sound, north of the Meaford Highway

In 1950 the Tenth Line of Sydenham was rebuilt at a cost of approximately $100 00.

On September 19, 1959, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada took over the Glen Eden Telephone Company, Limited, for the amount of $350 00 Shortly afterward the dial system was installed

Presidents have been-Bob Spence, 1912-1915, William Nelson, 1916-1926, Norman MacLeod, 1927-1929, George Carr, 1930, Gordon Iredale, 1931-1950, Wilmer Foster, 1950-1959

Vice-Presidents-Wesley Jobe, 1912, John Cunningham, 1920; R C. Spence, 1931

Secretary-Treasurers-George E Foster, 1912-1918, Charles Doyle, 1919-1921; John J Walsh, 1921-1924, John H Buckley, 1924-1926; William Nelson and his daughter Grace, 1927-1943, (Mrs. George) Marion Searle, 1943-1959

Local Linemen-Adam Henderson, Wesley Jobe, Dan Walsh, Donald McLeod, Wilmer Foster, George Searle.

Local Auditors R C Spence, John Walsh, Charles D Doyle, James Harkness, Wilmer Foster, William Foulds, George W Carr, (Mrs. Lorne) Edna Spence, (Mrs. Wilmer) Jean Foster, (Mrs. George) Ruth Clarke, Miss Agatha Iredale, (Mrs. Gelt) Agnes Hofman.

HOATH HEAD AND GREY TELEPHONE COMPANY

This district is served by the Hoath Head and Grey Telephone Company On May 19, 1911, a group of interested men met to organize for the purpose of building a telephone line They elected the following officers President, David McKay, Vice-President, John Gordon, Secretary-Treasurer, Neil MacDonald, Directors, John Wardell, John Edmonstone and Walter Locke The line was built the same year. The price paid for poles was not to exceed 60c and 25c. was paid for each posthole dug.

Allan Wilkinson was appointed to look after the maintenance of the line at 20c. an hour. By 1917, this was raised to 40c. and by 1920 to 50c. an hour.

The Telephone Company was incorporated July 3rd, 1917. David McKay served as President for 18 years. Allan Wilkinson served as lineman till 1929 Russel Beattie served as president from 1929 1955 and was followed by Hudson Stout, Robert Burns and Howard McLean, who is president in 1967 James Fisher served as secretary-treasurer till 1927, Findlay MacDonald, 1929-1956, Edward Tottenham, 1956 to the present time. Ken Vokes is presently the lineman

This is one of the few telephone companies privately owned.

The two line numbers were 573 and 574.

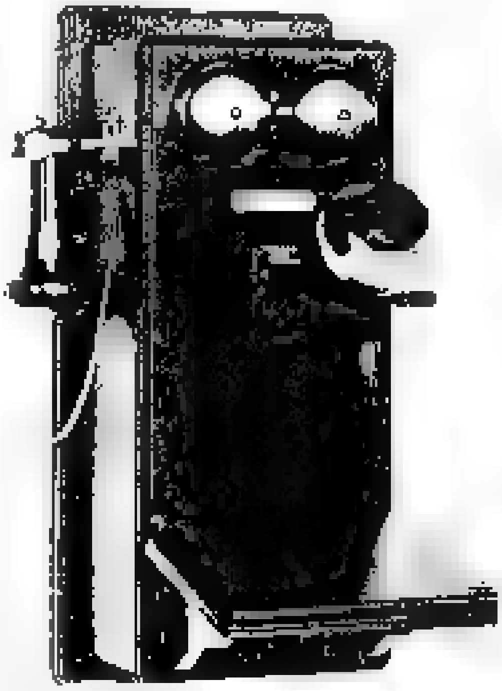
LEITH AND ANNAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

It is believed that Mr. Charles Scott sparked the idea for a telephone system in this area, as he visited the Hunters in Orangeville, where telephones were in use Dr, Fraser was also a strong supporter of the installation of a telephone system as were Hugh McKay, John Couper, S. P. Buzza and others.

The first directors were Adam Brown, George Buzza, George A. Bothwell, C P Day, Dr J. B. Fraser, T. J. Harkness and Arthur

Cameron. The first telephones were installed in 1908, when this Leith and Annan Telephone Club was formed. Mr. Arthur Cameron was secretary-treasurer for many years. The bill was paid twice yearly. The Company was incorporated in 1926. Mr. John Gibson, brother-in-law of Arthur Cameron, was the repair man for many years. Other linemen were William Fraser, Frank O'Connor, Bob Dunn, Wm Riddell, Elgin Bye, Arnold Howe, Carl Beacock

There were many changes through the years. One was that the first system was magneto and it was replaced by the battery type. At first one line carried many subscribers. In 1951 a program of rebuilding the system into a modern rural telephone set-up was begun and was practically complete at time of sale in June 1955.



1910
1317 type wall set
and 20 type pedestal
Between 1895 and 1910 there were several models of wall set and nickel-plated desk set, but in 1910 the standard telephones were the wall set.

When asked about this Company many subscribers mentioned the sleet storm of 1928, which caused much damage. Consequently the lines were down for some time.

There were 80 shareholders and 135 subscribers serviced in the Leith, Annan and Garryowen districts. It was not uncommon for men to be responsible for pole erection for some miles in order that they could get the telephone installed. The seven early telephone line numbers were 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 720 and 699, with each subscriber having a signal ring indicating their call among the several on the line

At a meeting in June 1955, the shareholders (38 shareholders and 18 other shareholders by proxy) unanimously approved the resolution of the directors to offer to sell their charter to the Bell Telephone Company. The president of the company at the time of sale was Harris Lemon, and the directors were Frank Benedict, William Medley, James Mitchell, C. C. Middlebro, and L. C. Somers, Secretary-Treasurer. For many years William Ormiston had been Secretary-Treasurer.

At the present time the subscribers are seeing changes in the lines, and of course, dial telephones have been in use since December, 1959.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

The first telegraph office was opened in the small building at the east end of the Leith grist mill. Later this telegraph office was in the Cameron store, at Leith and some of the older residents remember its existence.

MAPLE LEAF TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

This is a privately owned company with six shareholders and five telephones in operation today. The present officers are President, Roland S. McReynolds, Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. (Ellen) Clarence) Frizzell, Directors, R. McReynolds, Alex. Gunn, A. Swartz and Clarence Frizzell.

It was in 1912 that the owners of this telephone line, Mr. Percy Showell and Mr. William Goodwin decided to branch out and form a company and so it was in 1913 that the Maple Leaf Telephone Company was organized with members including Percy Showell, Wm. Goodwin, Angus Cameron, Neil Gunn, Gus King, Wm. Malcolm, John Munro, Jim Poast and Wilfred Willsie.

The Company was incorporated in 1921 and officers elected at this time were. President, Gus King, Vice-President, Neil Gunn; Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Showell, Directors, John Munroe, William Frizzell and Angus Cameron. William Dunn and W. C. Fraser were the linemen.

The telephone line number was 576

In 1948, three miles of new line were built and new manual type telephones were installed. The officers in 1948 were President, Roland S. McReynolds, Secreatry-Treasurer, A. Gunn, Directors, R. McReynolds, C. Frizzell and A. Gunn. Lineman was Ken Vokes.

It was in 1959 that the dial system was installed. This is one of the two privately owned companies in Sydenham Township today

The dial telephones were purchased by the Company and installed by their lineman, Ken Vokes, who still services the line and telephones.

SILCOTE TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Silcote Telephone line was erected in 1912, the necessary material being purchased from the Northern Electric Company of Toronto. This being a privately owned line, each shareholder owned his wall telephone and helped to install the line which commenced at Owen Sound, where the central exchange was established with a yearly service charge of five dollars.

This line at time of installation consisted of two circuits namely 580 and 579. Six years later a new line was built to accommodate more people to which the number 919 was given. Local men held the position of line repairmen, some of whom were Everett Johnson, Ernest Vanwyck and Joseph Hood

The first president was Duncan Stewart, the first secretary, Thomas Farquharson and the first treasurer, Victor Bye. Other presidents during the years were Colin Spence, Linus Traynor, Robert Armstrong, Thomas Farquharson and Jesse A. Lipsett

In 1956 this telephone company sold to the Bell Telephone Company, who remodelled the line and installed push button desk phones

In 1959 the dial system was installed and in 1965 long distance direct dialing became available.

ST VINCENT MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In 1911 the St Vincent Municipal Telephone System appeared in Bell directories for the first time As well as giving service to St Vincent Township and parts of other townships, this Company supplied service to many Sydenham subscribers, who preferred to be on the Meaford exchange It was a convenience to subscribers, especially if they were in business to have both Meaford and Owen Sound telephones.

Many times these people were called upon to deliver messages from one telephone exchange to the other, which must have been an inconvenience to them, although the service was given willingly

When the Bell Telephone Company bought out the rural telephone companies these subscribers were not allowed to have more than one exchange

Under this system the subscribers paid their telephone bill with their taxes while rental users received their bills quarterly

At a special meeting in February, 1967, this Company was sold to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the sum of $40,000 00

SYDENHAM UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

In 1915 the Union Telephone Club was formed to provide telephone service to persons in the vicinity of Union and Superior Streets and the Tenth line of Sydenham Township. The Bell Telephone Company provided central service, but at that time was not in a position to build lines in this particular area Each member invested seventy dollars in cash and the labour of constructing the lines was voluntary

As the Club continued to provide service it was felt that the members should be protected against liabilities that might occur as the result of accidents, and thus it was decided to become a limited liability company On the 5th of July, 1917, a Provincial Charter was granted to "The Sydenham Union Telephone Company, Limited."

The first officers of the Company were President, John Durie, Vice-President, Jas. L. Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer, E L. Kemp; Directors, D J McClarty, A. J Carmichael, George McKay, W. H Kemp and Wm. Frizzell

The first telephones were common battery In 1957 magneto telephones were installed and in 1959 they were converted to dial. The original telephone line numbers were 571 and 572.

Early records show the rates as $4 50 for six months service The secretary-treasurer received $5 00 per year and the service repair man was to receive 10c. per phone per month. A portion of the agreement with the service repair man read as follows: "to give all phones an annual inspection and to repair all usual troubles occurring in the telephone system."

This Company provided service until 1965 when it was purchased by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and the Sydenham Union Telephone Company, Limited surrendered its charter

THE WOODFORD TELEPHONE COMPANY

In 1912 Woodford telephone lines 691 and 692 were built, 691 starting on the townline and then west on the highway to the Baptist Church and south on the Fourth line to Norman Waterton's. 692 was on the Blind line from Woodford to the Derry line. Homer Neelands was the first secretary-treasurer and Sam Doran, the first president. In 1915, David Silverthorn was appointed secretary-treasurer. The shareholders were all given a chance to help with work on the line and wages were 30 cents an hour for a man At that time the lines were easily put out of order by wind and storms when limbs would fall over the wires or poles would be broken. For directories which listed names and addresses with telephone numbers, in 1915 the price was $3.55 for 28 copies.

Presidents were Sam Doran, Robert McKay, Stanley Carr, Hiram Morris, David Silverthorn, Lusby Stonehouse, Clifford Long and George Best. Secretary Treasurers included Homer Neelands, David Silverthorn, Emerson Long, Fred Manning and Cecil Long

Through the years officers were re-elected. Linemen were David Silverthorn, Sam Doran, W. E Dunn, Wm. Fraser, Clayton Eagles, Carl Beacock and Ken Vokes. The Secretary-Treasurer's salary in 1915 was $5 00 with increases through the years until the salary was raised to $25 00, in 1947.

In July 1927 directors met with St Vincent Municipal Telephone Company to arrange charges for running their wires on Woodford Company poles from the townline to Woodford, as well as north on the townline

In the spring of 1928 a sleet storm broke down telephone lines on Highway 26. A joint meeting was held in April, with Woodford, Silcote and Centre Road Companies re-repairing lines as all companies' wires were on the same poles. These lines were without use of central operator for some time. Without the services of the operator subscribers could talk only on their own lines.

Woodford Telephone Company was incorporated in 1919. Several times through the years poles and lines had to be moved for construction work on the highway

After being Secretary-Treasurer for twenty eight years, Emerson Long passed away in October, 1946 Mr Fred Manning was then appointed Secretary-Treasurer. After Mr Manning's death in 1949, Cecil Long was appointed Secretary Treasurer, with Lusby Stonehouse as President, in January 1950

In 1951 this Company agreed to co-operate with the Centre Road and Silcote Companies to erect a cable as far as Bothwell's Corner at a cost of $40 per subscriber This cable was supplied and installed by the Bell Telephone Company and also used by other telephone companies in Sydenham Township. In 1952 Secretary-Treasurer Cecil Long was to purchase batteries and install them for $10 00.

In November, 1954, it was decided that the Woodford Telephone Company would sell their share in the cable to the Bell Telephone Company and accept their service In 1957 Woodford Telephone Company used their surplus funds to pay central fees, charging

only for long distance service from January to July. In 1959 dial system was installed.

1937
300 type desk set
The 300, with the bell in its base, was a complete change in styling and marked the end of the pedestal set. The metal used to make the housing gave way to plastic after World War II.

A telegraph office was located in Simson's store at Woodford and many residents of to-day recall its existence and the tick, tick, tick of its operation.

THE RURAL PARTY LINE

Bertha M. C. Shaw.

Did you ever waste your precious time getting through on a party line?
To be sure for the local gossips, everything's jake and fine
A Sabbath day's journey well they take from Jerusalem to Jerico,
You might as well stop to listen and be strictly in the know
About the latest rumours and the tooth the baby's got
And what dear hubby'd better do and what he'd better well not.

A needy neighbour once did say when to our door he came
"I tried to get you on the phone. Who held forth I'll not name,
So in the end I hitched me up old Dobbin to the sleigh
Figured to drive the four miles round would save most half a day"
Another joked, in one day's hours he worked twenty six out of twenty four,
By cracky! The chit-chat phoners could easily beat that score.

What are we paying phone bills for? Why, of course, to listen in.
For listening on a busy line can't be counted a major sin
I remember once a country miss who had a Toronto lad
Wrote him to call her up some day and this he did By dad!
She scarce had lifted receiver when she heard a neighbour's click
And what she said was not "Hello," but, "Put up that receiver quick!"

The poor boy on the Toronto end, puzzled beyond belief,
Hung up at once and left the phone much to the lassie's grief
She called Long Distance promptly By chance she did get through
"For why did you hang up on me?" "My dear, You told me to."
Now this is the gospel truth I tell for the listener in shameless glee
Repeated the story word for word, both ends and the middle to me

Oh! You can't beat a party line Tis as good as a vaudeville
Sure No one ever listens. Yet oft the beans do spill
If you ask, "Where did you get that news? Did you see him to inquire?"
The thoughtless answer, "I heard on the phone," throws the fat right in the fire
Yes, a party line may worry one, purely on business bent,
But to learn what the outside world is at is maybe an hour well spent

IT WAS COLD THEN

Oldtimers in this area used to tell about the bitter cold of the winters. When the sun dogs played in a twilight sky, there was bound to be a spell of weather not fit for man or beast. It has been said the cold was sometimes so intense that a boy could not pat his dog Why? Because the poor animal's tail was frozen so stiff that it would break off if he wagged it.

CHAPTER 4 CENTURY FARMS

CENTENNIAL PROJECT OF THE ONTARIO JUNIOR FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Distinctive Sign Marking Century Farms

As their Centennial project The Ontario Junior Farmers' Association sponsored the supplying of Century Farm signs at a nominal charge to farmers whose property had remained with the descendants of the original owners for one hundred years or more. There are over fifty farms in Sydenham Township whose proud right it is to display the attractive sign shown above at the homestead gateway

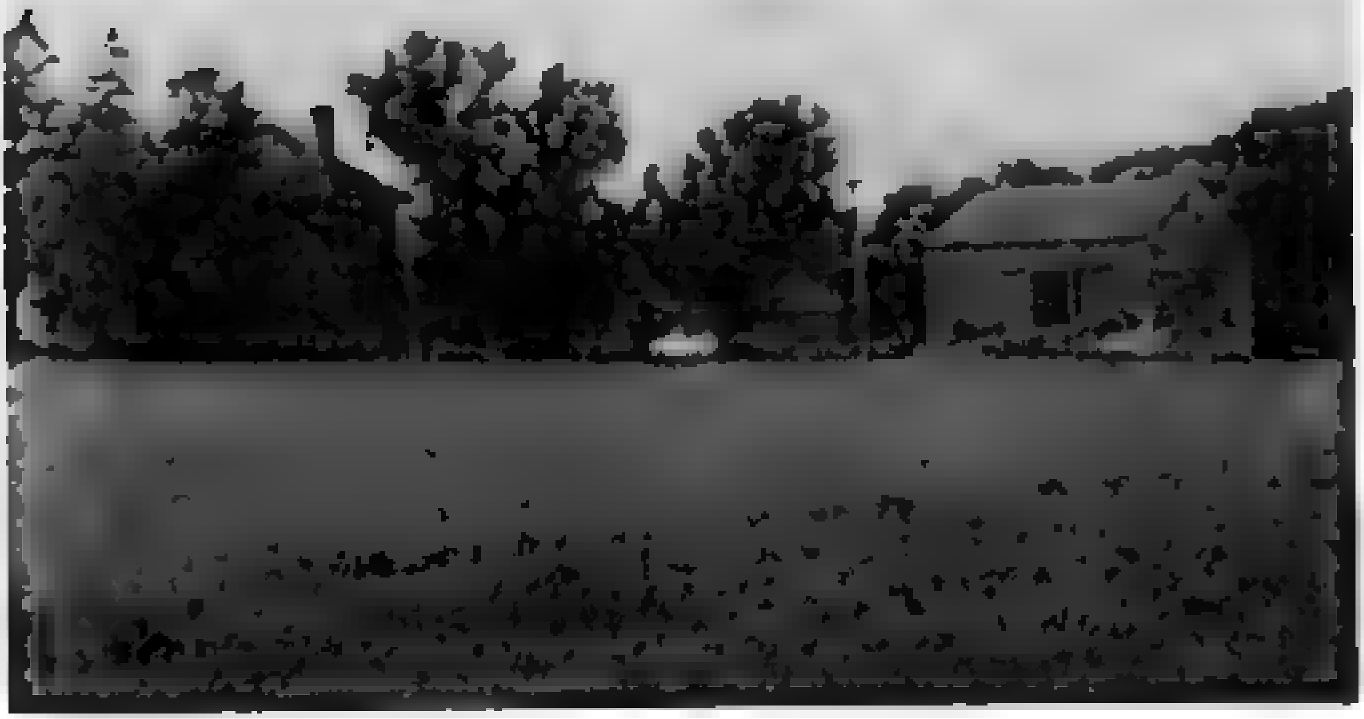
The history of the Century Farms contained in the following section includes (1) the farms which have remained in the same family name, (2) those that have had direct descendants although the surname has changed, (3 and a few that were Century farms before they were sold to another owner

THE AITKEN FARM

Situated on the south west half of Lot 30, Concession B, the Aitken farm was taken out of Crown by Walter Aitken on November 13, 1848 The second fifty acres was obtained in 1851 The first log house was built down by the spring The present stone house was built in either 1867 or 1868 and the present barn was built in the alternate year The water supply is excellent with the well being a 12 foot stone walled dug well. The hydro was installed in the house in 1936.

Walter Aitken's son, James married Margaret McKeen in 1888 and they occupied the farm during their married life. After the death of Mr. Aitken, his widow carried on with the help of Mr. Tom Day, and since her death, the daughter, Miss Margaret Aitken, is the owner of Greenburn, the name of this picturesque century farm with its gentle slopes, stately elms and quiet simplicity.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER FARM

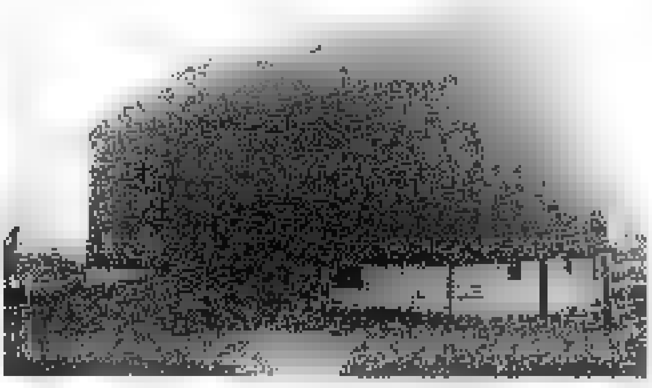


During the year 1864, a claim for 200 acres on Lot 23, Concession 4, in the Township of Sydenham was registered with the Montreal Crown Land Office in that city by Lockland Currie. In or around the year 1840 a log house and a shed were built about 200 feet from the road north of the present dwellings in a small grove which still stands.

Upon Mr. Currie's death in 1864, the land was willed to his daughter, Margaret Currie, who in 1866, married Alexander (Sandy) Alexander. About 1868 an eight room log house and a frame barn were erected after which the original house was sold and moved.

After the retirement of Sandy Alexander in 1899, his son James took over the operation of the farm and farmed until his death in 1936, during which time the present cement block house was built by Jack Currie in 1909 and the present barn in 1918, the stone mason being Norton Johnson. After the death of his father the operation of the farm fell to Arthur Alexander who resides there with his wife, the former Muriel Hutchinson, and their two children.

THE LINTON ANDERSON FARM



Thomas Anderson, Sr., came from the Isle of Wight in Ireland and settled here in a log house on the 16th day of April in 1847. This farm is Lot 1, Concession 5, Sydenham Township. The Crown Deed was registered on May 13, 1854. His son, Thomas, Jr., took over this farm in 1877 and in 1930 Thomas Jr.'s son, John, secured the property and in 1945 Linton Anderson and his family became the fourth and fifth generations to live here. Linton married Marie Sutherland of Holland Township and they had three children, Ivan, Laura and Ken.

The hydro was installed in 1949. The present house is of frame construction with insul brick siding, part of the structure was erected by Thomas Anderson, Sr., with a new kitchen and two upstairs bedrooms being added by the present owner, Linton Anderson, in 1956.

ELMER ARMSTRONG FARM

Tom Armstrong, his wife and two sons, came out from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in the year 1851. They lived on the Lake Shore for one year. In 1852, they got fifty acres from the Crown, which was all bush. Here, they built a log house and barn on the east side of the road below the rock. In the year 1874 they built a stone house on the west side of the road. A barn was built before the house.

Built in 1874, this is Still the Family Home

There were 100 acres by then, 50 at the rock and 50 where the house and barn were located. Later more land was obtained and the farm became 200 acres. Now the farms consist of N.E. ¼ of Lot 23, Concession 7, 50 acres and Lot 23, Concession 6, 200 acres.

There were three sons and six daughters in the family. At the time of Mr. Armstrong's death, in [illegible], the farm was left to his youngest son, Tom. He lived on it with his mother and in [illegible] married Agnes Brown. They had four sons and four daughters. The owner laid [illegible] rods of pipe from a spring at the rock to the house to

Raised Before the House Was Erected, Barn is in Good Condition

have continual running water in a trough outside In later years it was piped to the barn and the house. This farm has always been in the same family Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong lived there until their youngest son, Elmer, was married to Elizabeth Thompson and they are the present owners. They have three sons.

THE VICTOR BASSINGTHWAITE FARM

The farm occupied by Victor Bassingthwaite and his family was secured from the Crown by David Armstrong in 1845 He was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, coming to the Lakeshore Line when in his late twenties and settling on the farm on the north-east half of Lot 35, Concession C, Sydenham David Armstrong was the great grandfather of the present owner of the farm, Victor Bassingthwaite.

Being a carpenter by trade, David Armstrong built his own home, in the new land As far as can be ascertained the present dwelling is the original house which was built along with the barn. This is one of the few log houses still in use, in the present day

House Erected By Original Owner More Than A Century Ago

THE BLACKSHAW PROPERTY

The Blackshaws came to the Leith area from England, as records show, as far back as 1838 The records are contained in a general account book which the Blackshaw Brothers today possess This book belonged to a Samuel Blackshaw, who operated an oatmeal mill and general store on the bank of the Harkness River, just North of Leith

Members of Samuel Blackshaw's family were Sam, James, William, Annie and Sarah Sam's children were Alfred, Robert and Melissa Alfred's children, residing in our midst, are Percy, of Owen Sound, Edgar, of Toronto, and Orville, of Florida Annie married Henry Brown, of St. Vincent, James married Elizabeth Taylor, of St Vincent, (Joe and John were their two sons) Joe married Jean Burt, of Wiarton Their children are James, Wilfred, Margaret and Viola James' second wife was Mary Oliver, of Sullivan It is noteworthy that Mary died on November 10, 1963, in her ninety-fifth year Their two sons are Harry of the Century Farm and William, School Principal in the town of Newmarket, the latter married Iva Rye, of Newmarket and is now retired

James Blackshaw bequeathed to Bill and Harry diaries dating from 1883 to September, 1963

The present farm, which is known as 'Bayview Farm" is located on Lot 18 and South half of 18 and 19 The part above Concession

A consists of fifty acres and the section below bordering the Bay amounts to sixty acres. Farther North along the road is Lot 16 (40 acres) used for grazing purposes at the present. Lot 15 (50 acres) is a subdivision containing a summer resort section known as Sunset Beach, Sunset Beach has attractive cottages whose tenants are all splendid people. Sam Blackshaw in the past lived below Concession A and James lived above the road in terms of the Century Farm. The sixty acre parcel was added to the 50 acres proper in 1896. Orchards were maintained on both sections up until three years ago. Mixed farming has been the order of the day over the years.

The barn consists of two sections. The East half is at least 80 years old. The west end is 72 years in existence. The brick house has the shape of an "L." This portion is filled in with a spacious sunroom. There are two bathrooms, one upstairs and the other on the main floor. The home is oil and coal heated. Three horse chestnut trees of considerable height afford much shade and beauty to the old home. Worthy of mention are the two matching blue spruce trees immediately to the South of the house. The lawns are spacious with attractive flowers and shrubs.

The telephone system was acquired in 1912. Hydro has been in existence for approximately twenty years.

Antiques and old implements are evident to a considerable degree adding to the interest of this early home.

May I make it clear that the "Miller's Family" for the most part, lived for a goodly number of years on either section of the Century Farm, at one time or another.

THE BOTHWELL MANOR FARMS

Bothwell Manor Farm, Lot 19, Concession 10, Sydenham Township, was bought from the Crown in 1846 by Hugh Gun Campbell for the sum of eighty pounds.

John Bothwell, born on March 5, 1828, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to Canada first to St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1852, and after a short stay in Toronto, Sharon and Pickering, where he was Postmaster until 1859, came first on the Northern Railway to Collingwood and then on foot to Owen Sound. It was here that he set up store as a general merchant. He had practised his trade as a draper in both Glasgow, Scotland and in Toronto. On returning from a second trip to Scotland in 1862 and finding that his store had been burned out and his farm manager had left he decided to move his family on to the farm and make farming his full time occupation.

It was in 1862 that John Bothwell bought from Hugh Gun Campbell Lot 19, Concession 10, for the sum of $4000.00. There was a log house of nine rooms and fifteen acres of cleared land. It is recalled that when the first 100 acres was cleared the land was divided into 12 acre plots with a board fence around each plot. One man had almost a year round job digging post holes at 7c. per hole.

In 1886 the present large home was built, 36′ by 40′, two stories of the three storied home were of brick 14″ thick, with a nine ft. cellar. George Staples, of Owen Sound, was the architect, George Suter was the original contractor, although it was John Middlebro, who finished the masonry work. McClelland did the plastering and Richards the painting.

The Mansard Roof and Bull's-eye Dormers echo the French Renaissance Second Empire Period, a revival which spread throughout Europe and America in the Romantic period of the 70's and 80's. A spacious veranda was added in 1925. When hydro was installed the buildings were wired but picturesque hanging lamps now contain Mazda bulbs instead of kerosene and provide the proper atmosphere for the wonderfully preserved Victorian furniture

An object of much interest is the chair lift which provides transportation up the stairs on the same principle as the old San Francisco's famed cable cars. The cable is activated by an electric motor which shuts off automatically when the chair contacts a braking switch, top or bottom.

John Bothwell was twice married and he had a family of fifteen, ten sons and five daughters. In 1889 John Bothwell acquired Mander's Corner and its old hotel to square off his holdings. He built a new two storey brick building 40' by 60' with 14" stone foundation on this property at Bothwell's Corner and since that time it has served as hotel, dairy, Sydenham Council Chamber, store and community centre. Wm. Ormiston bought this building in 1920 and it was taken over by the Provincial Department of Highways in 1955 and demolished when the road was widened. S.S. No. 3, Sydenham School has been located on this property north of the old hotel and the Sydenham Township Agricultural Society Building, erected in 19[illegible], is on leased land adjacent to the school property.

After the death of John Bothwell in 18[illegible], the farm was held in the estate for ten years when it was bought by his son, George A. Bothwell, who for a time had travelled for the McLaughlin [illegible] Company. George was the only son to make farming his life's work. George married Mary Campbell McKay and they had three sons.

[illegible]

A four acre lot under the rock on Lot 2[illegible], [illegible] N.C.R., as well as the water rights on Lot 2[illegible], [illegible] N.C.R. were purchased in 19[illegible] and spring water was brought by pipe from this range of rock a mile east to the Bothwell buildings. As this source of supply is [illegible] above the chimney top no pumping is required to assure an adequate supply for all household and farm needs. The water supply has never been in

In front of the barn, John and George Bothwell, fourth generation son, proudly display Minnie and Mac, the last of the farm's Clydesdales

terrupted even in the driest summer or the coldest winter. Some eight properties receive their water supply from these springs.

In 1913, George erected a frame house for the accommodation of farm help, just north of the orchard which produces mainly Northern Spy and McIntosh apples.

The creek which runs through the Bothwell farms is one of the finest rainbow spawning streams and is well known to ardent fishermen throughout Ontario.

Although in earlier years mixed farming was in evidence with poultry, swine, Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, the latter on several occasions being sold overseas. Today a more specialized cattle operation is carried on by the present owner, Gordon M. Bothwell and his family and an additional 250 acres, 150 of which is directly across from the homestead on parts of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 10, complete the holding. The other 100 acres is N ½ Lot 22, Concession 10.

WILLIAM CATHRAE FARM

Martin Cathrae and his wife, Mary, natives of Scotland, purchased this one hundred acre farm some time in 1860-1863, as shown on the tax rate bills of U.S.S. No. 9, Sydenham and St. Vincent, from William McLean and paid $150.00. They came here from Annan with their family and built a log house on their property.

Their family. Frank, died with yellow fever, William, married Fannie Armstrong, Nellie, married George Cameron, Hugh, died in Saskatchewan, John, married Margaret Cannon.

John Cathrae was born at Annan. As a young man he was enrolled as a Private in Number Three Company, Thirty First Regiment, at Leith in 1862. The Company met once a week at Dunedin, as Annan was then called, to prepare against the Fenians attacking. As a Veteran of this Company, the Ontario government, in about 1900, presented him with a medal, which is now in the possession of his son, William Cathrae, and a free grant of land in Northern Ontario.

On March 12, 1875, John Cathrae bought the farm from his father. In 1885, he built the present stone house. His two elder sons, Martin and James, drew stone from the farm for the house. The family were: Elizabeth, died at 15 years of age; Martin, married Ethel De Le Ree, James, married Mary Anderson, Mary, married Arthur Torrie, Jessie married William Gerrie; Margaret, married David Reid; Frank never married, Jack, married Mary Capling, William married Lottie Johnston, Nellie, married Elmore Walters.

William Cathrae married Lottie Johnston and took over the homestead, where he has lived all his life. They have a family of six children: Blanche, married Lloyd Sutherland, Marie, married Keith Dixon (their children, Roger, Rae, Marlene, Dennis, Marilyn, Randy), William, not married, living at home, Douglas, married Orla McCutcheon, Ted, married Frances Bell (their children, Lynn, Ricky, John), Carol, married Harvey Parkin (their children: Beverley, Carl, John David.)

John and Margaret Cathrae, along with members of their family, in front of their home, built with stones drawn from their farm, in 1885. Their daughter Margaret, planted the maple trees beside which the family is standing.

There have been four generations of the Cathrae family living on this farm, E ½ Lot 1, Concession 3, Sydenham Township. Mixed farming has been carried on throughout the years.

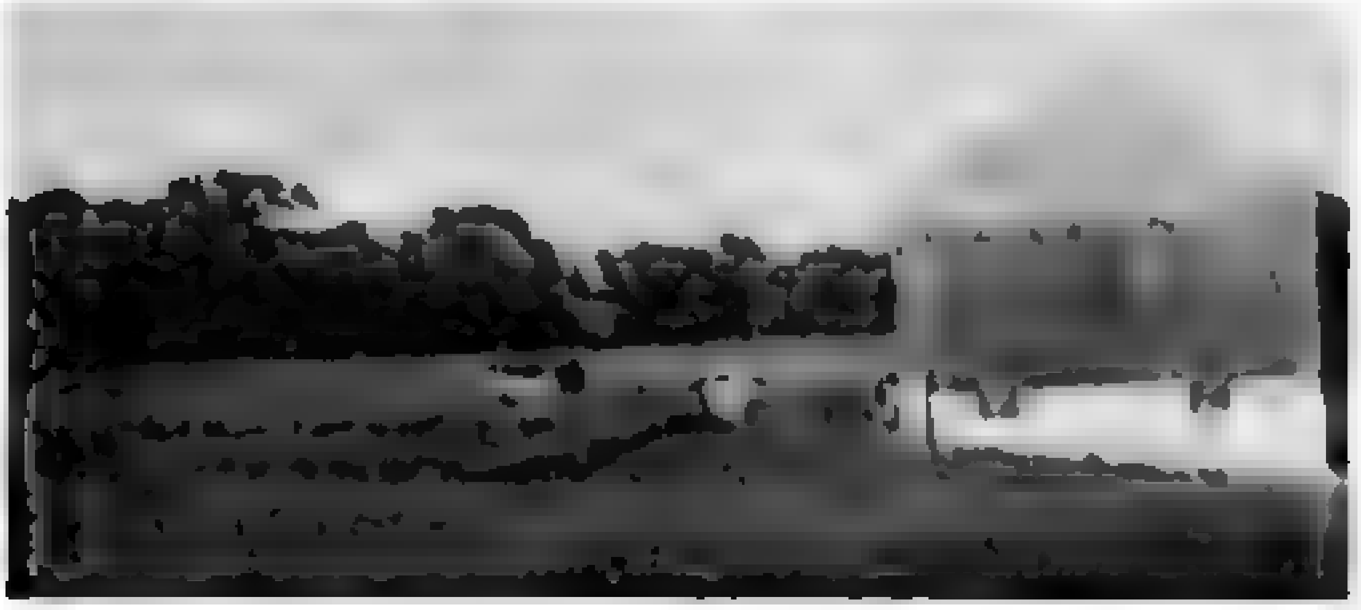
THE ALEX. CARMICHAEL FARM

On October 12, 1860, this farm was purchased from the Crown by Neil Morrison and was comprised of 50 acres, being the N½ of the S½ Lot 4, Concession 4, Sydenham Township.

In 1867, on February 26th, Dougald Carmichael bought this acreage from Neil Morrison. On August 23, 1881, the property was registered in John Carmichael's name and on December 15, 1890, sold to Alex. Carmichael. February 9, 1904, the land was taken over by Wm. Alex. Carmichael and the present owner obtained possession on November 22, 1938.

The original house was log and now forms the front part of the house and a garage

It is recalled that John C. Morrison, Jim Morrison and Dan Morrison, the latter two cousins and no relative of the former, and a fourth man shingled the entire barn in one day.

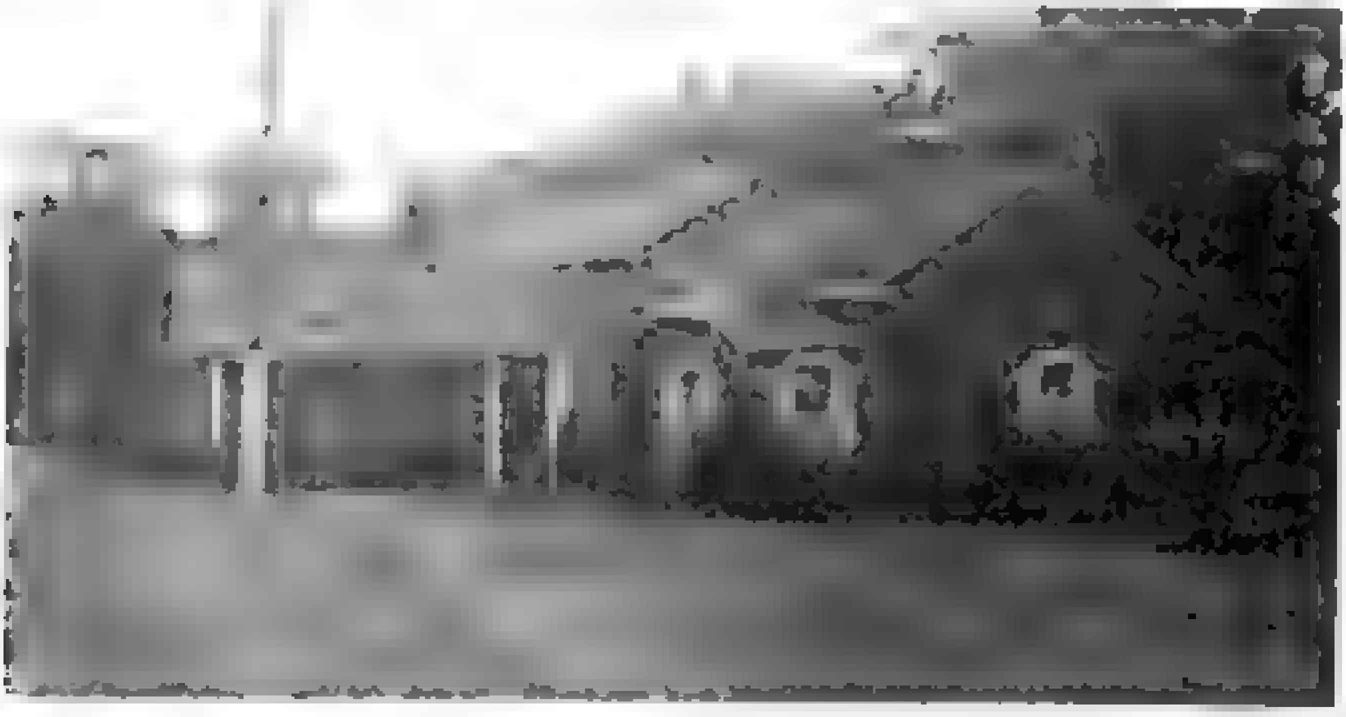


Alex. Gibson Carmichael who now resides on the farm is married to the former Mildred Pearce and they have three daughters Naomi (Mrs. Douglas Van Horne) of Don Mills, Gale (Mrs. Norman Vessie) of Walkerton, and Yvonne Carmichael of Toronto.

THE FRED DAY FARM

The Fred Day farm is situated two miles north of Annan in Sydenham Township, on Concession B, Lot 27, and north half of Lot 25, consisting of 100 acres. Lot 27 was bought from the Crown in 1847 by Mr. John Day, who resided on it until his death, when taken over by Alfred Day in 1881 and then by Fred Day in 1919, who lived on it until 1950 when all but the house and lot was sold to Miss Margaret Aitken, who in turn sold to the present owner, Alvin Briggs, in 1959.

A family cemetery plot was set aside by John Day known as "Daywood Cemetery." This is no longer used for burial and was sold with the farm, not specially reserved, to A. Briggs.



The house situated in N.E. Corner of Lot 27 is owned and occupied still by Mr. Fred Day, who reserved the property with one and a half acres of land. The original house was a frame structure, but a new kitchen was built in 1937 and later in 1952 it was covered with insul brick siding and roofed with asphalt shingles. Hydro was installed in 1944 and we have enjoyed telephone service since 1909, this Annan line being one of the earliest completed. A pressure system on a basement cistern supplies water for household purposes.

This farm has a large barn, driving shed and hen house, which presently houses machinery, the barn being enlarged in 1916, when a shed was added. Over the years, a windmill and drilled well system supplied the water, but when an adequate supply failed, a large barn cistern was built in 1938 and a deep water hole dug to keep up the necessary supply.

Mixed farming was carried on always, with usually a flock of sheep of 25 or 30, besides cattle and hogs. A small bush lot containing sugar maples used to supply the wood for heat and maple syrup was made in the old fashioned sugar kettles over an open fire, sufficient for family needs. No wood is used now, but oil space heaters supply heat in the home.

Once, a thrifty orchard surrounded the house, but over the years old trees blew down or stopped producing and were not replaced, so only enough apples for family use are harvested.

THE TOM DAY FARM 1848-1967

Great Grandfather Peter Day came from New Brunswick bringing his wife and family. The Days were originally from England. Peter Day had a family of four sons and three daughters. The sons were George, Robert, Sidney and Thomas. He obtained a patent from the Crown on October 26, 1848, for Lot 26, Concession B, Sydenham.

Grandfather Thomas Day married Flora Cameron, but I have no record of the date of their marriage. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, Daniel, Charlie Peter, and Thomas. The daughter died in childhood.

The original house was of log construction. The one we live in now was built in 1860 when my father, Charlie Peter, was four years old. He grew to manhood and married Hannah Buzza in the year 1878. There were three sons and two daughters, Harvey, William and Thomas, Jean and Hannah.

Harvey went west in 1902 and worked on a farm near Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for a year, then went to British Columbia and bought a shingle mill and continued in the lumber business until his retirement. He died in 1940.

William taught school at Balaclava for a year, then went west and taught a few years before buying a general store in Fort McLeod, Alberta He is still in the store business with his youngest son

Thomas L Day (the writer) grew to manhood on the farm and bought it in 1915 He then married Florence Ann McInnis, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh McInnis on Feb 24, 1915 at their home at Briar Hill The marriage was performed by the Rev J B Fraser, pastor of Daywood, Annan and Leith Presbyterian Churches, of that time We have carried on in a general farming way milked cows, churned butter for a few years, then sold cream to the Owen Sound Creamery, kept a flock of sheep, some pigs and horses in their day

Jean Mildred Day taught school at Garryowen and Strathhaven, then married John Anderson in 1911 and still lives on a farm at Strathaven.

Hannah taught school at Leith and St John's, St. Vincent, for a few years, then went in training for a nurse in preparation to being a medical missionary She went to India and was a missionary there for several years, where she married Rev A A Scott. After Mr Scott's health failed they returned to Canada, where he died She is now nursing part time in a Toronto Hospital and working with New Canadians, teaching them English and doing social work

The telephone was installed when Leith and Annan Telephone Club was formed early in the new century. Hydro was installed in 1951 and bathroom in 1961. The present barn was built in 1899 of frame construction with cedar shingles, but is now covered with steel In length it is 38 feet by 60 feet, with 20′ posts

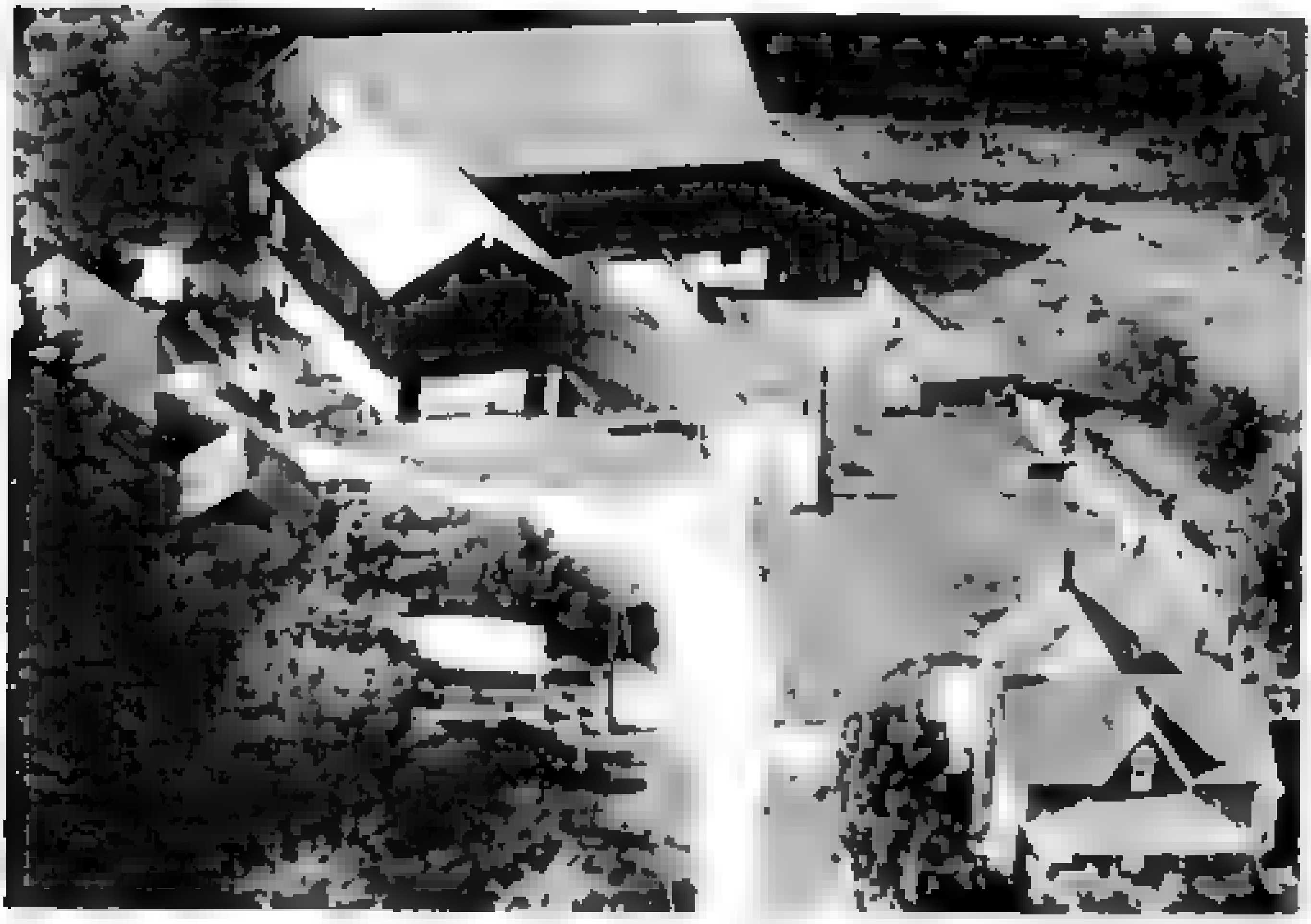
We have a family of three daughters, Dorothy, Ruth and Bernice Dorothy graduated from O S C V I and Stratford Normal School, then taught school for a number of years at Sunny Valley She married Jack Jordison, of Chatsworth, where they started the Chatsworth Community Dairy, which they sold to Aubrey Barber in 1959 Mr Jordison is deceased

Ruth, after graduating from O S C V I, went in training in the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound, then joined T C A

Company and was an Air Hostess for 15 years. She married Richard Wright June 27, 1963, and is now living in Miami, Florida.

Bernice, after graduating from Northern Business College, Owen Sound, joined the C. M. Elvidge Co. Stockbrokers in Owen Sound and is still their bookkeeper.

THE DURIE FARM



In the year 1849, from their rented farm in Torbay Fleshire, Scotland, David Durie and his wife, Jane Smith, started for Glasgow on the first lap of their voyage to a new and strange life in a new, wild country and after a long slow trip arrived in Canada. On the fourteenth of September, they bought their first land in the new world. It consisted of 83½ acres situated near the town of Sydenham, in Sydenham Township, Waterloo County, Wellington District, in the province of Canada. According to description on the Indenture of

Sale, this farm was purchased from John and Margaret Mooney for the sum of 125 pounds and 5 shillings.

Mr. and Mrs. Mooney later bought a farm near Rocky Saugeen. Their daughter became "Nellie McClung", the well known writer, to whom a Cairn was erected near Chatsworth, Ontario, by the Grey County Women's Institute.

All business connected with the purchase of this farm was conducted through the registry office at Guelph and that made several trips on foot necessary. One trip involved the purchase of two sheep from the Mooneys. Sheep were very essential in those days. Many settlers were known to have walked for miles to purchase wool from which they wove their broadcloth to make their homespun clothing. When the land was cleared the wheat was carried on their backs to be ground into flour at Inglis Falls, where a water power mill was built.

The present house was built in 1866 and the contract price was $865.00 for everything except the stone, brick, sand and lime. The David Durie family consisted of three girls and one boy, all born in this country. The daughters each in turn married: Jean became Mrs. H. Kemp; Elizabeth, Mrs. R. Thomson, Anne, Mr. John Thomson, David's wife, Jane Smith, died in 1858. He then married Mrs. Margaret Mitchel, wife of the late John Chisholm Mitchel in 1859. David died in 1900 and his second wife in 1898. David Durie's son, John Durie, and his wife Catherine Mackay operated this farm until 1941, when he passed on at 87 years of age. His wife died in 1935.

One boy John was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism and was confined to bed for over a year. This left him quite lame and necessitated the use of a cane all his life.

During these years, twenty seven acres were purchased on the fronting of Union Street in about 1904. All land from the 10th line, Sydenham West, was taken out of the town of Owen Sound and annexed to Sydenham and a new section formed. A school was also built, telephone and hydro were installed, the former about 1912 and hydro in 1935.

Three children were born Margaret (Mrs. Alex McKerroll), Jessie (Mrs. A. Rae) and David. David and his wife, the former Jessie Locke, and daughter, Kathryn, a student at Waterloo University, assisted by Wm. Foulds are still on the farm.

THE ALBERT ELLIOT FARM

The Century Farm of Albert Elliott on Lot 16, Con. 1, N.C.R., comprises 100 acres. East half of Lot 16 was procured from the Crown by Daniel Lamont in May, 1849, and on January 20, 1854, Daniel Lamont and his wife sold the same property to Robert Elliott (Albert's grandfather). On January 21, 1862, West half of Lot 16 was taken from the Crown by the same Robert Elliott.

On the back North-West corner of this farm a sawmill was built and was operated by William Davis. Power to run this mill was supplied by the falls near by.

Also, in the house at the mill the first church service or prayer meetings were held sponsored by a Bible Society. A few lilac bushes remain to mark the location of this early home. Later, on the North-West corner of this property, near the present highway, a Methodist Church was erected. Dr. Danard, uncle of the late Dr. Danard, of Owen Sound, was the minister. In 1877 this building was remodelled into a school. It was the school Albert Elliott's parents attended.

The first buildings on this farm, a house and barn, were built of logs At this time practically all the land was bush Albert's father remembers hearing the wolves as they ran along the trail where the sideroad is today He also told of wild cats which stole their hens from beneath old log stables. They used oxen to do the hard work He recalled churning their own butter and storing it in butter tubs. These tubs of butter were sold in Owen Sound at the Lloyds and Scully Firms A large ladle was pushed to the bottom of the tub of butter to test it Butter had to be the same colour, texture, etc throughout or they were made to take a reduction in price These tubs were kept in a milk house built of stone, as the homes had no basements The cream was gathered at the different farms in a large tank

They made their candles in square molds. There was a large slough in the front field where they washed the wool Dad Elliott mentioned, as a young child almost meeting a sad fate when he fell into the slough, but was rescued by a heroic sister No paint was used on the home Soft soap made from their own homemade lye from ashes was used to keep the house clean

Albert's grandfather built a lime kiln somewhere near the sideroad and got enough lime to build a new roughcast house to replace the log one Sometime afterward he built a small frame barn where the barn stands today This was built in the usual manner by a 'Bee and with all the jollity of that day supplied for the man However, everyone shouldered his responsibility and no one was intoxicated

In 1897, Albert's father Robert Elliott, built a frame house near the roughcast one and on November 9th of the same year brought his bride, Agnes Hutchinson, to live there.

Some years later he widened the barn under the supervision of the framer, William Alexander Robert Elliott and family lived there until 1918 when they purchased the farm, where he resided until his death, retaining ownership of the homestead.

In 1932 Albert Elliott bought the homestead from his father and moved the frame house to its present location Their kitchen was built chiefly from the lumber taken from the roughcast house

On August 27, 1932, Albert married the former Victoria Hindle, the local school teacher, and they bought a few head of cattle, a team of horses, some implements, and started farming. As this farm had not been occupied for a number of years many improvements were necessary. Some of these included stoning and gravelling the lane, roofing and siding, cementing stables, building a garage and draining some of the land. Water was piped from a spring to the house and in 1949 they installed the hydro. A year later a bathroom was put in and a silo was built.

In October, 1948 they purchased from Mr. and Mrs. James Sibbald their 100 acre farm located at Lot 16, Concession 2, N.C.R. This property was taken from the Crown by Archie McLaren in 1846. In 1847 McLaren's sold the farm to Lewis Boodie. From 1847 to 1904 this property was in the Boodie name. There were two sets of buildings, one at the front of the place, the other situated more toward the back.

In 1904, John Campbell purchased this property and in 1914 Campbell sold to George Scarrow. In 1920 Scarrows sold to William J. Long. In 1926 Longs sold to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Couper. In 1931, Mr. Couper sold to Roy Armstrong. In 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Armstrong moved away and Agnes Sibbald bcame the owner. The next owner was James Sibbald and in 1948 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Elliott bought the farm and still have it in their possession in 1966. They have one daughter, Marie, also a school teacher, and she is now Mrs. Hardie, of Toronto.

FETTES FARM

Our ancestors were Michael and Margaret Cullen Fettes. Michael Fettes came from Alnwick, England, and his wife, from Scotland. Their family were James, Michael, Mary, (Mrs. John Sutherland), Jane, (Mrs. David Robertson) and Kate, (Mrs. James H. Lemon.)

View of the James Fettes Farm from the Air

Our parents were James and Sarah McKnight Fettes. Their family included Robert, Orillia, Mary, (Mrs. Milford Johnson), Silcote, Margaret, Bessie, James and Reginald on the old homestead.

Grandfather had decided to go to St. Vincent, but was advised to settle on the good land of Sydenham, where the first fifty acres were free. The next fifty acres were bought from James Decker for 75£ in 1852.

The first house was built near the barn, of log construction, with two rooms, in 1847. The first barn was built on the same site as the present one, and was 70'x72'. As far as we know they had a team of oxen. The water was supplied from a spring near the house.

The present house was built on the fifty acres bought from Mr. Decker, by a Mr. Telford, of Annan. Electricity was installed in 1949, the telephone (Balaclava Telephone Co.) in 1918, the bathroom in 1950. The present barn was built in 1898 of frame structure, size 70′x72′.

It is mixed farming, special crop being wheat.

In 1901, one hundred acres were bought from Thomas Johnstone. An addition to the house was built in 1950. The first barn was burned in 1898, cause unknown. A small orchard was planted in 1853, more planted in 1900. A homemade wooden threshing machine was used for many years. There was no reforestation.

Taxes on the property for the year 1903 were $43.60, for 1925, $155.50, 1950, $218.71, and for 1966, $408.43.

The location of the farm is Lots 9 and 10, Concession C, Sydenham Township. The name of the farm is "Cedar Braes."

THE FRASER FARM

Thomas and Isabella Cameron Fraser

Thomas Fraser was born in Rochester, New York State, in 1837 and when a boy came with his parents, who were Irish born to the Township of Brock in Ontario. In 1862 he and his brother Robert, came to Balaclava in Sydenham Township, where they settled They bought Lot 7, Concession A, Sydenham Township in 1862

Thomas (1837-1913) married Isabella Cameron (1838-1913), daughter of Charles and Jane Cameron, of Scottish descent Children born to them were Jennie (1863-1911) who married Charles Lemon and lived at Annan, Mary (1866-1921) who married Charles Husband and lived at Kemble, Margaret (1871 1937) who married Archibald MacDonald and lived at Garryowen; James A (1868-1955) who married Eliza Jane Reid (1869 1955), daughter of George and Flora McNeil Reid, of Leith, and Robert C (1874-1949), who lived in Saskatchewan

James A. rented this farm from his father, when he was married in 1898, and his parents retired to live at Annan, and then in 1905 he bought the farm

Children of James A. and his wife (Eliza Jane Reid) George C., who married Janet (Jean) Johnstone, daughter of George and Eliza King Johnstone, of Johnstone, and great granddaughter of John Telfer, the first Government Land Agent, of Sydenham, later known as Owen Sound, Jennie (Jean) who married Thomas A Ramage of Massie, and now living in Owen Sound and Izetta also living in Owen Sound.

George C. bought this farm from his father in 1923 and his parents retired to lived in Owen Sound

Children of George C. and his wife Dorothy, who married Ron Durham and lives in Hamilton, they have two children, Joy and Randy, Muriel, who died in 1944 at the age of eighteen, Beverley living with his parents on this farm, and William, living in Sarnia

Robert C and George C both served overseas in the armed forces in the 1914-1918 war

All the children mentioned attended Johnstone Presbyterian, later United Church, and Public School Section No 8, in Sydenham Township

This farm of 142 acres is situated on Concession A and runs to the Georgian Bay. The first house was log, and the present house was built of stone, about 1876. The present barn built in 1899 was badly damaged in the big wind storm of Good Friday in 1913. An addition was built in 1916 making a 62'x96' T shaped building. An implement shed was built in 1910.

The well first had a wooden pump. A windmill was installed in 1910, which filled a large tank in the barn and this also supplied running water in the house. Then a pressure system was installed with the coming of electricity in 1949, and a bathroom in the house in 1959. In 1910 the telephone was installed from the Balaclava Telephone Company. The taxes increased by four times the amount from 1900 to the 1920's, and twelve times the amount from 1900 to 1966. Mixed farming is carried on with outstanding yields of wheat and oats.

In 1951 ninety acres of Lot 8 were purchased from Arthur Scott and this now makes the present acreage 232.

J. ARNOLD FRIZZELL FARM

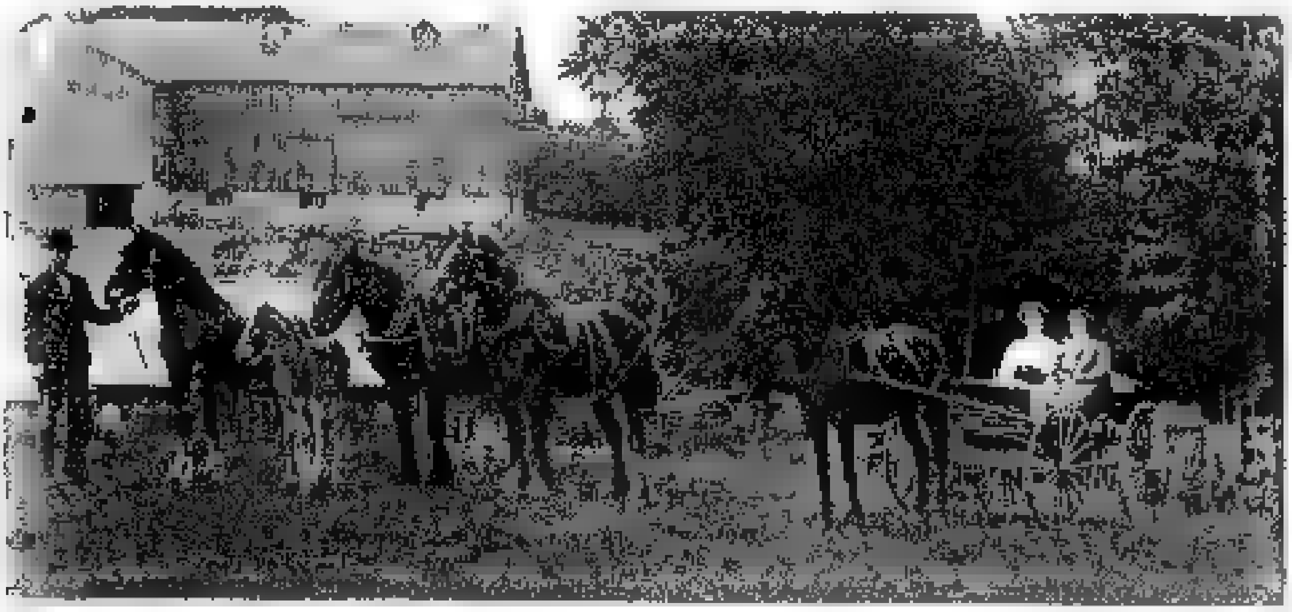
Picture taken in 1900 shows the brick home of J. Arnold Frizzell at "Riverbank Farm." John Frizzell, the original owner of the farm, with his wife and their three children, left to right, Eliza, William John and Dorinda, and a farm worker, holding the team, are shown.

John Frizzell, the fifth son of Mrs. Dorinda West Frizzell, settled on this one hundred acre tract of land in 1853. His eldest brother, Robert, had in 1850 registered the claim in John's name at the Crown Lands Office in Durham. He built a log house and a log barn on his property in 1853. The Crown Lands Deed was issued to him on May 23, 1874, for which he paid $1.50 cash per acre.

In 1883 John married Rebecca Newman. Their family was Dorinda, William John and Eliza.

Mr. Frizzell built the present frame barn in the early 1870's and put the stone foundation under it in 1900. He built the present fine brick house in 1884. His first livestock was a yoke of oxen and a cow.

William John Frizzell received the Crown Deed of his father's 100 acres and was married to Clara Latimer at Eugenia, in 1920.



William John Frizzell, with his horses in front of the barn in 1911. His sisters, Dorinda and Eliza, are in the buggy with their driving horse, Minnie

The orchard consisting of a few apple trees was planted in the early days, but the severe frosts of the winter of 1933-34, when the thermometer dipped to as low as 50 and 60 degrees below zero, killed all these trees.

The water supply consists of a good spring stream and a dug well. The telephone was installed in our house in about 1951 by the Bell Telephone System; hydro electric power in 1949

John Arnold Frizzell, son of William and Clara Frizzell, the third generation, married Margaret Turner, of Chesley, on October 10, 1959. They now reside on this farm

DAVID FRIZZELL FARM

It was in the late 40's when the Frizzells came from Sligo, Ireland, to the area not far from the present hamlet of Bognor. Six Frizzells on homesteads within less than two square miles gave rise to the name, "Frizzell Settlement."

The David Frizzell homestead, consisting of 100 acres on the south half of Lot 11, Concession 3, Sydenham Township, was taken from the Crown Lands Office in Durham by Robert Frizzell, Sr., the oldest of seven brothers, in the late 1830's, when he first came to Canada.

"Friendly Acres", the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. David Frizzell, as it appeared prior to the time when the trees of the apple orchard were killed by 50 degree below zero frosts of the winter of 1933-34. The orchard had been planted in pioneer days by the first owner, David Frizzell, Sr.

David Frizzell, Sr., early pioneer and first resident of the property, married Jane Crawford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857. Of this union six sons and two daughters were born: Robert, Thomas, William, David, John, James, Frances (Mrs. George McKinley) and Martha (Mrs. Frank O'Brien.)

The second son, Thomas, who married Beatrice Rorke, and whose daughters were Kathleen (Mrs. F. S. Rivers) and Catherine (Mrs. S. W. Brownlee), occupied the farm from 18[illegible] to 1912, at which time they moved to their village home in Bognor.

The oldest son and heir to the homestead, Robert, who married Ethel Fleming in 18[illegible], returned to the farm in 1912 along with their one son, David and their three daughters, Anna, who died in that year, Frances and Alice (Mrs. A.V. Langton).

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frizzell occupied the farm until their son's marriage to Wilma Briggs in 1935 and they retired to Bognor.

David Fleming Frizzell and his wife, Wilma, took over the homestead in 1935 and are still the owners in 1967.

WILLIAM GILLIES FARM

Brick House Built in 1926 by Angus Gillies

In the year 1847, Archibald Gillies, his wife, Ann, and their eight children, namely- Isabella, Annie, Mary, Janet, Archie, John, Duncan, and Peter, left their native land, Argyllshire, Isle of Islay, Scotland. It took them nine weeks to cross the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. They settled temporarily near Fergus. Mr. Gillies journeyed north to the Bognor area to locate a home for himself and his family. He arrived at the top of what is now known as Cathrae's hill at Lot

1, on the 2nd and 3rd Concession road of Sydenham Township As it was near nightfall, he crawled into the hollow trunk of a big tree, which the wind had blown over and there he spent his first night in the Bognor area Through a small opening in the forest he could see a vast area of primeval forest Thus it was that he staked a claim of 400 acres below the hill, one hundred acres for each son This land became known as Lots 2 and 3, Concession 3, Sydenham Township Mr Gillies and his family settled on the S ½, Lot 3, now known as the Gillies homestead

On a knoll near a creek at the front of the farm, Mr Gillies built a log shanty A barn was also built Misfortune and sadness overtook this pioneer family Predatory bears destroyed the early plantings of wheat, which had been sown in between the green stumps. Early frosts also sometimes took a heavy toll of the wheat crop

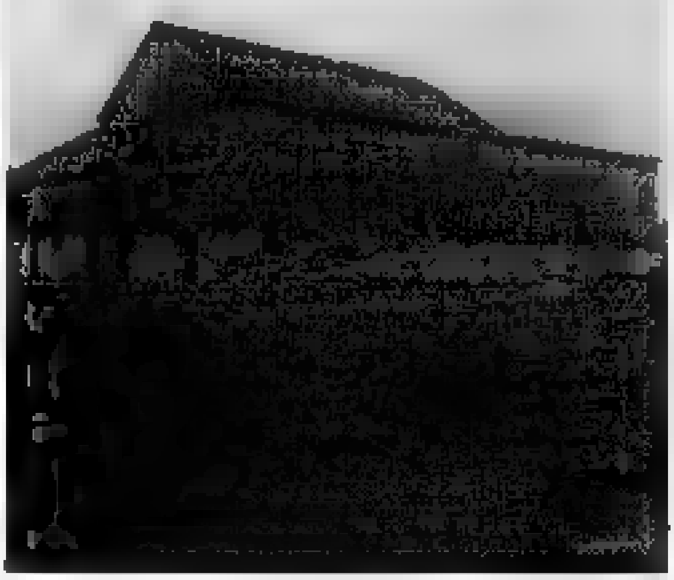
In 1854, Archibald Gillies passed away at the age of 65 years and was buried in a mould near the front of the farm as there were no cemeteries in this section at that time When McLean's Cemetery on the Town Line of Sydenham and Holland Townships was opened later, the remains were reinterred there, he being the second person buried in that cemetery On his tombstone is this inscription—

"Remember me as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, so you shall be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

His wife, Ann, passed away in 1875 Gaelic was the language spoken by this Highland Scottish family

Archie settled on S ½ Lot 2, John on N ½ Lot 2, Duncan on the homestead S ½ Lot 3, which he bought from the Crown on April 10, 1867, for $200 00, and Peter on N ½ Lot 3

In the late 1860's Duncan Gillies married Mary McArthur and they had six children, namely—Archie, Angus, Annie, Peter, Margaret and Mary Of this family, Mary, Mrs James Shute, Owen Sound, still survives Tragedy struck in 1885, when Peter, 8 years of age, was fatally kicked by a horse. Pictured above is the log house which Duncan built for his wife and family It is still in good repair and is now used for a garage



In 1902 the barn was enlarged and a stone foundation built under it A large orchard was also planted At first oxen were used to do the farm work as well as for travel, but were later replaced by horses. There was plenty of water with a creek running through the front of the farm, and another one through the back of the property. The creek at the back still flows the year round and supplies water for the cattle, but the one at the front dries up during the summer These spring creeks at one time teemed with fish Spring-fed wells were dug to supply the house and the stable with water.

In about 1910 Duncan and his wife, Mary, retired to the village of Bognor Duncan passed away in 1922 at the age of 84 years and his wife in 1932 at 87 years. Angus, the second eldest son, took over the farm, Archie, the oldest son, bought the 100 acres to the north owned by his Uncle Peter. Angus married Margaret Armstrong and they had three children, Ethel, Lyla and William. Angus built the present brick house in 1926, also a garage and a hen house Angus engaged in mixed farming and with the assistance of his wife raised a great amount of fowl, turkeys, geese and chickens. for which many prizes were won at the annual Christmas Poultry Fair at Meaford, while it was operated The telephone was installed in 1919 by the St. Vincent Municipal Telephone System, but was sold to the Bell Telephone Company in 1967 and the line was put underground.

William Gillies, only son of Angus and Margaret, took over the farm in 1947, when his parents moved to Bognor. In 1946, William Gillies married Elizabeth McDonald and they have three children, John, Mary Elizabeth and David. Several changes have been made. In 1947, 50 acres was purchased from the estate of Archie J. Gillies, this being N ¼ Lot 2. Hydro was installed in 1948, and a water pressure system supplying the house and the barn in 1951. On the death of Archie D. Gillies, his farm, N ½ lot 3, was taken over by William, thus making 250 acres of the original land claimed in 1847 by Archibald Gillies, William's great grandfather. In 1964, a farm pond was constructed and this water piped to the barn as the well was not strong enough in the dry season.

Angus Gillies passed away in 1964 at the age of 92 years, but his wife, Margaret, still resides in Bognor.

Tractors and mechanized machinery and equipment are used today, and mixed farming is still carried on.

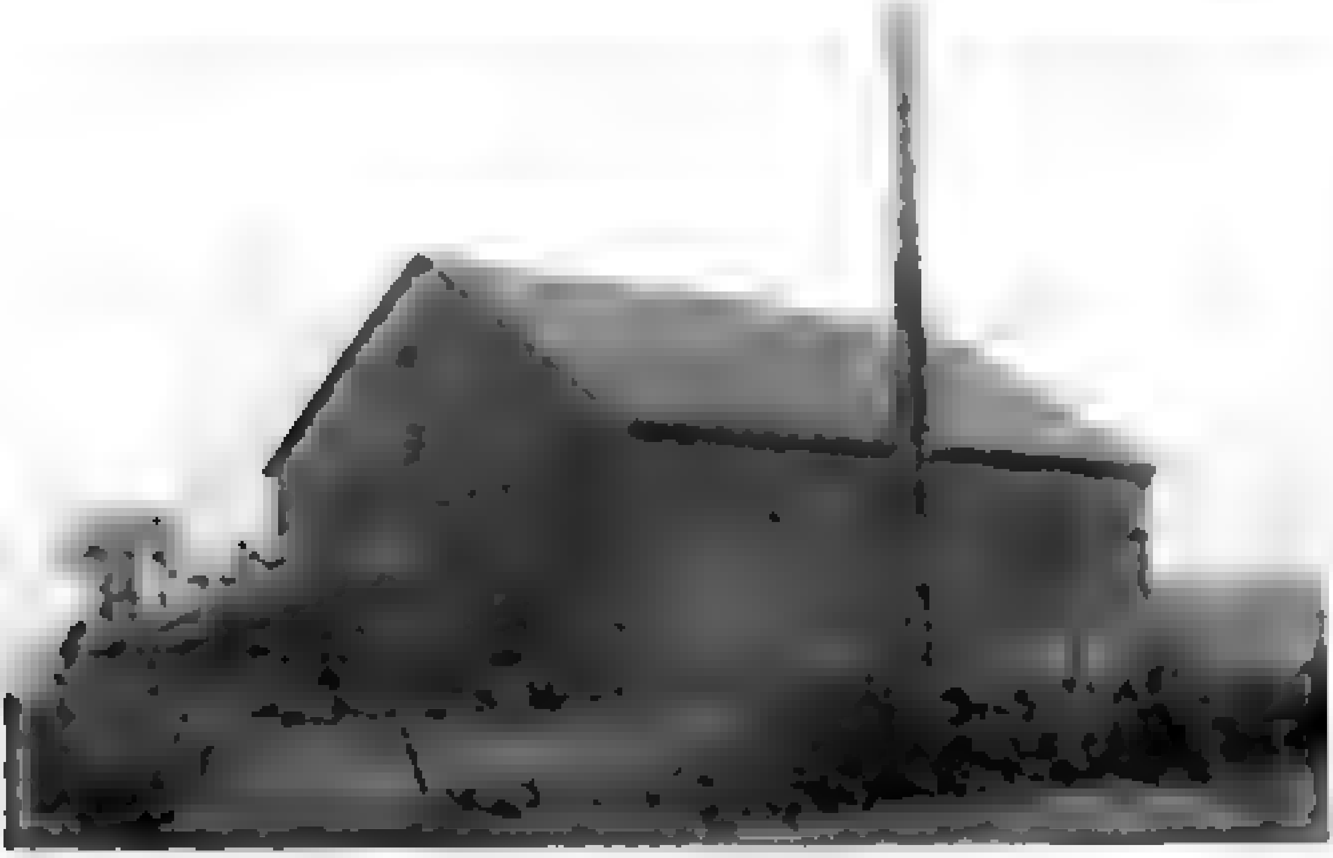
William Gillies' children are the fifth generation of the Gillies family living on this farm.

THE LOUIS GODFREY FARM

This property, N½ Lot 26, Concession 5, was bought from the Crown in 1846 by Michael Godfrey and his wife, who had been born in Ireland. They farmed here until they sold the property to their son, James Godfrey and his wife, Catherine Coleman, who had a family of four sons and four daughters: Michael, Edward, William and Louis, Margaret, Mary, Eletia and Sarah. Margaret, Eletia and Sarah became Sisters of St. Joseph's Community.

About 1891 the farm was bought by Edward Godfrey and his wife, Sarah Carr, who were responsible for building the brick house in which their son, Louis, and his wife, Jacqueline Walsh, still reside.

THE LOUIS GODFREY FARM



Edward Godfrey had a family of six girls and three boys: Angela (Mrs. Thomas Curley), Loretta (Mrs. Pat Armstrong) and Arthur, who died in July, 1967, all of Owen Sound; Marguerite (Mrs. Peter

E. Aldcroft) of Toronto, Sadie (Mrs. Edward Stewart) of Sarnia, and Louis, on the homestead Bernadette (Mrs. Harold Eames) Toronto, Ethelreda (Mrs. James Liggett) Toronto, and James are deceased.

When Edward Godfrey died in 1952, Louis Godfrey, his son, took over the operation of the farm Louis and Jacqueline Godfrey have seven children, Elizabeth and Marie, of Toronto, Paul, Lou, Terry, Jo-Anne and Philip are at home.

The Godfrey barn was built in 1874. Water was first pumped by hand and in 1920 a windmill replaced this method bringing water to both house and barn In 1966 a pressure system replaced the windmill.

MAURICE HAMILTON FARM

Thomas Hamilton from Mayo, Ireland, was born February 20, 1827, and died December 10, 1871. His wife, Sara Boles died January 20, 1866. They had five children, three boys, Thomas, William and Daniel, two girls, Cassie and May William married Anna Maria Buckley and they had three children, Olive, Cassie and Maurice

Home of present owner, Maurice Hamilton, who was born and raised on this farm. Front part of house was built in 1862.

About 1847, Thomas Hamilton with six other families came from Ireland to Canada, and he was granted Crown Land which contained 100 acres. He built a log cabin as quickly as possible. A few years later he built a frame barn 30 feet by 40 feet. Much of his time was spent clearing the land but fortunately there was sale for logs in Owen Sound at that time, so there he took them, driving his oxen. He made his fences of rails. There was a good supply of water on the farm. The first well in the neighbourhood was dug there and it supplied several families with water for some time. The old pump is still there. Since then two other wells have been drilled.

The old log house was burned about fifteen years after it was built. The present house of red brick was built about forty rods south of the spot where it stood. This house was enlarged in 1912 and remodelled in 1948. The telephone was installed in 1912, electricity in 1948 and bathroom in 1950.

The present barn, 50 by 64 feet, was built in 1901. The original barn was torn down and much of the timber from it was used in the new one. Other buildings on the farm are a large driving shed, a pump house and a garage.

Present barn built in 1901

In the early years they did mixed farming, chief crops being wheat, oats and corn for silage. The land produced good average crops every year In later years Maurice has concentrated his efforts on raising cattle and pigs.

At one time there was an apple orchard of three acres, but most of the trees were killed during the severe winters of the 1930's.

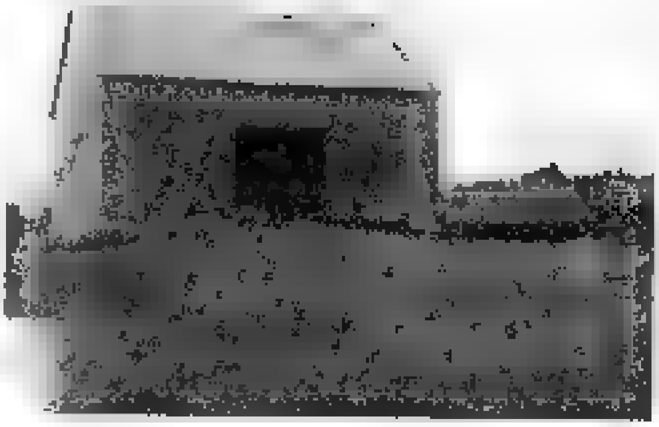
Home of Keith Hamilton, built on the same farm as his father's, facing No. 10 Highway, built in October, 1962 Keith is married and has one daughter, Cynthia

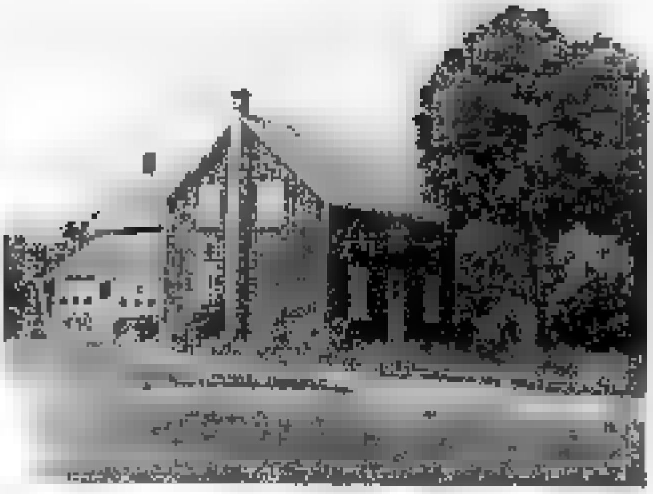
In 1967 the farm contains the original 100 acres plus 50 acres bought by William In the early years the taxes were $35, in 1966 they were $342 This farm is the south half of Lot 4, Concession 12, Sydenham Township

The C P R from Toronto to Owen Sound cuts through the farm and the gas line came through it in 1966.

THE WILLIAM AND CECIL KEELING FARM

The West half of Lot 26, Concession 1, South Centre Road, consisting of fifty acres was taken from the Crown by Joseph Keeling in 1848 In 1858, Joseph Keeling sold this property to William Keeling





The East half of Lot 26, Concession 1, S.C.R., was taken from the Crown in 1849 by Richard Kays, who sold it to Robert and Matthew Knaggs in 1873. The Knaggs sold it to Mr. and Mrs William Long in 1879.

In 1884, William Keeling purchased the fifty acre lot from the Longs to add to his fifty acre holding, thus making a one hundred acre holding known as Lot 26, Concession 1, S.C.R

William Keeling married Elizabeth Parker in 1870 at Fergus, Ontario. They had a family of eight, namely, May (Mrs. Robert McKee) of Sydenham Township, Joseph, Owen Sound, James, Grand Valley, Sarah (Mrs. Charles Fretter) Sydenham, Abbie (Mrs Albert Thompson) Owen Sound, John and William, both of Sydenham, Mary Jane (Mrs. Charles Connelly) Owen Sound.

In 1915, after the death of his father, the one hundred acres of land was left to his son, William Arthur Keeling, who still owns this hundred acre holding William A. married the former Rose Whalen in 1918. They have two sons, Cecil, at home and Alvin, Owen Sound, and one daughter, Joan (Mrs. Glenn Cunningham) of Kitchener. The elder son, Cecil, who remains on this Century Farm with his parents, married Leola Stott, in 1945 They have one daughter, Ruth Ann, of Kitchener, and one son, Lyle, at home

The present frame house was built around 1880 and the barn was built in 1900 The telephone was installed in 1920 and the hydro in 1949. The excellent spring water is pumped into the buildings with a pressure pump The water is lifted to a supply tank at the buildings by a hydraulic ram, which was set at the spring below the rock in 1927. Prior to this a drilled water well with a pump and windmill supplied the water on this farm.

THE IRWIN KING FARM

It was Irwin King's great grandfather, William Elder, who took this 200 acre farm at Lot 13, Concession 8, Sydenham Township, from the Crown.

Wm. Elder married Margaret McKay and they had two daughters, Annie, who with her husband, Augustus King, settled on the homestead, and Margaret, who married Wm. Thomas, a Sydenham Township farmer. Mrs. Wm. Elder died at the age of 30 in 1863, when Margaret was born and Annie was only two.

George, Margaret (Mrs. Nelson Artley), John, Barbara, and Alex. were the members of the Augustus King family. Margaret and Barbara are deceased. Alex. carried on the farming operations on the home farm. He and his wife, Isabelle Young had a family of three sons and one daughter. Gordon and Ross were both born in the same log house in which their father and grandmother had been born. Irwin and Marion were younger and were born after the new home had been built by their father in 1936

This large brick house was built from brick obtained by dismantling the old McKerroll home at Lot 24, Concession 10, Sydenham Township. Hydro had been installed one year earlier

Irwin, Alex s son, is now living on the farm He is married to the former Kathleen Livingstone and Lynda and Cheryl are their daughters who are the fourth generation to be living here

THE WESLEY KNIGHT FARM

The Knight family came from Wales They settled around Newmarket first then came later to Sydenham Township, Grey County, in the year 1845. There were several brothers in the family They settled on 50 acres, the East half of Lot 6, North Centre Road and had a log cabin there. A year later, in 1846, Harris Knight secured

50 acres from the Crown West half of Lot 6, South Centre Road His brother, Alfred Knight, obtained Lot 1, S.C.R., where Elliott Shields now lives. His son, George, moved to Meaford and he and his sons started a woodworking shop that later developed into the Knight Manufacturing Company of Meaford Harris Knight's other brothers went to the United States. Harris Knight lived on the West half of Lot 6, S C.R His son, George Samuel, took over the farm in 1888 and had a family of four sons and three daughters. A son and daughter died in early life Harris Jr., another son, died in 1918 and a son, Harold, died in 1936 The youngest son, Wesley H., took over the farm in 1936, when his mother died He and his oldest son, Eugene Harris, are working the farm at the time of writing The younger son Elgin also farms in Sydenham Township.

Harris Knight and his wife, Ann Luton, were married on July 15, 1848, in the Friends' Meeting House (Quaker) on Yonge Street, Highway 11, at Newmarket, Ontario. This Friends' Meeting House is in good repair and they still hold meetings there Mr Wesley Knight attended a meeting and the unveiling of the Historical Plaque there in 1957. The Knight-Luton reunion was held at this location on June 18, 1967.

The first house on Lot 6, West half S C R was made of plank and was just west of the stone house. In 1864 a stone house was built of field stone The main house is 32′x24′ with kitchen and woodshed built at one side All the original woodwork is in the house The plaster on the walls is very good yet The floors were of wide pine boards, one floor was replaced for maple flooring in 1948

The Woodford Telephone Company installed the telephone in 1912

Wesley Knight had the buildings wired for hydro in 1946 and it was turned on in July of the same year The bath room was installed in 1964

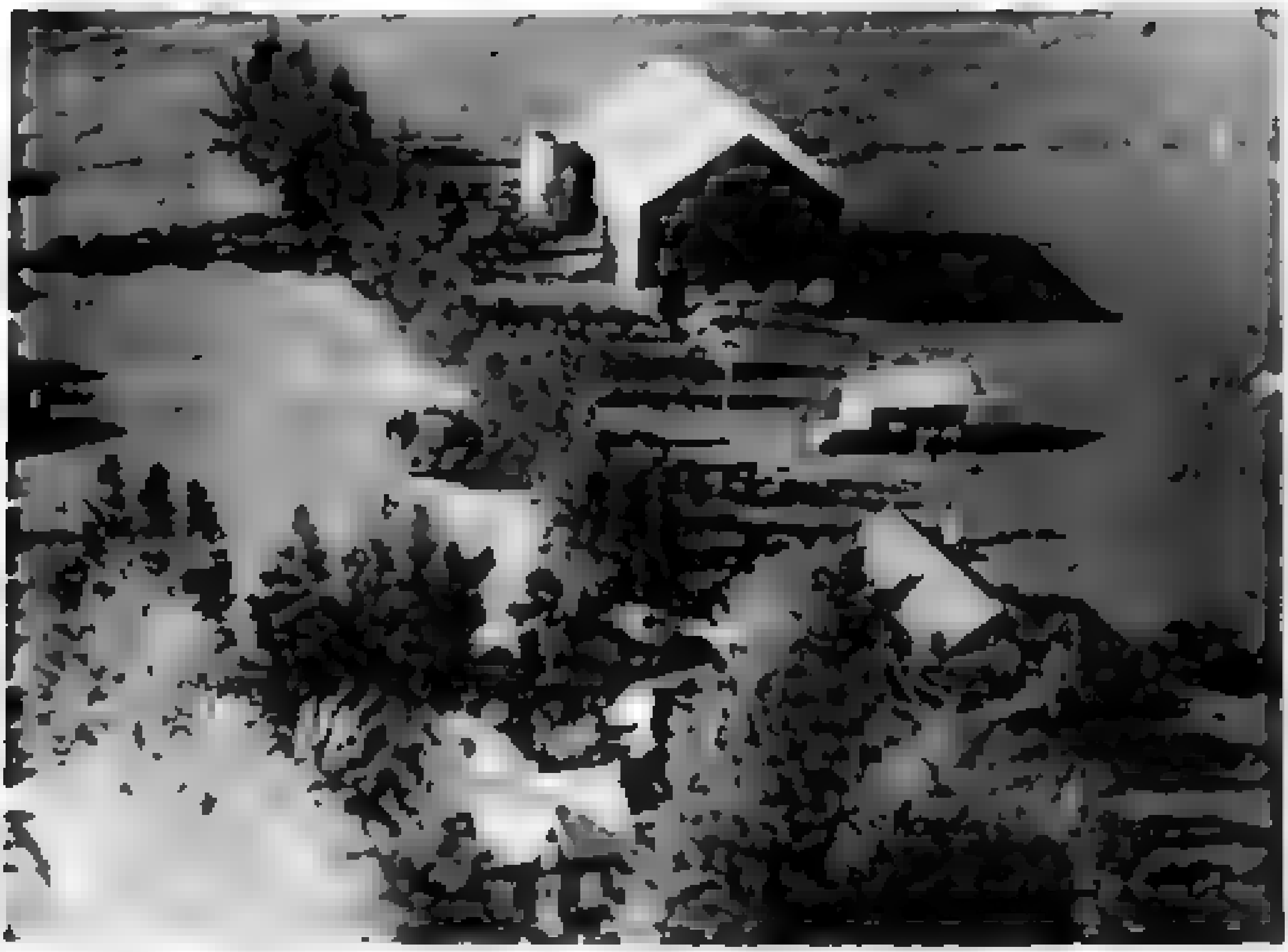
The barn is of frame structure and was built some time in 1880's It is 50′x70′, with basement to house livestock The cement block silo was built in 1948

Since Wesley Knight took over the farm in 1936, Shorthorn cattle are kept, somewhere around fifty head at the time of writing There was always mixed farming done The orchard of about 5 acres was a mixed variety of apples and other fruit It was started in the 1880's and as it had served its time was cut down and the land is now used as pasture

The East half of Lot 6, N C R , was sold to Emmerson Long in 1923 Wesley Knight has still the homestead, Lot 6, S.C R. of fifty acres and has bought other land and now has 250 acres. There were several dry wells around the buildings, but in 1940 a well of 98 feet depth was drilled. There has since been plenty of water at all times for house, barn and livestock — Wesley and Wilma Knight (Long)

THE FRASER LAMONT FARM

Roger Lamont, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819 came to Owen Sound in 1843 and in company with his brother, Daniel, worked at the cooperage business for a few months In 1844, he took up the land of Lot 22, Concession 1, N C.R., in Sydenham Township, consisting of 100 acres and made it the splendid homestead it now is, residing there until his death in 1904. He was an unostenta



tious, industrious man of the highest integrity and a conscientious member of the Annan Presbyterian Church. From the first issue over half a century ago, Mr. Lamont was a continuous subscriber to the Times. He married Mary Ramage and they had five sons, Matthew and David dying young, Thomas, Daniel and Roger, and four daughters, Jessie, Jean, Margaret and Mary. Mrs. Lamont died in 1902.

The first log house was below the barn and was later moved to the present location as a hen house. The next was frame and is now being used as a house on the next farm, Lot 23. The pump and ice house was built in 1895 to keep the milk sweet, so the cream could be skimmed, as there were no separators. Some of the barn foundation is the original one, but the barn as it is now was built in 1901, the silo being added in 1914. The present house was built in 1895, the kitchen being added about 1909.

The second Roger Lamont took possession in 1892 and in 1895 married Mary Turner. Their eldest son, Roger, was killed in the First World War. There were two daughters, Margaret (Mrs. James

Mitchell, Leith) and Mary (Mrs. Elgin Ireton, Clarksburg) and three other sons, Turner, Russel and Fraser, the youngest, who married Florence Long and took possession of the farm in 1935

Fraser and Florence Lamont have three children, Marjorie, a graduate with a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Victoria University, Toronto, was a high school teacher and married Thomas Maitland Devine They reside in Port Arthur and have one son, Michael Lamont Devine and one daughter Carol Marjorie Devine. Merle, a registered nurse, graduated with aB.S.c Degree in Public Health Nursing from Queens University, Kingston. Merle married Gene Federchuk and they are presently (1967) touring the British Isles and European countries on their honeymoon Roger a graduate of the Diploma Course in Agriculture, from the University of Guelph has joined the Peace Corps of the Canadian University Service Overseas (C.U.S.O.) This Lamont family have pursued their professions in other countries, Marjorie in Japan and Europe, Merle in Western Canada and California and Roger in Japan and Sarawak Borneo

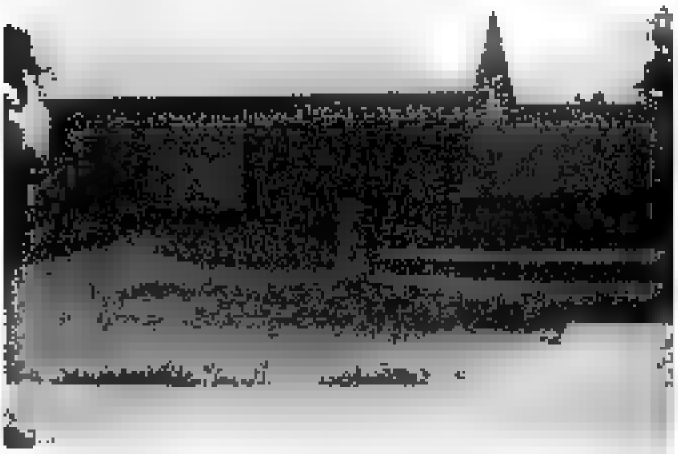
Hydro was installed on the farm in 1942, and in 1950 the furnace was changed from wood to oil. Due to the failure of the water well in the pump house, a well was drilled near the barn in 1950, this well did not provide enough water so another one was drilled in the yard in 1958. The long lane has been built up to make winter motoring easier

FRANK LIPSETT FARM

The Century farm at Silcote is owned by Frank R W Lipsett and is comprised of 99½ acres, Lot 30, Concession 3, Sydenham Township and purchased by his great grandfather, Francis Lipsett, in 1863, who in 1881 sold it to his eldest son, Robert, who in turn sold it to his eldest son, Jesse A. Lipsett, in 1906.

In 1940 Jesse's only son purchased this land from his father and with his wife, the former Muriel MacRae, son Ronald and daughter

Carol, both University students, still live in this fine stone dwelling which his great grandfather erected



The original two story house had three rooms, possibly kitchen, washroom and pantry, with three bedrooms upstairs, but as the small family grew in the late 1800's, Robert Lipsett built an addition to the original part providing ample room for all

The frame barn, forty by sixty feet, which once supported a windmill for convenience is now steel roofed and minus the windmill which was removed around 1925 for safety sake Both buildings have lately been remodelled and modernized and the original holding has been greatly increased in acreage

THE WILLIAM LONG FARM

The property owned by the Long family is known as Lot 17, Concession 1, N C R , and the east half of Lot 18, Concession 1, N C R Lot 17, consisting of one hundred acres was taken from the Crown on October 30, 1848, by Lewis Boudi, and the east half of Lot 18 was taken from the Crown on June 6, 1849, by Lewis Boudi, Jr.

On February 12, 1856, Lewis Boudi and his wife sold the one hundred and fifty acres to John and Sarah A Long. The family of the late John and Sarah Long included seven sons and [illegible] daughter: Thomas, Henry, Edward, Samuel, James and William; another son George, died quite young. Their only daughter, Annie, married John Warrilow.

On June [illegible], [illegible], this farm was [illegible] taken over by James Long. On January [illegible], [illegible], James Long was married to Mary Ann McKee. They had three children: Bertram John, William James and Ethel (Mrs. John Ferguson.)

Mr. and Mrs. James Long lived in a log house until the present house was built in [illegible]. In [illegible], the barn was [illegible] which was [illegible] burned. The present barn was built in [illegible].

In the year [illegible], James Long and his wife sold to the trustees of School Section No. [illegible], one acre of land for forty dollars, to build the stone school house

In 1924, after James Long's death, the ownership of this holding was transferred to William Long. In 1920, William was married to Mary Eveline (Mayme) Ferguson and they had five sons: James of Kitchener, Robert, of Owen Sound, Gordon, at home, Melbourne, who was killed in a car accident in October, 1961, Roy, of Guelph and three daughters, Marjorie (Mrs. Joe Glofcheski), of St. Agatha, Betty (Mrs. Gordon Gunn) of Woodford, and Gwendleen (Mrs. Kenneth Newman), of Owen Sound.

During the time that William Long operated this farm, a double cement garage was built, a woodshed was built and covered with insul brick siding, hardwood floors were laid in the house, hydro was installed in 1949 and water was piped to the barn.

Since William Long's death in 1966, Gordon Long and his wife (Brenda Speck) have moved to the century farm and along with Mrs. William Long reside here. Gordon and Brenda have two young sons, Barry and Tony.

THE NEIL MacDONALD FARM

On March 3, 1848, John MacDonald bought from Dougal McTavish, for the sum of fifty pounds, 100 acres, the W.½ Lot 11, Concession 8, Sydenham Township, County of Waterloo and the Wellington District, Province of Canada. John MacDonald married Anne Cameron and they had four children: John, Neil, Kate, who married Edward McQuarrie and settled in Minnedosa, and Miss Flora Anne.

In 1885, Neil MacDonald took over his father's farm and on December 3, 1885, he added to his holdings by the purchase from James Stinson of W. ½ of Lot 10, Concession 8. In 1922, when Findlay, Neil's son, married Jean Kemp, he took over this 100 acres, W.½ of Lot 10, and built a large brick house and a frame barn.

Neil married Mary McKay and they had a family of five sons and three daughters. John C., who became a judge in Edmonton, Hugh, a doctor in Oshawa, Ontario, Annie (Mrs. Allan Wilkinson, of Owen Sound, Alex G., Kattie, who died in her youth; Edward, who served in Post Office work for 49 years, 38 years as Postmaster in Owen Sound, and Miss Mary C.,R.N., of Toronto, and Findlay who farmed in Sydenham Township.

Later Alex MacDonald, son of Neil, operated the farm. He was married to Hazel Beirnes Strank and after his death in 1949 the farm was bought by his nephew, Neil MacDonald, son of Findlay, (who died in 1956) and a great grandson of the man who had bought this farm in 1848 Neil, who is a graduate of the degree course at Guelph University, married Dorothy Woods and they have four children Ian, Karen, Patricia and Heather

The original home on Lot 11 was burned in 1917 during the war years and only the brick walls remained It was rebuilt and a Delco plant purchased; indoor plumbing and hot and cold running water was also installed at this time This Delco system was used until hydro was installed in 1938

The farm operation now includes 700 acres, 300 of which is used as pasture

THE JACK MacGREGOR FARM

What is known as the MacGregor Farm, North ½ Lot 7, 12th Concession of Sydenham Township was first settled in 1842, by Malcolm MacGregor, who came from Loch Tay and Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, and was in his 24th year The first fifty acres of land, was secured from the Crown free, in compliance with certain requirements and the other fifty acres was paid for at $2 50 per acre The combined one hundred acres were put together in the Crown deed

In 1850, a log barn and shanty were built at the railroad track, south of the gate on the west side of the track. For many years a rose bush grew at the site of the earliest home, but now there is a hop vine climbing the wire fence.

When the site for the railroad was surveyed it went through one end of the shanty. But notice was given long enough ahead so that the brick house was built in 1871-72. All baking was done on the fireplace hearth. A barn was built. Prior to the building of the brick house, and while there was not too much cleared land around, wolves used to look in at the window of the shanty at nights.

Malcolm MacGregor was married in 1862 to Jane Hindman, of Belfast, Ireland, whose home was on the farm owned by Reta Hamilton. All the MacGregor family, with the exception of the youngest daughter, Mary, were born in the shanty.

The original owner was a shepherd and not accustomed to farming like other Old Country men. And so it was that not too much farming was done until 1886, when the second son, Robert, was able to take over. The eldest son, Malcolm, left for the United States in 1887. Robert MacGregor, the second son and second owner, obtained possession in 1913, holding it until his death in 1956, when he left it to his son, Jack, the present owner.

A large brick house was built the year before Robert MacGregor was married and it was to this home he brought his bride, Jennie Herron, of Derby Township. They had a family of one daughter, Christena, and two sons, Mac, who lives near Jackson and Jack, of Owen Sound. Mrs. MacGregor passed away in 1953, and is remembered as a wonderful neighbour, a valued member of Rockford Women's Institute and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound.

Many a tragedy touched the lives of the pioneers in the untracked holdings. Such was the case in the MacGregor family. An aunt of Malcolm MacGregor, set off to walk to Owen Sound, in the early morning, long ago. It was misty and there was fog, which probably became worse, coming in off the Bay, as she neared the town. It is thought she lost her footing and fell over the limestone rocks, and was never heard of afterward.

Malcolm MacGregor kept a Memorandum Book during the years 1850-60-70. Here is a recipe for a cold taken from it: One pint honey, one pint white wine vinegar, one ounce elecampane, one ounce ground ginger, boiled down. Another household remedy for most any sickness was black currants. If the fruit was not available in the sufferer's home, neighbours and friends saw to it that a supply was provided from their own store.

THE MacGREGOR FARM

(by William MacGregor)

My great grandfather, Peter MacGregor, came to Canada from the Island of Mull, Scotland, in 1842. He, with his family, Donald, John, Peter and Euphemia, lived in a log house about fifty yards east of our present home. As the boys became of age, they obtained more

land. John and Euphemia, who had never married, got Lot 18, Concession B, Sydenham, known later as the "Denton" farm. John, who was the father of P. C. MacGregor, moved to the opposite side of Concession B. My grandfather, also Peter MacGregor, remained on W½ Lot 16, Concession B, Sydenham, which was the original holding of 50 acres. We have in our possession the original Crown deed dated 1848, written on sheepskin parchment and bearing the seal of Queen Victoria.

The Campbells came from Scotland about the same time as the MacGregors, and settled on Lot 13, Concession B, Sydenham, which is just west of the Ed. Morrison sideroad.

In 1859 my grandfather married Mary Campbell, and they lived in a log house a little way north of our house. Here, they raised a family of seven boys and two girls, and kept the old family names Dougald, Archie, William, Peter, John, Alex, Donald, Jessie and Euphemia.

The Campbells also had a large family of four boys and three girls, so decided to move where they could get more land in one block, and finally settled near Kemble, in Keppel Township. When they moved my grandmother got Lot 13, their first holding, and this was the first addition to the MacGregor's Lot 16.

The Livingstone family settled on Lot 17, Concession B, just west of the MacGregor Lot. When they moved, Peter MacGregor bought their Lot and so added another 100 acres to his holding.

My father, Dougald, being the eldest, thought he should move first, so he got a job with a cousin, another Dougald MacGregor, as fireman on the railroad. In those days they did not fire the locomotives with oil or coal, but with four-foot cordwood, which was quite often green. It was a great problem to keep up steam on those old locomotives between the Soo and Fort William. However, his mother did not want him to continue on the railroad and finally persuaded him to return home.

Shortly afterward, Archie, Peter and John decided to go west and finally reached the State of Washington. They liked the climate and the land, so decided to stay, obtaining jobs herding sheep and finally getting into the sheep business themselves. They settled about 120 miles southwest of Spokane, in the Palouse River district. Their descendants still have large holdings in the same place where their fathers settled.

Another brother, Alex., became a druggist in Chicago, after teaching school at Briar Hill, and finally joined his brothers in Washington. Jessie became a nurse and Euphemia, a teacher, and taught at Bothwell's Corner School from 1894 to 1898. While there, she boarded at the Bothwell home. Jessie and Euphemia finally moved to Spokane, where they continued in their professions. Euphemia taught in the same school for 33 years. Jessie married Frank Skene, who before going West, owned the Lots 14, 15, and E½ of 16, which were next to the MacGregor Lots.

Donald, after teaching school for six years, at Morley and Briar Hill, entered University in Toronto. His life story appears later in this farm history.

William died while still a young man. Dougald, my father, remained on the home farm. He married Elizabeth Morrison. I was the first-born, followed by two girls, Jean and Elizabeth. Both girls went to University and became High School teachers. My father continued to farm here until 1908, when he with his family, moved west to the little town of Hooper on the ranch where his brothers lived. During his absence the farm was rented.

In 1916, I returned to London, and lived there with my uncle, Rev Donald C MacGregor, and attended school there for one year In 1917, I enlisted in the Army and before my departure overseas, my parents returned to London, finally coming back to the old farm

After the War, I decided to return to the farm with my parents, and in 1923, I married Jessie Johnston. We had three daughters, Betty, Margaret and Jessie Willa, who died in infancy

In 1938, we purchased the W½ of Lot 13, from John Lemon This Lot was first settled by the MacKinnon family, who were cousins of my father The addition of this Lot increased the farm to 250 acres, which I inherited after my father s death.

After being forced to retire from the ministry due to ill health, my uncle, the Rev Donald C MacGregor, bought the Gibson farm on Concession A, directly north of the home farm This consisted of 200 acres, 50 acres of which are on the Lake front, and contained an old stone house and barn. He completely remodelled the house, and with his wife, "Marian Keith," lived there until his death

In the 1930's, he also purchased the Skene farm from Mr Temple Day It consisted of Lots 14, 15 and E½ of 16, being 108 acres.

After his death in 1946, 150 acres of the Gibson farm and the Skene farm became mine by inheritance and were added to the former holdings bringing the total acreage to 508 as it now stands.

The present house was built of stone, in 1896. It is a full two-story home with attic and full basement The top part of the roof is flat and was covered with steel when it was built. This steel part of the roof is still on, and in good condition after 70 years. We installed the telephone in 1924, and a bathroom in 1928. Then ten years later the hydro was added

The present barn on the original 50 acres was built about 1890 and in 1903, a second barn was built on Lot 17, known as the Livingstone farm

There are seven good springs on the farm, and from three of these we get our water supply to the three barns and house It runs into all the buildings by gravity, and so the only pump necessary is to

pump soft water through the house and from a cistern in the basement.

During all the years, mixed farming has been practised on this farm and at the present time, we keep Holstein cattle and a commercial flock of sheep.

There are about 25 acres of hardwood bush, which was cut about 20 years ago, and today a new stand of timber is well established with maple, beech and elm As this bushland has never been pastured for 40 years, a large number of the young trees are 15 to 20 feet in height, and because of the thick stand, they are very straight.

So, over the last 125 years and through almost four generations, the farm has grown from the original 50 acres to the present 508 We, in Canada today, must never forget the hardships which our forefathers had to bear in order to lay the solid foundations of the life which we have inherited

THE JOHN ALEXANDER MacLEAN FARM

Mr. and Mrs John MacLean (Mary MacArthur) came to Canada from Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1863 and after staying with Mrs. MacLean's brothers, who were well established near Guelph, Ontario, came in 1864 or 1865 to E½ of Lot 3, Concession 6, Sydenham Township.

Mr MacLean worked off his farm for some seven years during the summer, returning to chop the forest away in the winter The first crop of wheat was grown in 1867.

Seven boys and one girl were born to John and Mary MacLean James, John, Peter, Dougald, Alex., Donald, Allan and Jessie Peter and Donald became Presbyterian ministers. The other brothers acquired some 300 acres close by and this became known as the MacLean settlement. John Alexander now resides on this farm with his sister

THE JAMES MAYNARD FARM

As far as is known, the James Maynard farm was first owned by James Dickson in 1864, he living there until his death in 1896 His son, James A. Dickson, came into possession then. He married Nellie Armstrong in 1893. They had two children and lived there until 1900 when they moved to a farm at Annan The Dickson farm then went back to Mr Dickson's sister, Mrs. James Maynard and her husband At the time of Mr Maynard's death in 1902, it went to James Dickson Maynard

The first house was a log house in an orchard at the bottom of the hill The present house was built by James Maynard in 1918, when he and his sister were living there

In September 1925, James Maynard married Margaret Armstrong, thus uniting two very old families of that area Mr Maynard passed away several years ago but his wife and one daughter still live on the farm

THE ARCHIE McARTHUR FARM

Alexander McArthur born in Islay, Scotland a violinist, who played before King George IV, came to Canada with his wife and their family of four sons and five daughters to live near Toronto Alexander, their eighteen year old son fought in the McKenzie Rebellion, when they marched down Yonge Street in 1836

In 1849, the family were granted land from the Crown, Lots 17 and 18, Concession C, in the township of Sydenham Here they settled and built the first log house about the centre and in the forest, on the N W fifty acres of Lot 17 and early dug a well Forests were cleared and it was decided that the four sons, John, Donald, Alexander and Peter, would have fifty acres each The daughters became Mrs Wm Phillips, of Woodford, Mrs. Campbell, of Walters Falls, Mrs Trotter, of Owen Sound, Mrs Mitchell, of Ancaster, and Mrs. McLean, of U S A

Later, three sons left for distant parts and Alexander McArthur was the only member of the family to continue farming He married Janet Gillies of Bognor, and their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, namely, Captain Archibald McArthur, who drowned in the Great Lakes Storm, Donald, Arthur and Trooper John McArthur, Catherine, Annie, Janet and Mary All of this family are now deceased

Arthur was the only member of the family to remain on the farm He married Isabella McKerroll Bothwell and they had three children, Mayme, Mrs J H Smith, of Toronto, and twin sons, Archibald Alexander, present owner of the farm and John Bothwell, of Windsor, who died in 1965 Mrs McArthur died in August 1967 in her 96th year

Mrs. Arthur McArthur, the former Isabella McKerroll Bothwell, daughter of John Bothwell and Mary McKerroll Bothwell, born in Sydenham Township, October 9, 1871

Mr McArthur died in 1948 at the age of 85. During his life, he saw a great change in the mode of travel, he rode behind the oxen, the horses, cars, and flew in a plane

Archie A. McArthur married Mae Foster, of R.R. No. 1, Owen Sound, in 1930. They have two daughters, both Home Economic teachers, Isobel, Mrs. L. Watson, of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario; Laura, Mrs. Arthur Shannon, of Espanola, Ontario, and one son, Donald, who is the fifth generation on the farm

A second log house was built on the site of the present brick house, of which the kitchen still remains. The present house was built

in 1911, the bathroom installed at that time, a sun porch and side veranda were added in 1948

The barn frame was built in 1889, size 40' x 60', with straw shed 38' x 40', the horse stable was built in 1909, size 26' x 46', as many as 9 horses were kept.

In the early days on the 200 acres six wells were dug Now with pressure systems hot and cold water are on tap. An orchard was planted in 1887 by Arthur McArthur and sisters. The telephone was installed in 1912 and the hydro in 1937

A house, barn, milkhouse and hen house, a garage below the house and one at the road comprise the buildings on this farm The name, "The Elms," was chosen because of the beautiful row of elms spaced and left standing along the front of the farm, Lot 17, Concession C

Cherished historical relics are Great Grandmother's Spinning Wheel, large Wooden Cradle, Dog Churn (upon which all the grandchildren down through the years have ridden), Grain Cradle, Oxen Yokes, and other articles

McCUTCHEON FARMS

In 1848, Lots 22 and 23 Sydenham Township, which were comprised of 400 acres of bush were taken out by the Earlys, of Brampton, from the Crown This land was homesteaded by a son-in-law, Robert McCutcheon, Ann Early and he having been married April 14, 1847 Robert trekked in to the bush that year and built a log cabin on a site west of the present house on Russ McCutcheon's farm It was reported he walked from Brampton carrying on his back 90 pounds of nails for construction of his buildings. When he moved his wife and family (their eldest son, James, was a toddler then) in on March 11, 1850, there was not a neighbour for five miles to the east In the move two cows were driven up from Brampton by the way of the Garafraxa Road

As work progressed on the clearing of the land a log barn was built north of the log house Robert apparently took a keen interest in community affairs, being an early reeve of the township and serving in some capacity concerned with council for 21 years He was unable to hold the whole 400 acres so he kept the part he deemed best and sold the portion now owned by Bill Spence and seventy acres south of it bordering on the second line and the sideroad The land he kept was the west halves of lot 22 and 23 This was divided into two string hundreds running north and south with frontage on the sideroad

In the 1870's, buildings were built on both farms, the last one being the house on Russ's farm in 1879 Both houses were of rough cast construction and large bank barns were built. Bill Alexander framed the barn on Russ's farm for $90

The easterly farm was taken by a son, Jim, who had married Marion Long Their family of seven sons and two daughters were raised here with son, Henry, staying on the home farm Alvin McCutcheon purchased this in 1955

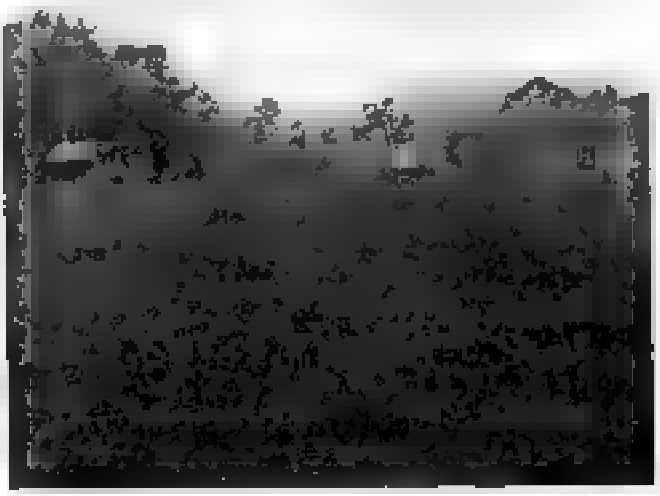
The other farm, the one on which the log buildings had been built was sold by Robert to his son, William John, in 1895. William settled in with his bride, Annie Elder, who had been the local school teacher at Garryowen Their marriage was blessed with three children, John, Pearl, and Russell, who died when a young man.

Robert had purchased the 100 acres directly across the road (Lot 9, N C R.) and a house was built on it to which he and his wife retired They were accompanied by an unmarried daughter, Rachael. Here, in 1907, Robert and Ann celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary The following year both his wife and daughter died and Robert returned to the house across the road to live out the last four years of his life, crippled and blind, in care of his son and daughter-in-law

The new house on Lot 9 was not used again and fell into disrepair. The back kitchen from it was moved to the house across the road in the early 1900's. The house on Lot 9 was demolished and buried in 1965

In 1911, water was piped from a spring in the rock on Lot 9 by gravity into William's house This is still in use, and is believed to be the first gravity system in the immediate area Previous to this water had come from a dug well east of the house Since the first log cabin had been built on the bank of a spring creek it is felt that this had been the first water supply Into the early 1900's a cold house for cream, etc., was maintained across the road at the spring now used as water supply.

William died in late 1927 and John McCutcheon bought the farm owned by his father. Here he brought his bride, Grace Duncan, in April, 1928. They had three children, Russell, Alvin and Margaret. Mrs. John McCutcheon died in 1967. John introduced quite a few changes, notably the building of a garage in 1935, putting in hydro in 1947, replacing the roughcast with grey insulbrick siding in 1947 and building a concrete silo in 1950.



On September 11, 1954, fire of unknown cause destroyed the barn, driving shed and machinery. That fall the present plank-truss, steel sided barn was raised. Russell purchased this farm from his father in 1959 both families having lived there since Russell's marriage to Helen Ormsby in 1957. They have worked at modernizing the house, with the installation of a forced air furnace in 1959 to replace two wood stoves, kitchen cupboards, built in 1960 and a bathroom was installed in 1961, and closets and storage space installed throughout.

In order to use more land a small creek was rerouted along a fence from its meandering through a back field, similarily the little spring creek near the buildings has been straightened.

Through the years the way of farming this land has changed considerable, not only from man power to horse power to tractor and machinery, but in livestock too, John's registered Shorthorns have

been replaced by Russell's Holsteins for milk and western Hereford calves for a beef operation.

Russell's brother Alvin, who had married Maribelle Shields, purchased Henry's farm next door. They have completely renovated their house, built in about 1875, including putting in hydro, making the woodshed into a kitchen area, adding a sun porch and putting white asbestos siding on the house. Both families have added lawns from house to road and bulldozed out the old orchards that graced each back yard.

Robert and Ann McCutcheon eloped in 1847, they were each about 25 years old. Ann's people were apparently quite prominent and were not enthusiastic about her marrying the hired man. Two grandchildren were raised by Robert and Ann with the help of the unmarried daughter, Rachael. They were Robert Bray and Jim Murray. Both their mothers, the former Mary Ann and Eliza Jane McCutcheon, had died as a result of childbirth, which in our day is an almost unbelievable happening.

The McCutcheons attended the Woodford Baptist Church with Robert having the chore of taking up the offering. Once Bob Bray, as a mischievous young lad, placed a carefully cut coin sized piece of tin on the offering plate only to have his fun foiled by his grandfather quickly pocketing the bogus coin and carrying on as if nothing were out of place.

This family always tried to keep up with the times in farming ideas. In about 1908-1910, William planted the first alfalfa in the immediate area on the top of the hill west of his house. It was Grimms' alfalfa seed purchased from Adam Brown (now Master Feeds) at a cost of $50 a bushel, really expensive in those days.

ANGUS McKAY FARM

This farm comprises 100 acres of the north quarter of Lot 8 plus the south quarter of Lot 9, Concession 11.

The north quarter of Lot 8 was a government grant in 1842 to Angus McKay who had nine children - Alexander, James, Barbara, Mary, David, Katherine, George, Janet and John.

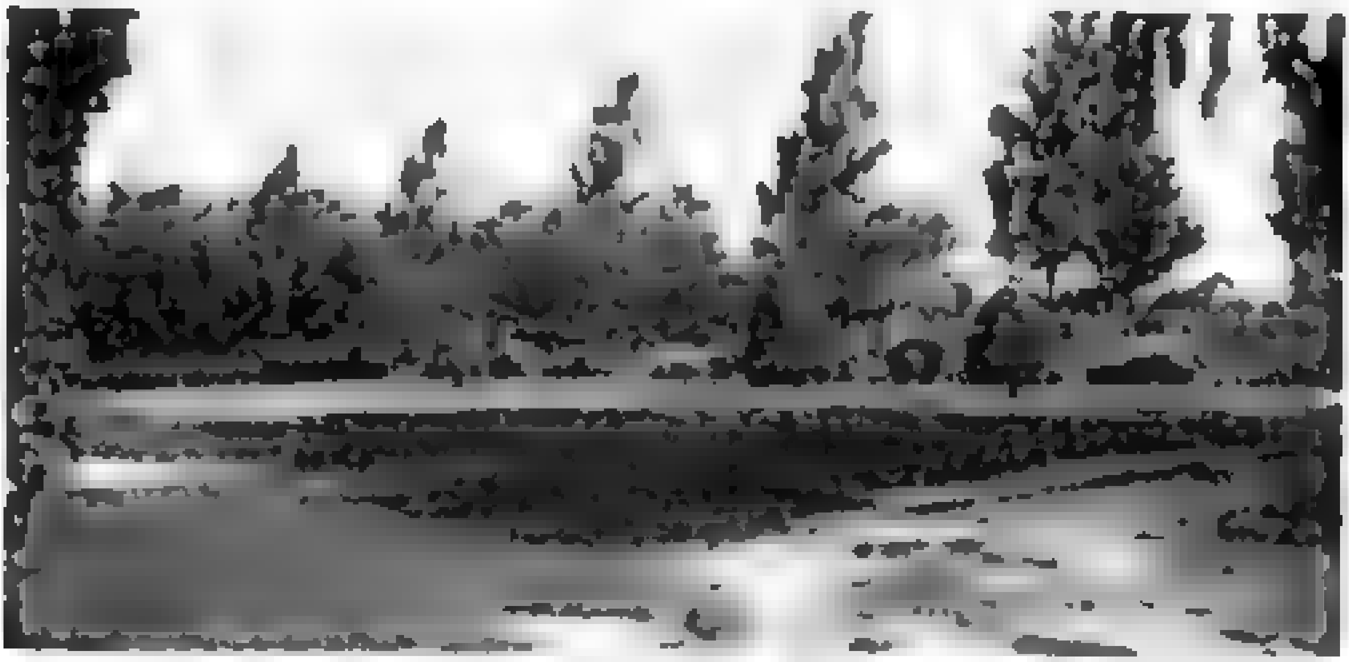
The south quarter of Lot 9 was bought by Angus McKay from Wm. McKay in 1852.

Angus McKay farmed here until his death in 1879, when the farm was then operated by David McKay until 1943 and is now operated by David's son Angus McKay, since that time.

THE McKEEN-CEASER FARM

BIRKEN BOWER, "Lovely Old Home, Front Portion of Which Was Built in 1853 and the Rear in 1869

The beautiful stretch of roadway, three miles in length, reaching from the village of Leith southward is not only rich in its fertile farm lands, but at the same time has a wealth of history. On the left side of the road about a mile from Leith at a bend in the trail is "Birken-Bower," named after the McKeen home in Scotland.



Beauty Surrounds "Birken-Bower"

James McKeen bought this farm in 1848 and settled on it in 1853 His son, John McKeen then owned it, followed by his son, James McKeen, a grandson of the original owner Mrs. Harold Ceaser, a great granddaughter of the first owner and her husband now live here, making it the fifth generation to occupy the farm, Lot 37, Concession A, Sydenham Township

THE McKEEN FARM

William Lang McKeen was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1830, eventually settling in Toronto, where he and his father had a shoe store on Yonge Street Later, on coming to Owen Sound, in partnership with his brother-in-law, he had a general store on the corner of 8th Street and 2nd Avenue East

On January 20, 1863, he purchased from Robinson and Boulton, Lot 36, B F , Concession A, Sydenham Township, half a mile from the village of Leith This land was designated B F , Broken Front, owing to the waters of the Bay extending into the land forming what is known as Paynter s Bay The deed to this property was registered on January 18, 1864

Mr McKeen had a five-room frame house built and he and his family moved to Sunnyside, the name given to the farm, in 1870 This house was destroyed by fire in 1886 and the same year an eight room brick house was built This solid brick building 26 x 36 feet with the interior trimming made by hand was erected at the cost of $900 00, but a wood burning furnace being installed raised the price to $1000 00 The price of this building would no doubt have been higher but the timber was supplied by the trees on the farm The furnace was the first in Sydenham Township. In later years this wood burning furnace, which took a cordwood stick was replaced by one burning coal At the present time the house is heated by an oil burning furnace.

Built in 1886, of timber grown on Farm

Through the years barns were built and many years ago water was installed in the house and barn, supplied by a wind mill pumping the water from the spring creek which crosses the farm There is also a spring well at the house which can be filled from the windmill if the water supply should get low. In 1900 a 20′ x 24′ addition was added to the house

Some time after Mr McKeen acquired the farm, the shore road was opened Before this the only road to Owen Sound was Concession A to Lang's Corner. This newly opened road cut off some of the land extending to the Bay. This shore property was later sold as lots for cottages.

John Henderson McKeen was left the farm on the death of his father. He purchased the adjoining farm, Lot 37. Some years later he sold this land retaining nine acres which made the creek the boundary for a part of the farm He also sold a number of feet off the back of Lot 36.

Frank Hutchison McKeen is now the owner of Sunnyside His family are the fourth generation to reside there

THE NORMAN McKESSOCK FARM

John Alexander McKessock emigrated to Canada from Scotland with his parents, in the 1850's, as a child and settled with them on the S ½ of Lot 1, Concession 7, Sydenham Township. In the year 1864, being an ambitious, strong-willed young Scotsman, he decided it was time to venture out on his own. He took from the Crown, the 100 acres directly north of his home, being N ½ Lot 1, Concession 7, where he cleared enough land to erect a log house, which had four rooms, and a log stable. This he did with the help of his brothers.

The spring of 1866 saw John with a young wife, Elizabeth Dobie, dark haired and with flashing brown eyes, a true Scot lass. They reared a family of five sons and three daughters: John Alexander, William, Robert James, George Dobie, Andrew Somerville, Isabel (Mrs. Alexander Halliday), Mary (Mrs. Thomas Dunn), Helen (Mrs. Jack Dunlop.)

A frame barn was built in the year 1885, to replace the log stable. As the family was growing in number another six rooms were added to their home. This was of frame construction.

Their sons would tell the story of how on Sunday morning they travelled by team and democrat or light sleigh in winter, to the Presbyterian Church, in Chatsworth. Their father kept the horses at a walk, to which the boys complained rather loudly, one Sunday. They were promptly told to get out and walk the remainder of the way, some five miles. As George said, "We learned to keep our mouths shut after that."

Mr. McKessock died in 1899 and the eldest son, John A., became owner of the farm. He married Margaret Morrison and they had a family of two sons and two daughters: John Alexander, Norman Dobie, Isabel (Mrs. W. J. Laird), Jessie (Mrs. W. T. Henry). They had a five room brick house built by a Mr. Ballantyne with William Martin, of Bognor, being the brick layer, in the year 1902. This house was also built attached to the previous frame and log building, and they are all in use today. The cement stabling was put in to replace the plank stabling, in 1938.

At the death of John A. McKessock in 1949, his younger son, Norman Dobie, became the owner of the family farm. He married Mary Howey and they have two sons and three daughters: Paul Norman, John Clayton, Karen (Mrs. K. W. Murray), Ruth-Ann Dawn, and Margaret Jane.

Hydro was installed in the farm buildings in 1949 and the following year the water was piped into the farm buildings. In 1953, they had insul brick siding put on the frame construction part of the house.

THE WILLIAM J. MILLER FARM

On December 3, 1853, a deed was issued in Quebec City in the name of John Miller for a 200-acre parcel of land, Lot 9, Concession 2, Sydenham Township. The purchase price was 100 pounds.

John Miller was born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1822. When 20 years of age he sailed from Londonderry for Canada. He settled near Georgetown, Ontario, at first. In 1850 he walked to the village of Sydenham, now Owen Sound, where he purchased several building lots and chopped the timber off, ready to

burn. One of his old friends, Robert McCutcheon, had taken up land and was living on what is now the Fourth Concession of Sydenham. In company with Mr. McCutcheon, he walked to the south of Sydenham to spy out a homestead, which was chosen on Lot 9, Concession 2. The Gardiner family were already on the Blind Line. John Miller then walked to Durham to have his claim registered. On the return trip he was accompanied by Archibald and Gilbert McInnis, who had claims on the 5th Concession. Soon after John returned to Georgetown, where he remained for some time.

Eliza Jane McMullen was born at Brushna, Kings County, Ireland, in August, 1834. At the age of sixteen she came to Canada and settled in Halton County, near Georgetown. On the 17th of March, 1853, she and John Miller were married in Norval by Rev. Mr. Marsh.

Three years later they took the train to Toronto, then to Collingwood on the Northern Railroad, and from there they travelled by boat, the Canadian, to Owen Sound. There they engaged a man with a team of horses to take their belongings (consisting of 1750 pounds of freight) to their destination. The price paid was $14.00. Manders Rock, on the Centre Road, Sydenham, was the first obstacle, when Robert Elliott was paid fifty cents for a tow up the hill with a yoke of oxen.

The next difficulty was encountered on the rock at the 5th Concession. The load was divided and Mrs. Miller and family went on as far as Freckleton's on the 2nd Concession, near Woodford. The driver returned for the balance of the load, and found John, who had remained on guard, with a lighted fire to keep the wolves away. They arrived at Freckleton's about midnight

The following morning the journey was resumed When crossing the Beaver meadow at Woodford, it was found necessary to leave the stove behind John Frizzell brought it that evening with a jumper and oxen and was paid two dollars by the driver Mr and Mrs Miller and two children, Martha Jane, and John, aged two years and three months, respectively, arrived that day, October 4, 1856, at their new home in the primeval forest, Lot 9, Concession 2, Sydenham

The first night was spent under the hospitable roof of the Frizzell family, who were settled across the road on Lot 9, Concession 3 The following month was spent in a log cabin, where Morrison Thomson's house stands Neither windows nor doors had been put in place and the openings were barricaded with boxes and a pork barrel. The wolves, attracted by the pork came one night The barrel was removed and the wolves did not bother any more.

A little log shanty was built on the site occupied by W. J. Miller's barn, where the family spent the winter. A lean-to was built at the end of the shanty and roofed with evergreens, served as a shelter for the two cows that were driven from Georgetown by George McMullen. The journey by way of Guelph and Durham required two weeks.

A spacious two story log house was built in 1859 and was followed by the brick house in 1876.

John and Eliza Jane Miller had a family of nine children Martha Jane, born at Georgetown, married John McKinley, of Bognor, John Jr , also born at Georgetown, married Hannah Caroline Newman, of the Fifth Line of Sydenham Township, just south of what is now Highway 26, (daughter of Theophilus and Catherine Newman); Robert, married Margaret McArthur, farmed on the east one hundred acres, (they had a family of thirteen children, four living to adult age — Angus Alexander Miller, farmer, deceased, John Rown Miller, teacher, civil engineer, customs officer, retired in Barrie; Duncan Everett Miller, farmer, deceased; George Gersham Miller, bank clerk, deceased), Fanny, married Peter McArthur; James Henry died in early manhood; Richard, died when eight years of age; Eliza, a teacher, married Fred Gorley, of Manitowaning; Margaret, a teacher, died at age 21, at Berkley; George, married Eliza Frizzell (they lived for many years in Vancouver, B.C., where George was an expert saddle maker. Both died in Vancouver.) With the exception of the two older children, all were born on the homestead.

Prior to his marriage, John, Jr., took over the farm and built a frame house. This house and barn were burned years later in a disastrous fire which originated when a spark from a neighbouring barn caught fire during threshing and ignited the Miller buildings.

John and Hannah Caroline Miller had one son and four daughters: William John, married Margaret A. McInnis and their children were John Vincent; Margaret Ada (Mrs. Thomas Dixon Duff); Kathleen Harriet (Mrs. Thomas E. R. Fitzsimmons, deceased) (the three Miller children were all married in 1950, John Vincent marrying Choral Mildred Smith, and they have two daughters, Eleanor Ann and Marilyn); Eliza Jane, owner of the Wool Shop, Meaford, Catherine, who assists her sister, Margaret May, a teacher and free lance writer who at the age of twelve was awarded the Dr. Middlebro medal for attaining the highest standing at the Entrance Examinations in Owen Sound, (deceased), Sarah Florence, married Oliver Ludlow, and had two sons and a daughter, Kenneth and Doris Margaret, and John Murray, killed overseas in August, 1944, while serving with the R.C.A.F.

Today the farm is still in the Miller family being operated by William John, and his son, John Vincent Miller, grandson and great grandson of the original settler.

GEORGE MOFFATT FARM

Robert Moffatt was the youngest of a family of the five children of James Moffatt and Ann Campbell, who all came to Canada from Ireland on a steamboat in 1847. The trip took six weeks on the wa-

ter. Mrs. Moffatt became ill on the boat and when they landed at Toronto she wished to go to her sister's home, (Kitty Gilpin) at Bond Head. She was taken there on a feather bed placed on a wagon, and died there two weeks later. A month after, her husband died of a broken heart. They were buried at Bond Head.

The children of James and Ann Moffatt were William, who went to Australia, John, went to Toronto and had a store, later moving to the Bognor settlement, James, went to the United States, Sarah, came to the Bognor area and married (1) Hugh Caswell, (2) William Ward, Robert 1827-1903, married Mary Ann Frizzell.

Robert was 19 when he came to Canada. After the death of his parents, he lived with his Uncle Campbell and Aunt Lovey and their twelve children at Bond Head. At the age of 22, he came to Sydenham Mills (Bognor) in 1850, to Mr. James Trotter's, who was a cousin and owner of the saw mill at Sydenham Mills. From here Robert picked out his 100 acres, North ½ Lot 3, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, for which he paid $4.00 from the Crown. He built a log shanty and later a good log house. In 1876, he built a

frame barn and the present stone house. They prospered and had a family of seven children.

The children of Robert Moffatt and his wife, Mary Ann Frizzell were: Annie, married William McKibbon, Eliza, married (1) William Scott, (2) Neil McEachern, Dorinda, married George Gardner, James, married Jennie Hamburg; William Thomas, married Margaret Eliza Hart, Hannah, never married, Robert West, married Margaret

William Thomas Moffatt took over the home farm N ½ Lot 3, Concession 2, in 1900. He married Margaret Eliza Hart in the same year. They had four children: Robert Hart, 1902, William Harold, 1904, Annie Margaret, 1906, George Alban, 1908.

George Alban Moffatt took over the home farm in 1938. He married Dorothy Alice Paterson. They had four daughters and raised a fifth girl: Shirley Dorothy, married Earl Hough and they adopted three children, Timothy, Donna and Danny, Wanda Ann, married Alex. McLachlin, their children, Jennifer Lynn and Scott Alexander; Ruby Sharon; Margaret Marcella, married Jerry Lippiatt, Lynda Mary (adopted.)

Four generations of the Moffatt family have lived on this farm.

Mixed farming has been carried on throughout the years.

ALEX. MORRISON FARM

Neil Morrison, 1832-June 13, 1900, a native of Argyllshire, Scotland, married Christina Morrison, 1838-July 7, 1924, of Oro Station, Orillia, also a native of Scotland, on November 28, 1858, at which time they came to N½ Lot 5, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, to make their home on their one hundred acres which they cleared and where they carried on mixed farming. The farm was taken out from the Crown on April 1, 1874.

Mr. Morrison erected a one and one-half story log house, 22′ x 28′6″ and later in 1881 built the present fine brick house and the frame barn, the foundation for the latter being built by George Myers, in 1899.

First Home Erected By Neil Morrison When He Brought His Bride To Their Forest Farm Lot In 1858

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Morrison were the parents of eleven children, namely: Donald, April 11, 1860-February, 1931, married Sarah McArthur on April 9, 1884; James, August 31, 1862-June 1924, married Annie Gillies; Alexander, January 15, 1865-September 20, 1904, married Jennie Williamson, Annie, born April 16, 1867, married James R. Reid on March 27, 1889, Duncan, April 4, 1869-January 15, 1886; Jessie, April 12, 1871-July 20, 1936, married Robert Thomas Moffatt; Neil, October 10, 1873-August 28, 1945, married Margaret McPherson on June 25, 1901; William, born January 15, 1876, married Maggie Gillies on April 26, 1905; Christina Margaret, born November 5, 1877, married Joe W. Long in 1898, Mary, born January 15, 1880, married E. W. Foster on July 25, 1900; John Gilbert, July 26, 1883-December 31, 1908.

Son Neil Morrison and his wife, Margaret McPherson, 1876-1927, took over the farm in 1900. Their family: Maizie, married Elwood Cook; Neil H., married Islay Gillies, Alex., married Verna

Farm Home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison,
Built in 1881, By Grandfather, Neil Morrison

Marshall. The present owner, Alex. Morrison, born on October 1, 1905, took over the farm from his father on May 15, 1930. He married Verna Marshall, born May 19, 1916, at North Keppel, on June 19, 1954.

Above is pictured the frame barn built by Neil Morrison in 1881. George Myers built the stone foundation under it, in 1899 The original log house has been repaired and now serves as a driving shed to house the family car and the farm tractor.

THE BEATON MORRISON FARM

Duncan Morrison and his wife Euphemia were born on the Isle of Islay, Scotland. They came to Canada and settled in Sydenham Township. Through this marriage they had a family of six Neil, Jessie, Catherine, Annie, Phemia and Duncan His first wife died and he married Janet McInnis of the Lake Shore Line and they had the following family: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Bella, James and Donald.

Donald married Jane Wilkinson, whose parents came from Scotland and they settled on the home farm

On January 27, 1855, Duncan Morrison purchased 155 acres from John Wood The first house was built in 1855 and was a frame and log structure This house was burned in 1914 and the brick house now on the farm was built in 1915 by Neil Morrison, John Currie and a Mr Malcolm. Electricity was installed in 1950, telephone in 1910, the bathroom in 1951 The first barn was built in [illegible] of logs, one [illegible] x [illegible], a frame barn [illegible] x [illegible] plus an addition. All the original log barns have been built upon.

Brick Dwelling Built in 1915

Mixed farming has been carried out on this farm along with a large apple orchard and at one time a prune orchard.

Interesting point [illegible] this farm [illegible] Forest Park, was sold to [illegible] in [illegible] and is being developed

The taxes in [illegible] were $[illegible] and have risen through the years until in 1966 they were $341.00

The farm is owned [illegible]

THE EDWARD MORRISON FARM

Malcolm Morrison, originally from Scotland, came first to Pennysylvania, U.S.A. and then to Canada settling on Lot 4, Concession 4, Sydenham Township. He married Mary Campbell from the Tenth Line of Sydenham and they lived in a log house and cleared the land. Four children were born to them: John C., Malcolm, Christina and Annie. When Mrs. Morrison was left a widow with the four young children, she moved back to a fifty acre lot on the Tenth line of Sydenham, to be closer to her own people.

John C. recalled moving back to the original land at Lot 4, Concession 4, when he was still quite young, after the father's death. The two boys obtained the Crown deed for the land in 1887 and John C. took the N.E. ¼ and Malcolm the N.W. ¼ of Lot 4, Concession 4. John built a frame house and barn. Malcolm built a brick house and frame barn and lived here with his two maiden sisters, until he died in his twenties. He never married. John was a framer and carpenter and built many barns and houses in the district. He helped others to make square timbers from rock elm and these were shipped to the Old Country to be used for boat building.

John C. married Jessie Carmichael in 1896 and they had five children, Mary (Mrs. Neil Morrison), Mac, Flora (Mrs. Noble McGirr,) Eddy and Albert.

After Malcolm and Annie died John and his family moved on to the N.W. ¼ farm. This was in 1909. In 1925 a shed was built to

the barn. On November 16,1930, John C. Morrison died and the boys carried on the farming operations.

Albert married Freda Young on June 28, 1934, and Mac married Gladys McKee on June 24, 1939. Mrs J. C. Morrison died on September 18, 1956.

In 1945, Eddy took over the farm and installed the hydro and water in both the house and the barn. Mrs. Neil (Mary) Morrison now resides with her brother on the homestead

THE JAMES MORRISON FARM

In the year 1847, Gilbert Morrison, living in the Highlands of Scotland, heard of a wonderful land across the sea, where there were great opportunities for those who would come to make their home in this vast land — Canada. Some of his kinfolk had already come to Canada and settled in South Sydenham in the vicinity of Bognor and Strathaven. Neil Morrison was the older son and readily found much to do in clearing the land and in building the log dwellings and stables for the early settlers.

Catherine Morrison whose home in Scotland was in Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, was persuaded by her brothers, already in Canada and also settled in South Sydenham, to come to share their life in this wonderful land. After a very perilous and stormy journey in a sailing vessel, she and her sister landed in Toronto, then called Little York Accompanied by several relatives they walked all the way from Toronto to Strathaven.

These two young people, both Morrisons, but from different parts of Scotland fell in love and were married September 27, 1849. They did not immediately take up land, for Neil was an expert man with an axe and was greatly in demand for building and clearing land He also helped to build the first dock in Owen Sound.

In 1863, they came with their two sons, Duncan and Peter, to North Sydenham, to receive from the Crown, one hundred acres designated as Lot 7, Concession 2, Sydenham Township. The deed for the same, written so beautifully by one Thomas Johnson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, states that Neil Morrison paid $75.00 for this land

Neil Morrison chose this land because of the magnificent timber, and was happy to set about building a house. This place measured eighteen by twenty-four feet and contained a general housekeeping room and two bedrooms. The upstairs, finished later, contained three rooms. Most of the furniture was homemade, except beds. I remember the beds, with rope lacing instead of springs, topped by ticks and feather beds, and when properly made, were quite imposing. The floors were scrubbed with brushes and soft soap made from hardwood ashes. The walls were whitewashed and candles were made from tallow poured into candle moulds and the six candle mould is still in the family. Wooden spoons for stirring, potato mashers, rolling pins, etc., were all products of Neil's skilful whittling

The log stable was about the same size as the house and housed the two oxen, Buck and Bright, a cow and a few hens, but in a few years sheep and cattle were added.

When we look at the modern machinery today, one can hardly envisage a man with a cradle cutting grain and binding it into sheaves by hand and threshing with wooden flails for the first few years

In the early days springs of clear water seemed to be everywhere on the farm. One rising near the present road, supplied water for the house and ran down to supply water for the stock. In later years, two wells were dug and water flowed from one to the other and a well-house was built over them. By this time, a large herd of cows was milked, and cream cans were kept in the lower well, but in Grandmother's day, the milk was kept in the cellar in pans and the cream was removed with a long handled skimmer and made into butter

In later years, because of this spring, Grandmother Catherine, planted a row of poplar trees along the road. They grew rapidly and we of the next generation called it "Poplar Spring Farm." A lilac bush which Grandmother had carried all the way from Leith was covered with beautiful bloom this spring after being in one place nearly one hundred years.

Duncan Morrison, Neil's son, married Elizabeth Marshall, who lived across the road, in 1882. To them were born four sons and five daughters. In 1884, Neil and Catherine purchased the adjoining fifty acres from John Robinson. Duncan remained on the home farm.

Neil Morrison was in his element in the making of maple syrup and sugar and in the early days made his own spiles from wood and also wooden sap containers, to be replaced later by hundreds of tin sap buckets and metal spiles. He carried all the sap to the boiling pots himself and never seemed to tire. The folk around called him "Big Neil," big by name and big by nature. I remember a fair held in Woodford (the home village) where Grandmother received first prize for her maple syrup and sugar

On this fifty acres purchased from John Robinson, there is a beautiful spring coming out of the solid rock and flowing across the road to assume quite large proportions on the farm owned by Alvin McCutcheon The crops on this farm have been mixed and some years back wonderful crops of peas were grown, but had to be discontinued on account of the pea weevil

In 1904, Duncan Morrison purchased from William Carnahan, an adjoining forty-four acres for $500 00 so now the farm contains one hundred and ninety-four acres.

One feature of this farm was their fine cream-coloured horses. Some one said "You can tell the Morrison farm by the spotted dog and cream horses."

Like his father, Neil, Duncan loved the bush and at a very early age was able to use a broad axe and make ready the square timbers used in erecting the frame barns. Most of the barns in the surrounding district were "raised" and finished by him and it was a great day in the neighbourhood when the farmers from far and near gathered to lift the huge timbers and put them in their place. They had to the inch and as Duncan called "Yo Heave" they strained every muscle and up they went. We talk today about our young people being so well coordinated by physical training, but for sheer strength and nimble limbs, these men really excelled and the rafter race on top of the skeleton barn was a breath taking spectacle, but there were no accidents.

In 1890, the barn now standing on this farm was built with splendid stone stables for stock and in 1907 an addition was made, which enlarged the barn to ninety by sixty feet and it is in splendid condition

In 1901, the house now occupied by Duncan's youngest son, James, was built. It is of dressed white limestone and measures forty-seven by fifty-two feet, containing six bedrooms, large rooms at the head of the stairs, a kitchen, dining room, living room, pantry and wash room.

In 1912 the Bell Telephone extended a line to supply this part of Sydenham. It was rural line, but now is the regular Bell Telephone system.

In 1925 the taxes for this farm were $95 60

In 1927, James married Vivian Greenfield. This marriage was blessed by three children, Murray who married June McChesney; Caroline (Mrs. George Rush, St. Cararines); and Vivian (Mrs. Glen Parkinson, Shilo, Manitoba). But it was saddened by the death of Mrs. Morrison in 1935.

In 1937, James married again, his wife being Louise Kirkwood and they still occupy the farm today In this marriage they have three sons and one daughter, Wayne, Douglas, Ross and Lorraine (Mrs. John McCurdy) of Paisley, Ontario.

In 1946, electricity was installed in the house and the barn, and in 1949 the water system was overhauled and water was brought from the spring into the house and bathroom facilities also adding greatly to the comfort of the house.

In religion the Morrisons were staunch Presbyterians, but Duncan was a strong advocate for church union and supported the movement which brought about the United Church.

Most Morrisons were Liberal in politics, but a much esteemed and wonderful neighbour, Robert McCutcheon, converted them to the Conservative party and for three generations, they have supported and voted Conservative.

Looking back over the years, they were good years, maybe "With just enough shadow to temper the glare of the sun." I like to remember the spirit of true friendship, all good neighbours, each ready to extend a helping hand and when Neil died, three Catholic and three Protestant Neighbours carried him to his last resting place in Annan Cemetery.

These pioneers gave to us a great heritage — work and good social relations. These have made life on the Morrison farm a happy and memorable century. James Morrison.

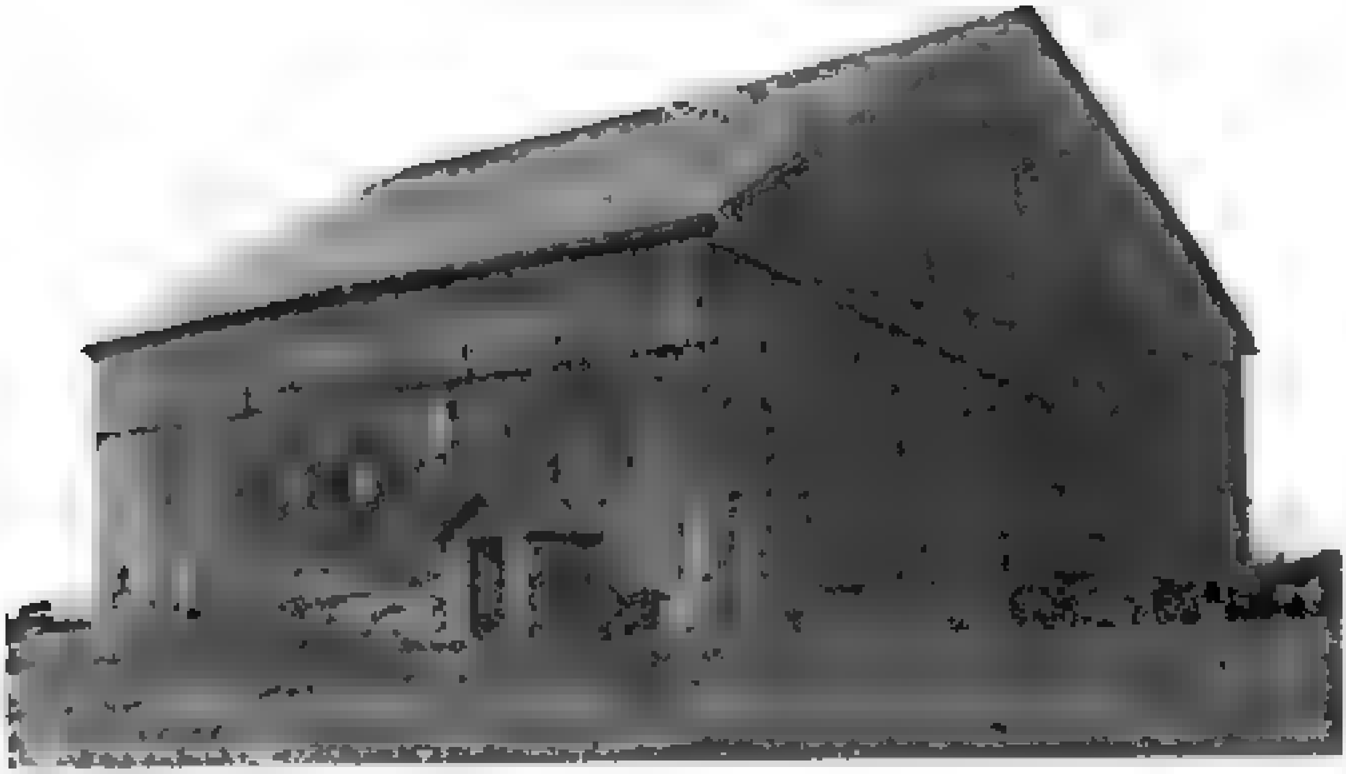
THE MAC MORRISON FARM

The farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mac Morrison at Lot 21, Concession 1, N.C.R., comprising one hundred acres was taken out from the Crown by Mrs. Morrison's grandfather, Daniel Lamont in 1847. Mr. Lamont, who cleared this land, was a native of Scotland; he married Mary Thompson and they had eight daughters and one son.

In 1896, this parcel of land was taken over by Benjamin McKee, who married Mr. and Mrs. Lamont's daughter, Annie, who was born and reared on the farm. Mrs. Lamont lived with her daughter and son-in-law, until she died suddenly in 1908, when she was in her eighties. Mr. and Mrs. Ben McKee had three sons and three daughries Percy), Owen Sound; Stanley, Heath Head; Gladys (Mrs. Mac Morrison), Woodford; Reta (Mrs. George Carr), [illegible] (Mrs. Stanley Kirk), both of Owen Sound and Earl, who died at an early age.

In October, [illegible], the original log house was burned. Mrs. McKee and Gladys were at the barn milking the cows and Stanley, who was in the field plowing, saw the house was on fire and ran to tell his father, who was ill and in bed. Mr. McKee just barely managed to escape the fire and had his hair and ears scorched as he struggled to safety. The house and all its contents were lost in the conflagration, which started in the back kitchen. The McKee's built a new house the same fall and with the help of neighbours were able to move into the new home on December [illegible]. In the meantime they lived with the Wm. McKee family on Lot [illegible], Concession 1, N.C.R.

In [illegible] the farm was taken over by Gladys (McKee) and her husband, Mac Morrison. They have no children. Since then the fa



dro, water system and a three piece bath have been installed and a new driving shed built.

Mrs. Morrison is of the third generation to live on "Springburn Farm," since it was secured from the Crown in 1847.

THE ROY MORRISON FARM

Alexander Morrison, the present owner's grandfather, was the first to live on this farm. He married Catherine Anderson and their children were: Gilbert, Duncan, Maggie, Mary, Jessie, Kate, Annie.

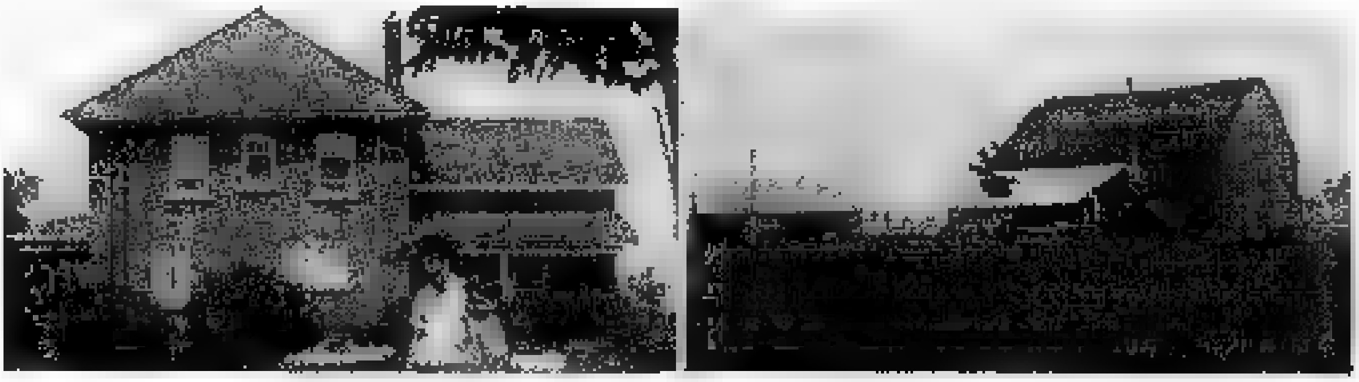
It was Gilbert Morrison, who carried on with the work on the family farm and he married Elizabeth Ross. Their family was composed of Edith (Mrs. James Loucks) deceased, Alexander (Sandy), Roy, Mabel (Mrs. McAvoy), Hessie (Mrs. Robert Purvis), Maisie (Mrs. Harvey Garrett), and Leonard, deceased.

Roy Morrison took over the homestead from his father around 1935. He married Blanche Rennie and they had one son and two daughters: Ken, who married Joyce Beattie, Janice (Mrs. Harold Wood), and Shirley.

Roy's brother, Sandy, who lives across the road from the homestead, married Villa McNally.

The telephone was installed in 1912 and a Delco plant was used from 1920 until the hydro was installed in 1949.

THE O'REILLY FARM



Brick from the late Dr. Wm. McDonald's Home
At Annan was Used in the Building of This
Farm House

John O'Reilly was born near Dawson City, British Columbia, and had been a miner. He came to this area to farm because it was a Gaelic Settlement. He took up land on Lot 29, Concession 5, Sydenham Township, in 1860. John O'Reilly married Catherine Traynor on February 5, 1861, and they later moved to Lot 23, Concession C and raised a family of seventeen, there being two sets of twins.

One son, Simon, took over the farm and married Catherine Mulholland in June, 1921. They had three sons, Alfonso married Bernice McArthur, of Owen Sound, where he is in business. John and Clement farm this land now. Clement married Leone McArthur, of Annan.

Above is shown the residence of the late Dr. Wm. McDonald, of Annan. The picture was taken about 1898. Brick from this spacious building was used in the building of the present nice brick home on the O'Reilly farm.

THE WALTER REID FARM

(by Walter S Reid)

My ancestors, who first settled in Canada were Mr and Mrs. Dougald McArthur. They came from Island of Islay in Scotland and arrived in Canada on May 26, 1849. Their family was composed of five sons and three daughters, namely John, Neil, Charlie, Dougald, Archie, Isobel, Margaret and Rachael

The farm consists of 100 acres. The terms of purchase were made up of settlement duties at $10 00 an acre The first house was a shanty built in 1849 It was situated about fifty feet from where the present house now stands and was built of logs

The first barn was built about 1851 or 1852, size 36′ x 50′ as indicated from the structure still standing the first livestock consisted of one cow. My grandfather walked her from Durham The first water system was a spring and well

The parentage family were George Reid and his wife, Rachael McArthur Reid They had two sons Dougald M Reid and Walter S. Reid Walter S. Reid resides on the homstead, Lot 26, Concession C Dougald M Reid now resides on Lot 28, Concession C

Type of farming is general or mixed farming

Additions to the buildings were made at various times. An 18′ bent was added to the barn in 1909 The driving shed was built in 1926, a water tank shed built in 1949, hen house in 1950, woodshed and separator house in 1952, garage built in 1955, hot and cold water system installed in house in 1962, steel roof on the barn in 1964

The electrical system was installed in 1951 and the water system in 1960. The telephone system was installed in 1908 with a party line of twelve on a line, changing to four on a line

This 100 acre farm is located on Lot 26, Concession C, Township of Sydenham. It is called Mulreish Farm the name being chosen because grandfather came from Island of Islay in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Reid and son, Douglas, reside on this, the homestead. George Reid, the father, died December 19, 1919 and the mother Rachael McArthur Reid died June 18, 1941

Taxes through the years have increased considerably. In 1900 they were $18.00 to $20.00, in 1925, $65.00, in 1950, $120.00 and in 1964, $187.00

THE RUTHERFORD FARM

Pictured above is the Rutherford home which has stood for a century. It is located on Lot 35, Concession A, Sydenham Township, which is known as Bayside Farm

This land was acquired from the Crown by Thomas Rutherford in 1847 Mr. Rutherford emigrated from Scotland, and was a second cousin of Sir Walter Scott. Mr Rutherford paid 45 pounds for the lot of 100 acres. He felled the first tree when he moved in and took possession.

Beautiful Farm Scene At Rutherford Homestead

Thomas Rutherford, in poor health for some time, died in 1879. He was succeeded to the ownership of the farm by his son, Malcolm, then his grandson, Thomas, and now Jaffray Rutherford and his family are the fourth and fifth generation to reside there.

THE HAROLD SCOTT FARM

Alexander Scott and his young bride, Isabella, immigrated to Canada on a sailboat, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It was their wedding trip They settled on the shores of Georgian Bay

Since there were no roads all provisions had to be transported by boat. Sometimes if the water were rough and the rowing heavy it was necessary to spend the night camping on the shore. On such an occasion Alexander Scott died during the night and was found by his two sons the following day. According to a tombstone in the possession of

Harold Scott, great grandson of Isabella and Alexander, this tragedy took place on February 2, 1847. Alexander was then in his 36th year. The same tombstone bears an in memoriam for an eleven year old boy who died February 25, 1853.

Isabella returned to Scotland, but later came back to this area. On May 20, 1862, for the sum of $100.00 Isabella Scott, widow of Alexander Scott was granted from the Crown, a parcel of land known as the South-West half of Lot 10, in Concession B, in the Township of Sydenham.

A house and barn were built on this property. This barn is still in use today. An Assessment notice of 1875 states that the owner of this property, John Scott, Isabella's son, possessed 13 cattle, 20 sheep, 4 hogs, 5 horses. He was assessed for $600.00. In 1966, this same fifty acres was assessed for $1130.00.

The fifty acre property, on which the main buildings stand, was taken from the Crown by Wm. Buzza in December 1856. On April 26, 1880, this property was sold to John and Mary Scott for the sum of $700.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

A log house erected on this property was home to three generations of Scotts until 1935. With a few alterations and a new location this structure now serves as a garage for the present owners. Its upstair part still houses an old cradle used by the pioneers, an antique

Above are the main buildings of the Scott farm to-day. On the right hand side of the lane is the present house built in 1935. On the left hand side is the original log house which now serves as a garage. This piece of property was purchased in 1880 and added to the other holdings. The first fifty acres lay to the immediate right of the row of elms on the right hand side of the picture.

A modern McKee Harvester blows hay into the original barn built on the parcel of land taken from the Crown in 1862 by Isabella Scott, widow of Alexander Scott. Seated on the tractor is four and half year old Paul Scott, a member of the fifth generation.

foldup bunk bed and two oldtime boxed pictures, fashioned from feathers.

In addition to the two fifty acre farms already mentioned, the following pieces of adjacent property were bought and added to the Scott holdings.

July 18, 1872, John Scott, son of Alexander Scott, purchased 100 acres known as Lot 10, Concession A, for $1000.00 from two speculators.

In 1945, George Scott, grandson of Alexander Scott, acquired 69 acres, known as Lot 9, Concession A. In 1950, 5 acres of this property were sold to Russel Foster.

In 1963, Harold Scott, great grandson of Alexander Scott, purchased an adjoining fifty acres of land known as Lot 11, Concession A, from Edgar Lemon, this making the present acreage as of 1966, 314 acres.

The present brick house was erected in 1935 with W B. Campbell as contractor The house was wired for electricity and a bathroom installed when it was built. The present barn was framed by Billy Spence It was raised on May 24, 1905. The timber in it came from the home bush.

STEWART AND OSBORNE SHORTT FARM

It was in the spring of 1841 that James Jack and his wife, Barbara McBeath, natives of Wick, in the County of Caithness, Scotland, sailed with their two young sons, Donald, born in 1837 and John, born in 1839, from Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, for Canada, on a sailing vessel, which took six weeks to cross the atlantic Ocean A daughter, Barbara, was born on the vessel during the crossing

The family landed in Lower Canada and proceeded to Upper Canada to Little York, now Toronto. They purchased a home in the Township of Scarboro, in the County of York, at Brown's Corners, on the Danforth Road near Agincourt. Here three more daughters were born, Isabella, Georgina, and Margaret Ann.

In the year 1849, James Jack came north into the Queen s Bush in search of a Crown Grant and purchased the South half of Lot Eleven in the First Concession of Sydenham Township, in the District of Wellington, for which he paid forty pounds for one hundred acres. He then returned home to Brown's Corners, where he remained for fifteen years.

Donald Jack was 26 years of age when he came north to his lot, (chosen by his father in 1848) in 1863, and erected a log cabin He married Jane Murdoch, and began clearing his land of the huge timber, mostly maple, elm, beech, and in the lower parts cedar These trees were felled by hand with the axe and drawn by oxen into large piles for the burning.

When he had a little land cleared he planted wheat for the making of bread, scattering the seed broadcast by hand, among the stumps. It took years for the stumps to decay so they could be taken out.

Rails for fences were split from the trunks of cedar and elm trees and laid in zigzag fashion, one upon the other, to build a "snake rail" fence, many of which are still seen in this district.

At the southwest corner of this farm was left a very large elm tree. A hole was chopped in the trunk and used as a mail box by families close at hand for mail brought from the Woodford Post Office, before the days of rural mail delivery.

In the early days Donald Jack and his wife, Jane, a jolly lady, kept a store in a part of their log home. This store was called the "grange" and some of the merchandise sold included flour, sugar and tobacco.

The large elm spoken of earlier measured 36 feet from the stump to the lowest limb, and 6 feet on the stump. It was felled in the winter of 1915 by Sherman Rogers and Stewart Shortt, the latter being a grandson of James Jack.

This homestead was transferred from Donald Jack to his sister, Margaret Ann Jack, in 1907. Margaret Ann Jack had married William Shortt, and in 1921 the farm was transferred to their sons, Stewart and Osborne Shortt, the present owners.

Mixed farming is carried on, the farm being watered by a spring creek flowing through it. The frame barn still stands, but the house has disappeared. The farm has not been lived on since Donald Jack retired to his home in Bognor.

This 50-acre lot, N.½ of E.½ Lot 10, Concession 2, Sydenham Township was taken from the Crown in 1812 by James Earley, who sold to James Jack in November, 1863.

James Jack and his wife, Barbara McBeath, were natives of Wick, Caithness, Scotland, and had come to Brown's Corners, Scarboro Township, in 1841, where they settled and remained until they came to this locality in 1863

There were two log houses on this property, along the Blind Line (1 and 2 Concession Road, Sydenham Township). James and his wife and family lived in one situated on the hill and a short distance to the northwest of the present brick house built in 1902 by James Jack, for which Robert Ballantyne was the carpenter and George Myers, the stone Mason, who erected the foundation

The family of James Jack and Barbara McBeath were - Donald, who married Jane Murdoch; John, married Susan Cranston, Barbara, Isabella, married John Cranston, Georgina, married Jonathan Rogers, Margaret Ann, married William Shortt

James Jack planted three acres of apple orchard on his homestead Varieties included Northern Spy, Snow, Blemish Orange, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Talman Sweet, King, Strawberry, Ribston Pippin and Golden Russet. Some of these trees are still standing and bear fruit Many of the original trees were killed in the winter of 1933-34 due to abnormally severe frosts

In 1907, Margaret Ann Jack, the youngest daughter of James Jack, and the wife of William Shortt, became the owner of her father's farm homestead The family of William Shortt and Margaret

Farm Buildings Erected by James Jack · Picture Taken About 1915

Ann Jack were — Osborne, Stewart, married Jennie McDonald, Annie, died as a young woman

In 1921 Stewart and Osborne Shortt became the owners. Stewart and Jennie Shortt had one son, Donald, who at the present time operates the farm along with his father and Uncle Osborne.

Many wild animals roamed the forest in the early days Timber wolves, black bears and Virginia deer were the largest Tim Bannon, a hunter, was charged by a black bear on this farm He was able to kill the beast when he managed to place the barrel of his musket in its mouth and fire

THE SPENCE FARM

This 100 acre farm on the N.½ of Lot 21, Concession 10, Sydenham Township was taken up from the Crown by Dougall Spence in 1846. Dougall Spence was one of five brothers coming to Canada from the Isle of Islay to the north of Scotland. Three of the brothers came to Grey County and two remained in the vicinity of Lindsay

Dougall Spence originally pioneered two hundred acres between the Tenth line of Sydenham and Concession A, the 100 acres is now occupied by the Arthur McMillan family, and the one hundred acres immediately to the south which he turned over to his son, John, on his 21st birthday, now is occupied by Mr Clifford Foster The next two hundred acres in this same block to the south were pioneered by Dougall's brother, Peter Spence These two farms of one hundred acres each are now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Foster and Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Gonder and family

After settling in Canada, Dougall Spence married the former Sarah Campbell. They had a family of ten children, six girls and four boys, namely, Alexander, John, Sarah, Annie, Katharine, Janet, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and Dougall. Elizabeth, Mrs. J Cooey, of Owen Sound, now deceased was the last surviving member of her family

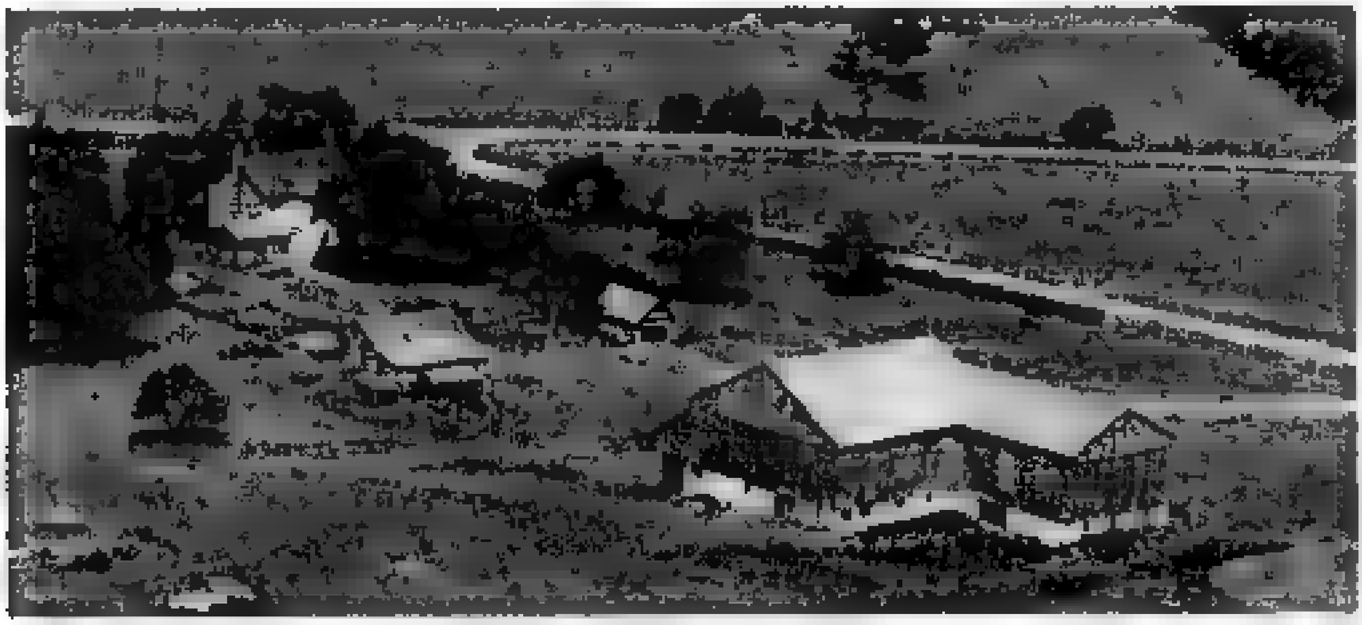
When Dougall Spence first arrived in this community, he erected a shanty near the Telfer's Creek, on the south portion of his two hundred acres, on the property now occupied by Mr. Clifford Foster. He later erected a log and brick house, also near the bank of the creek, but on the north portion of his two hundred acres, on the property now occupied by the McMillans The brick used in the erection of this house was manufactured in a brickyard located on this same farm All that remains of this house is the foundation

Robert Campbell Spence, Dougall's son, erected the present house in 1893 In 1898, he married Isabella Euphemia McLeod and they had a family of four daughters and one son Gertrude (Mrs. Geo McDonald), Isabel, Muriel (Mrs. Leslie Noble), Dorothy (Mrs. D. Kirk) and Lorne. Isabel and Muriel are deceased.

A new barn was erected on this property in 1913 The present house is equipped with hydro and water Two never failing creeks provide an abundant supply of water. The larger of the two creeks was originally known as Telfer's Creek and empties into Georgian Bay at Leith.

This farm after being in the Spence name for 113 years was sold after Mrs. Robert Spence's death in August 1959, to Mr and Mrs. Arthur McMillan, who now reside here

PATRICK TRAYNOR FARM



The Traynor Homestead as Seen from the Air

The original Traynor family emigrated from Armagh County, Ireland, to Albian, York County, in Ontario. About 1846, when land in the newly formed township of Sydenham was made available for settlers, Michael Traynor, his wife, Anna Horan, and their family of six sons and four daughters came north They came by easy stages

taking four days to make the trip because they brought their stock with them. A number of Irish settlers came to the same locality and the block of land taken up was afterwards called the Irish Block.

The Crown Lands, Lot 27, Concession 5, consisted of 137 acres and was deeded to Michael Traynor and his heirs forever with the exception of any mines of gold and silver found thereon, or any navigable waters flowing through. They cleared the land by degrees, building a house and two barns of logs. Oxen were used for work in the fields

On the retirement of Michael Traynor, his son, Patrick, took over the management of the farm Patrick Traynor married Johanna McKenna and they had a family of five sons and seven daughters. More land was cleared and horses took over the work of oxen. Patrick Traynor built the first brick house in the locality about the year 1882 He also built and afterward enlarged the frame barns to the present 40′ x 60′ x, and 40′ x 100′ This was the first farm in the district to have a telephone and people came long distances to make calls. This rural line was later taken over by the Bell Telephone Company

In 1882, Patrick Traynor added to the original farm by purchasing an adjoining farm from Mr Robert Hogg In 1910, he retired to Owen Sound and his son, Michael X took over the home farm and another son, Maurice, took the land purchased from Mr. Hogg.

Michael X. Traynor married Agnes Mulholland, of Acton, and they had a family of two sons and two daughters, Patrick, Howard, Loretta and Irene. Michael X. was one of the first owners of a motor car in the district and during his tenure tractors were introduced on the farm partially replacing horses.

When Michael X. Traynor retired from active farming in 1947, his son, Patrick, took over the home farm and Howard bought the adjoining farm which had been in the Traynor name since 1846. In 1950 electricity came to the farm and in 1960 the pressure system which had been operated by a windmill and supplied water to the house and barn, became automatic

Michael X. Traynor died in 1962. Mrs. Traynor now makes her home with her daughter, Loretta, in Kitchener. Irene (Mrs. John Ellis) lives in Owen Sound. When his house was destroyed by fire in 1963, Howard moved to Owen Sound and Patrick now farms the combined farm of 275 acres. With the disappearance of horses, the farm has become completely mechanized. The family has always had an active interest in municipal affairs. Michael X. Traynor served in the Township Council as Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Patrick is now Deputy Reeve of Sydenham.

Patrick and his wife, the former Dolores Sadler, have two sons and one daughter. Michael is a pupil at the Owen Sound Collegiate and David and Ann Marie are at St. Mary's Separate School in Owen Sound.

It is not unlikely that in the course of time another Michael will farm the land acquired by his great great grandfather so long ago, but the setting will be different. Instead of slow moving oxen tilling the soil and the ring of the axes in the forest, there will be the sound of the tractor drawn machinery and the whirr of aeroplanes overhead.

Thus "The old order changeth yielding place to new."

THE VEITCH FARM

Thomas Veitch, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, came with his wife to Canada and resided for a time in Ayr, Dumfries Township, County of Waterloo He was a cabinet maker and carpenter and carried on his trade there for a number of years

In 1856 he came to Leith looking for land on which to settle He purchased one hundred acres, Lot 25, Concession A, Sydenham Township, two miles below Leith This was owned by a Mr Grierson, the purchase price being four hundred and fifty pounds Returning to Ayr for two years he then returned to Leith and bought an extra sixty-three acres, also from Mr Grierson, the price of this acreage being three hundred pounds. This land was situated across the road from the hundred acres and extended along the Bay, and was designated Lot 25, Broken Front, Concession A.

A log house and a small barn were on the Broken Front when purchased After a number of years this house was replaced by a double brick house 24' x 34', kitchen 18' x 20' and summer kitchen 14' x 16' The brick work was done by Mr Middlebro and the interior finish was the handwork of the owner Prior to 1900 a small barn 30' x 36' was built In early 1900 a larger barn was built of frame construction with stone foundation, size 40' x 100' This had rock elm beams which are still in good condition. There were cement floors and steel stanchions in this building

Wooden drains were placed in different parts of the land Wood in those early days was used in that capacity A creek ran through the barnyard and at the house a stoned well, fifty-five feet deep was always full of splendid spring water

Mixed farming has always been the practice on this very productive farm. For many years the work was done by horse drawn implements, in later years being replaced by mechanized machinery Through the years an orchard was planted

Mr. Veitch always said his reason for deciding on this property was the freedom from stones. There is also a beautiful view of Georgian Bay Mount Pleasant was the name chosen for the farm

Among the prized possessions in the Veitch family is a swing mirror handmade and carved This was presented to Mr and Mrs.

Thomas Veitch by their friends when they left Ayr in 1858. Many pieces of furniture were made by Thomas Veitch for his brick house. Among them is a chest of drawers and a glass cupboard in splendid condition which are prized today in the Veitch family.

In early 1900 telephone communication was established and electricity in 1952

When Thomas Veitch retired from farming his youngest son, Walter, carried on in his father's footsteps. Upon Walter's retirement in 1927, he was replaced by his only son, William, who was keenly interested in good cattle and horses.

Thomas Veitch was married in Roxburghshire, Scotland, to Margaret Tillie, also a native of that place. They had a family of three sons and four daughters, William, Thomas, Walter, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs James Reid, Mrs. J Gibson and Jean, who never married and spent her life at home with her family.

Walter Veitch, who succeeded his father, Thomas Veitch, on the farm in 1885, married Fanny Warrilow, of Owen Sound Of this union two children were born, William, June 1, 1887 and Frances, July 31, 1893 William married Lillian Foulds, of Bothwell's Corner, December 1, 1927. In that year he took over his father's farm Frances married James Lemon, of Woodford. She now resides in London, Ontario. William Veitch passed away May 12, 1966, after

MR AND MRS WALTER VEITCH
TAKEN 1942

MR. AND MRS WILLIAM VEITCH
TAKEN 1965

a very brief illness. He had spent his entire life on this farm where he was born This farm which was in the Veitch name since 1856 was sold in 1966.

Thomas Veitch, born 1815, died 1901, Margaret Tillie Veitch, born 1819, died 1900, Walter Veitch, born 1857, died 1943, Fanny Warrilow Veitch, born 1857, died in 1946

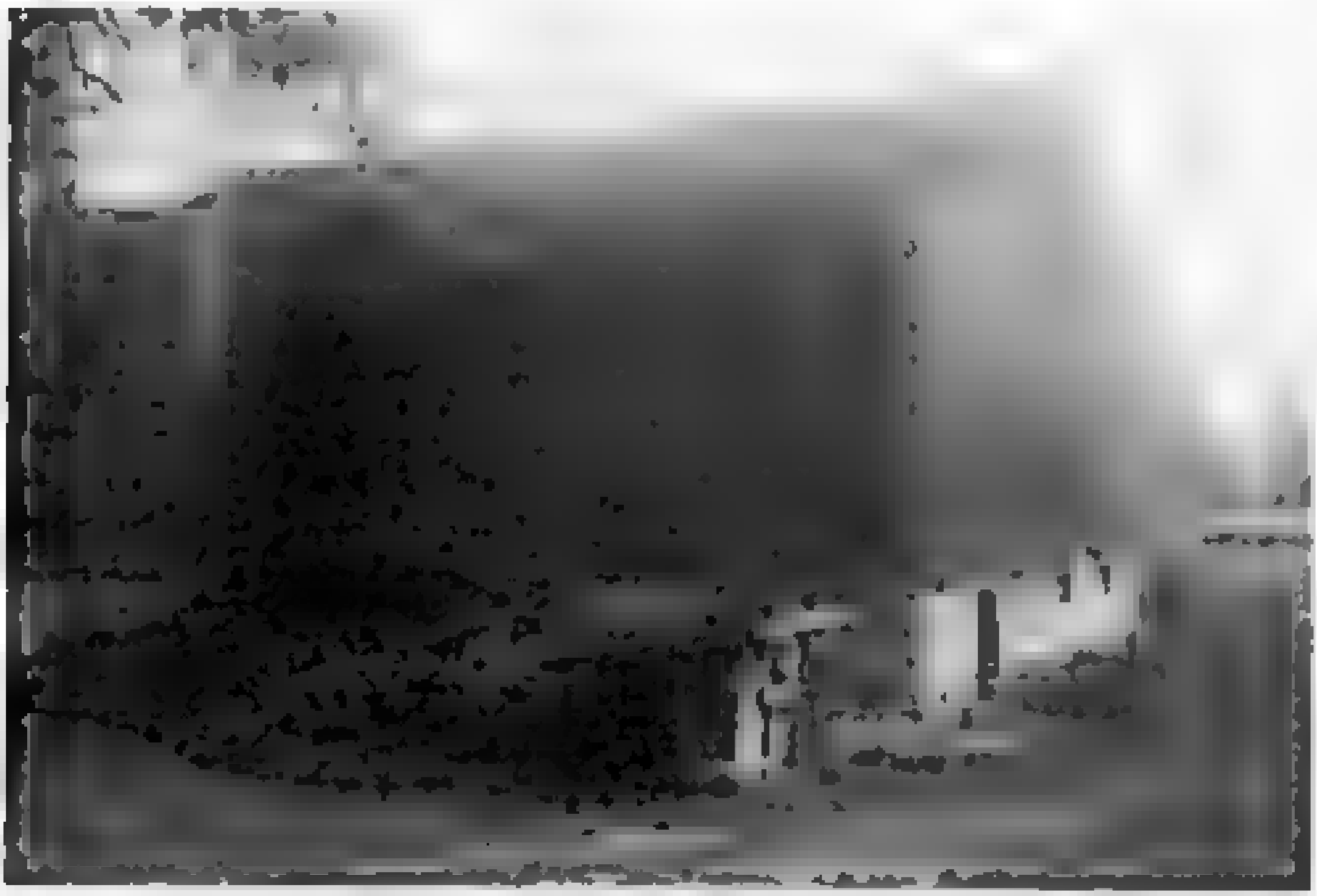
THE TED WHALEN FARM

In June, 1849, Matthew Trotter took two hundred acres of land from the Crown. This two hundred acres consists of seventy five acres owned by the Jack Wilkinson Estate, twenty-five acres owned by Mr James H. Keeling; fifty acres owned by Mr. Rennie Keeling, and fifty acres known as N ½ Lot 24, Concession 1, S C R and owned and occupied by Ted and Bertha Whalen

On December 28, 1854, Mr. Charles Keeling (Ted Whalen's grandfather) bought the two hundred acres from Mr. Trotter. On December 6, 1892, Wm. Fretter (Bertha Whalen's grandfather) bought the fifty acres known as N ½ Lot 21, Concession 1, S.C.R. Wm. Fretter died in 1898 and his sons, Charles and Joseph Fretter took over the land.

On April 17, 1903, Joseph Fretter (Bertha Whalen's father) bought his brother Charlie's share. Joseph married Margaret Thomson Lamont and they had three daughters: Bertha (Mrs. Ted Whalen), Florence, (Mrs. Percy McKee), of Owen Sound, and Ollie, (Mrs. Elwood R. Elliott), of Whitby.

On November 16, 1943, Ted and Bertha Whalen, the present occupants, obtained the farm. They have one daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Bert King) who lives at R. R. 2, Woodford. The Kings have two children, Barbara and Brian.



In 1888, the present barn was built. In 1885 the house was erected which at that time consisted of the part now used as a kitchen. This was enlarged and in 1907 was bricked.

A cement block silo was built in 1911. The telephone was installed in 1912.

In 1927, water was installed in house and barn. This water is piped from a spring below the rock, a distance of over a mile, and is pumped by hydraulic pressure. The spring supplies water to two other neighbouring farm buildings. A driving shed was built in 1949. The buildings all have asphalt roofs. A modern bath room with hot and cold water was installed in 1950.

THE JOHN WILSON FARM

Thomas Wilson, who had been a stone mason in Scotland before coming to Canada, married Margaret Reoch, who was also Scottish born. In 1866, Thomas obtained the property consisting of 175 acres at Lot 10, Concession 5, from the Crown.

There was a family of eight: Margaret (Mrs. J. Wiggins) who lived in Derby Township, Elizabeth (Mrs. Jack Silverthorne) of Owen Sound, Jane (Mrs. Angus D. Morrison) of Bognor; Marie (Mrs. Jack Pentland) of Winnipeg, Ellen (Mrs. Bob Crannie) of Owen Sound, John, who settled on the home farm, Jim, of Owen Sound, and Annie (Mrs. Victor Nolan) of London.

John was only 14 years of age when his father died, but with the help of Angus Morrison, his uncle, he carried on the farm. He

married Kathryn Crannie, who died in 1918, and they had one son, John J., and one daughter, Marguerite, who is Mrs. Carl Pentland, of Chatham

John, Sr., John J. and his wife, the former, Leona Gunn, now reside on the family farm They have two daughters, Linda and Marie

The house was first a log one and is now insul brick covered The back part of the house was built, as written on a corner stone, in 1901 by M Boyd, the mason for the building of the foundation.

The barn, 150 yards away from its present location was moved in 1897 on to its present foundation The second stable built to accommodate the farm horses in 1915

It is recalled that when drilling the well on this farm, the driller went to a depth of 50′, then went through 2 feet of shell rock and then dropped to 82 feet This has proven to be a wonderful source of water supply and has been most helpful to many neighbours in dry weather periods

This property is now adjacent to a conservation area site and due to a Beaver Dam much former fertile acreage is now unusable

A cooper, a Mr Walker, lived in a log dwelling on the corner of the Wilson farm and Mr. W J Miller remembers his father taking a barrel to Mr Walker to be repaired Wooden wash tubs, sap buckets and dash churns were also made and repaired by the cooper

CHAPTER 5 WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

The idea of a women's group was conceived by Mrs. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless and in 1897 a Women's Institute organization was first established at Stoney Creek, Ontario; the idea of a rural women's organization swiftly spread and the year 1900 saw a group founded at Kemble in Grey County. By 1904 there were eight branches in Grey North District. Two of these Grey branches were in Sydenham Township, one at Annan and the other at Bognor. Both are still active in 1967.

Through the years branch members in the township have given freely of their time and talents to further the work at other levels of the organization Branches have sent representatives to District, County and Area meetings, also to Provincial Officers' Conferences, National and International gatherings.

The individual groups have given charitable donations to numerous organizations, supported Women's Institute projects, not only in their own local groups, but at district, county, area, provincial, national and international levels.

In early years branches gave support to such district projects as locating a doctor at Tobermory in 1930, placing First Aid kits in schools, supporting the Y W. C. A., the Children's Shelter (now Grey Home), the upkeep of a ward in the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital for 39 years, and the establishing and maintenance for more than 20 years of a city wash room in Owen Sound

As the organization has spread around the world to embrace six million members in over forty countries its support to projects has also widened

International and local scholarships are supported and these help worthy students to further their education in chosen fields. Support is given by the national body, through the United Nations, to the Northern Canadian Indians where Women's Institutes are now being established.

Many branches will recall the "Jam for Britain" project, County Milk for Britain, the Tractor for Greece and other Red Cross projects of the war years.

Most branches have Tweedsmuir History Books telling the history of their own locality in detail They support the local Museum, the County Women's Institute C F O S Radio program, are members of the County Historical Society and give volunteer service at the local Ontario Mental Hospital The branches helped to organize the Township School Reunions in 1966.

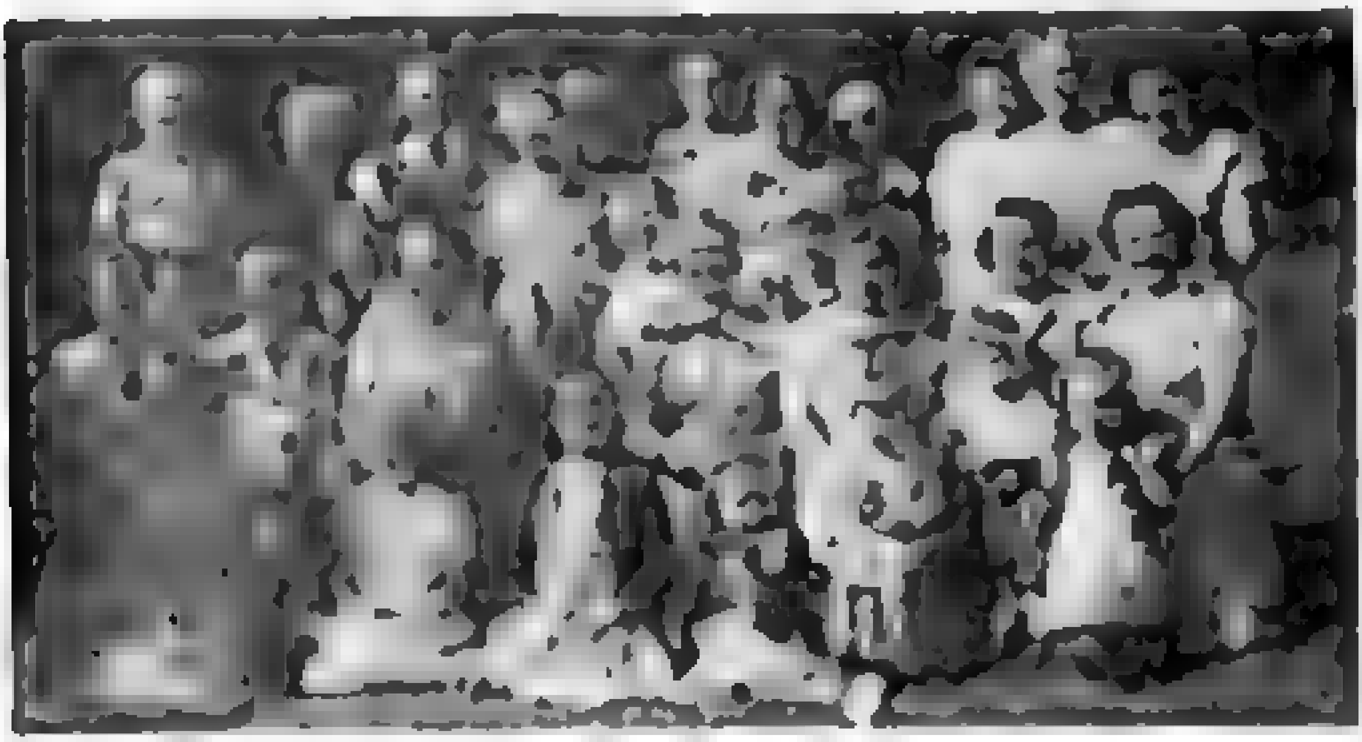
In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Food, the branches enjoy short courses and training schools in a variety of topics on food, clothing, decorating and home management, under the direction of professional help. The branches also supply the leaders for the 4-H. Homemaking Clubs.

The groups often entertain their families at a special meeting, enjoy visits with neighbouring branches and work on such money raising endeavors as catering to banquets, having bake sales, concerts, etc

It is always foremost in the minds of our leaders that it is the local branch and its members who have built the worldwide Women's Institute organization of today

ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Annan Women's Institute was organized in [illegible] by Mrs. James Gardiner of [illegible], at the manse at Annan, with a good attendance. Records show that there had been a Farmer's Institute prior to this date.



ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1953

Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. [illegible] Lawrence, Mrs. Agnes McKeen, Mrs. [illegible] Eastman, Mrs. Grant Mitchell, Mrs. [illegible] Watson, Mrs. Angus Smith, Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. Robert [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] McKeen, Mrs. W. McKay, Miss Margaret McKeen, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.

Centre Row L. to R.: Mrs. Earl Levens, Mrs. Arthur Alexander, Mrs. Alan [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss Margaret [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Reid, Mrs. [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Nancy Buzza, Mary Buzza, Eileen Hofman, Winfield Boyd, Joan Marritt.

Mrs. Alex. M. Taylor was elected the first president and Miss Nellie Cannon the secretary-treasurer. Eighteen women became members and the following are the names: Miss Myrtle [illegible], Mrs. Ivett, Mrs. James Aiken, Mrs. G. W. Campbell, Mrs. William Cathcart, Mrs. James Dickson, Mrs. C. P. Day, Mrs. J. B. Fraser, Mrs. Neil Gilchrist, Mrs. Robert Harkness, Mrs. T. J. Harkness, Mrs. William McKenzie, Mrs. James Maynard, Mrs. William McDonald, Mrs. John Riddell and Mrs. J. W. Vanwyck.

One of the outstanding contributions of this branch was the adoption of a Veteran in 1946. Bob Reilly was a patient of the Sunnybrook Hospital. Either a letter or treat was sent to him monthly. All of the members had corresponded with him and some had visited him. He passed away in March, 1959, and at the May meeting an impressive Memorial Service was held.

ANNAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1967

Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Harold Ceasar, Mrs. Lester Bye, Mrs. Stanley Hutchinson, Mrs. Donald McQueen, Mrs. Wesley McKay, Mrs. Kenneth Spence.

Middle Row, L. to R.: Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. Everett Johnson, Mrs. Allan Wilson, president, Mrs. Geta Holman, secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. Roger Mitchell.

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Robert Hewitson, Mrs. Carl Marritt, Mrs. Victor Bassingthwaite.

Missing—Mrs. Arthur Alexander and Mrs. Elgin Knight.

The suggestion for a Tom Thomson Historic Plaque originated from this branch and the plaque was erected at Leith in 1966. Through a resolution a Conservation Park, Ainslie Wood, was established. The suggestion for this conservation area came from the Leith Farm Forum to the Institute

Mrs. Arthur McArthur, (died in August 1967) Mrs. Michael Robertson, Mrs. Ross Buzza, Mrs. Harold Ceasar and Mrs. Wesley McKay hold life memberships.

BALACLAVA WOMEN'S INSTITUE

On June the 10th, 1926, seventeen ladies, situated on the Balaclava mail route and surrounding vicinity, met in Morley Baptist Church, also on the Balaclava mail route, for the purpose of organizing a Women's Institute. A number of these ladies had formerly been united as a Red Cross Society during World War I At the conclusion of the war this group decided to be organized into some other charitable work Later on the date mentioned, Mrs James Gardner, who organized the third Women's Institute in the world at her home village of Kemble, came from Owen Sound, where she was then residing, to organize a new branch to be known as the Balaclava Women's Institute The first president was Mrs David Robertson, Sr. and the first secretary-treasurer was Mrs. Roy G Benedict.

During the forty years of growth several projects have been carried out, a two weeks course in both nursing and sewing was held, also short courses in glove making, vegetable cookery and sewing.

In 1946, a resolution submitted by this branch to the Grey North District Women's Institute for its approval re the destruction of the Warble Fly was forwarded to the Toronto Central Area Women's Institute Convention. The outstanding feature of this was the start of a campaign of spraying for warble fly control in various municipalities.

Included in shipments for overseas relief during World War II were 298 quilts.

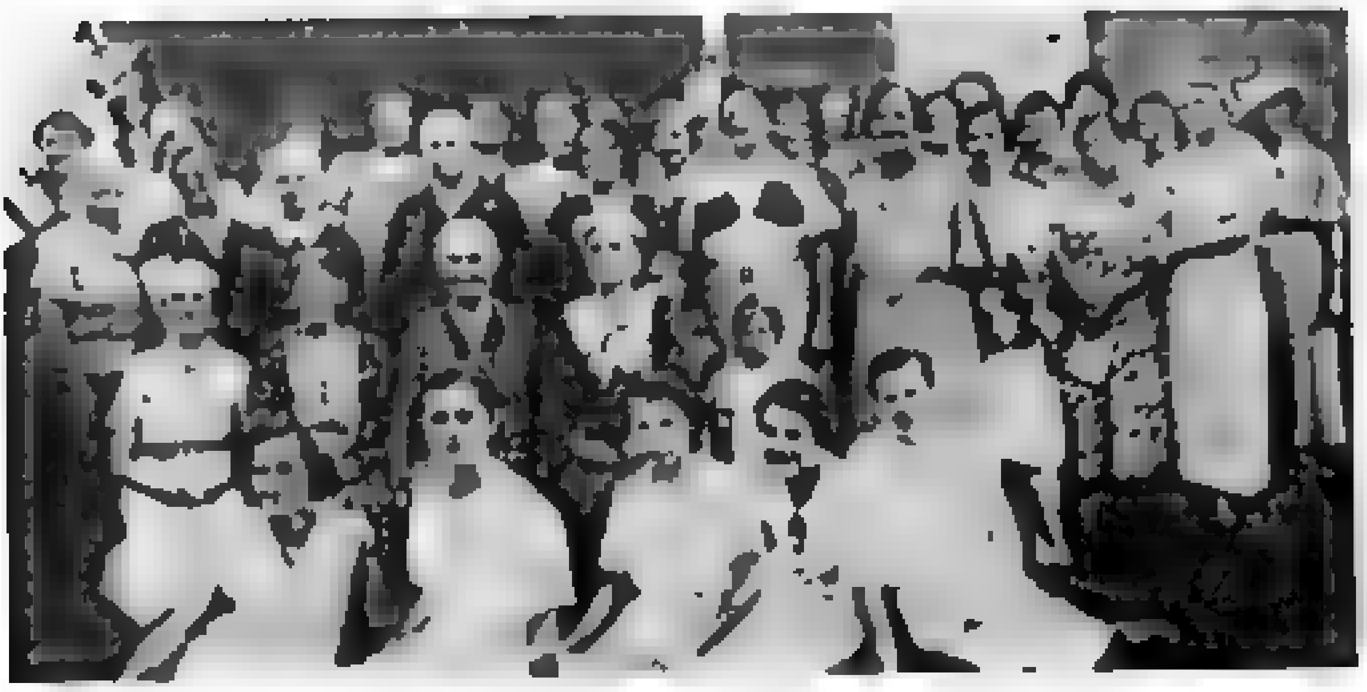
In 1942 part of the territory on which several members in St. Vincent and Sydenham Townships lived was expropriated by the government for the A.F.V. tank range thus reducing the membership considerably, the branch having had a high of 44 members preceding this event. Again membership was depleted when some members resigned to help form a new branch at Briar Hill in 1942.

In 1945 owing to the scarcity of scholars the Silcote school, S.S. No. 7 Sydenham, was closed and with the approval of the inspector, Mr. J. L. Sinclair, and the North Sydenham Area School Board the Institute was given the privilege to use the school as a Community building. The Institute redecorated and provided necessities including hydro.

In 1946 the twentieth anniversary was celebrated at the home of the president, Mrs. Thos. Farquharson, and in 1966 the fortieth anniversary was commemorated.

In 1951 Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett became a life member, the membership being presented by her family on her 72nd birthday.

During the Second World War these three women (left to right) Mrs. George Scott, [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Point, all members of the [illegible] Women's Institute, were responsible for the war work done by the Institute members.



The Balaclava Women's Institute taken in 1936 at the regular monthly meeting. Mrs. W. C. Johnson was hostess.

Front Row, L. to R.: Iola Farquharson, Lillian Bell, Eleanor Fulford, Edna Johnson and Merrien Hosman.

Second Row, L. to R., seated: Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. David Robertson Sr., 1st president, Mrs. John Lipsett, Mrs. Charles Benedict, a visitor.

Third Row, standing: Mrs. Thos. Eagle, Mrs. Joe White, Mrs. Robert Hill, 1st vice president, Mrs. John Morrison, Mrs. Wm. Lemon and daughter Phyllis, Mrs. R. B. Johnson and daughter, Lois and Mrs. T. W. Johnson.

Back Row: Mrs. Ernest Varnwick, Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter, a visitor, Miss Anna Johnson, Miss Lizzie Bell, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Russel Hill, Miss Floe Lipsett, Mrs. R. G. Benedict, 1st secretary-treasurer, Miss Gladys Johnson, Mrs. Thos. Farquharson, Mrs. Gordon Lipsett, Mrs. J. A. Lipsett, Mrs. Roy Brown and daughter Evelyn, Mrs. Allan McMillan, Mrs. Harold Johnson, a visitor.

Standing behind at the right side are: Mrs. Everett Johnson, Mrs. William Edmundstone, Mrs. Joseph Bell, Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford and Mrs. James A. Lemon.

The following is a report of the Morley Red Cross in 1916, copied from the Owen Sound paper. These were the ladies who were behind the organization of the BALACLAVA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE. The March shipment from the Morley Ladies Red Cross Society was a very creditable one, in spite of the havoc wrought the workers by the measles and kindred ills. The shipment consisted of 24 convalescent shirts, 7 surgical shirts, 20 pairs of socks. A previous shipment sent in February contained 12 pairs of socks, 14 convalescent shirts, 45 surgical shirts, 16 dozen bandages, 1 dozen mouth wipes. The Morley ladies purchased all the material for their own work the finances being raised by voluntary money contributions and concert funds, and donated the fruits of their efforts to the Owen Sound Women's Patriotic League."

In June 1966, the Balaclava Women's Institute celebrated the fortieth anniversary of inauguration. Seen cutting the cake (from left to right) are two of the former presidents, Mrs. Joseph Bell (died in August 1967) and Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford, the immediate president Mrs. Alex Spence, and two charter members, Mrs. R. G. Benedict and Mrs. George Sutherland.

Morley Red Cross was formed in 1915. Mrs. Robert Hill was president and Mrs. Arthur Lemon secretary. Members were Morley and Balaclava women. Money was raised by concerts and box socials, the girls of the neighbourhood helping with these.

A great deal of work was done for the boys overseas, knitting socks, making pyjamas, surgical shirts and bandages.

The group held a farewell party and presentation for each local boy going overseas and a reception when they returned. Christmas boxes were filled and sent to the boys.

The proceeds left after the war were used to frame pictures of local boys to hang in each of the schools and also a plaque bearing their names was mounted on Morley Church. When the A.F.V. Range took over this plaque was mounted in Silcote School yard.

BOGNOR WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Bognor Women's Institute members who sang a group of oldtime songs at the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration. Beautiful custumes, many of them of an early period added their attraction to this feature of the program.

Left to right: Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. George Moffatt, Mrs. Wm. G. Martin, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Harvey Irvine, Mrs. Dave Martin, Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. Wm. Gillies, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. Ernest Carmen, Mrs. James Thom.

The Bognor Women's Institute was organized by Mrs. Parsons, of Mount Forest on January 23, 1912. This meeting was held in the Methodist Church. The first president was Miss Belle Leonard and the first secretary, Mrs. Robert Ballantyne, Bognor. Eighteen women joined at this first meeting.

In February 1937, this branch planned the planting of trees in the village of Bognor to commemorate Corontation Day, May 12, 1937. Two plays of outstanding merit by home talent were presented, "The Temple of Fame" (1918) using seventy-five characters and "Pictures Come to Life" with forty-two persons, making the plays truly worthwhile.

Bognor Women's Institute Grandmothers' Meeting in 1956, held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Frizzell

Front Row (l. to r.) — Mrs. Thomas Frizzell, Mrs. Welborn Lattrick, Mrs. Stanley Lattrick, Mrs. Robert Frizzell, Miss Della Johnson, Phyllis Miller, Myrtle Cattrae, Mrs. Dougald Carmichael, Mrs. A. D. Gillies

Middle Row (l. to r.) — Mrs. James Caesar, Mrs. Richard McMahon, Mrs. Samuel Anderson, Mrs. John Carmichael, Mrs. Edward Long, Mrs. Robert Miller, Mrs. James Watson, Mrs. Roderick McDonald, Mrs. John Armstrong

Back Row (l. to r.) — Mrs. Davis Frizzell, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. John C. Miller, Mrs. Wm. J. Lemon, Mrs. Wm. T. McMurr, Mrs. John D. McMurray, Mrs. Henry Weaver, Mrs. Fred Shields, Mrs. Duncan Miller, Mrs. John Gillies, Mrs. Angus Miller, Mrs. Howard Weaver

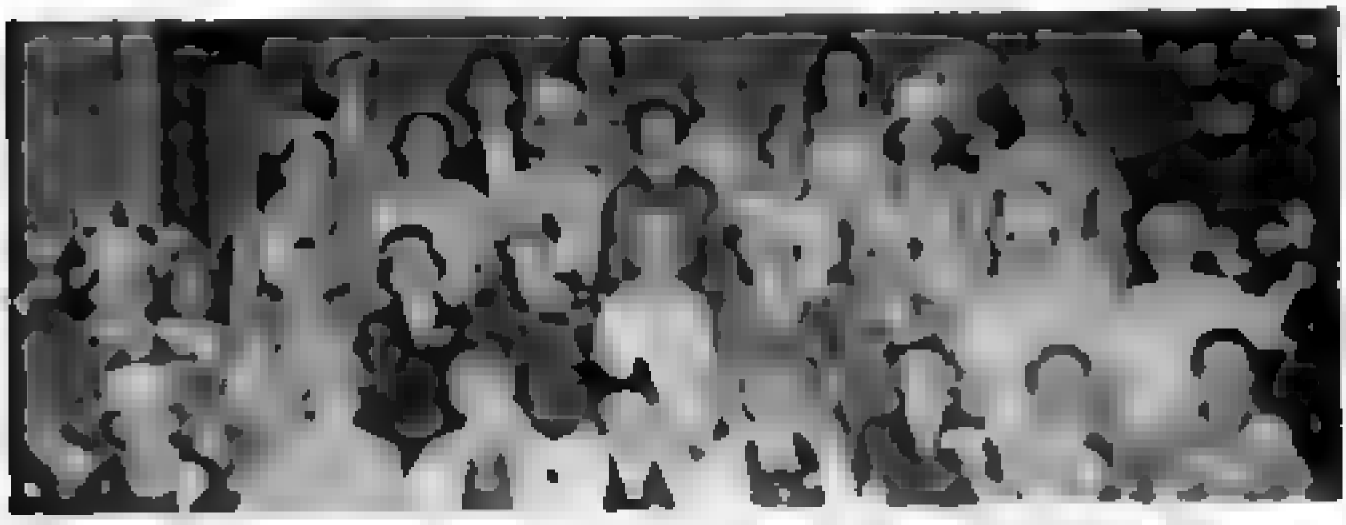
Bognor Women's Institute lost monogrammed dishes and cutlery in a fire which destroyed the Bognor Community Hall, in July 1957. Soon the branch was working hard to help establish a new Community Centre and has helped purchase more dishes in the beautiful new hall. In April 1958, they bought and presented a piano to the Community Centre on opening night. This piano cost $170.00.

Since 1958, Bognor Branch has contributed cash prizes for writing to the local Sydenham Township school fair. Also in 1958, this branch began providing a subscription for the National Geographic Magazine for U.S.S. No. 9 and U.S.S. No. 10.

In March of 1921 a debate, "Resolved that women have done more good in the world than men" was much enjoyed.

[illegible] lovely oldtime gowns were worn

[illegible] Miller, Mrs. Wm. T Moffatt (wearing her wedding dress.)



[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Harold Watson

[illegible]

Members of the Bognor Women's Institute at the time of the 50th Anniversary in 1962. Picture taken on day of Anniversary, June 24, 1962, in the Bognor Community Centre.

Front Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Wm. G. Martin, Mrs. Wm. Cathrae, Mrs. Alex Reid, Mrs. Archie Gillies, Mrs. Bert Shields, Mrs. John Gillies, Mrs. Norman Stephens, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. Emerson Quinton.

Middle Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Harvey Irving, Mrs. Wm. Gillies, Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. Lawrence Stephens, Mrs. Allan Reid, Mrs. George Moffatt.

Back Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Harry Parkin, Mrs. Jim Thom, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. Dave Martin, Mrs. Nettie McGirr, Miss Frances Frizzell, Mrs. Ernest Carman, Mrs. Kenneth Weaver, Mrs. John Atcheson.

Mrs. Archie Gillies, a Charter member, is the only one of the group who has continued her membership through all of the years. Mrs. Gillies had the honour of cutting the anniversary cake at the banquet on the occasion.

There are no life members but it is worthy of note that Mrs. A. D. Gillies is the only charter member who has paid her membership each year since 1912.

A Bognor branch member, Miss Alice Frizzell, led Garment Making Clubs for local girls and was asked to carry on as an experiment for the Department of Agriculture, a revised program which proved successful and was initiated as the 4-H Homemaking Club program in 1935.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute was organized on March 4, 1937, at the home of Mrs. Allan Johnson, by Mrs. John Anderson, President of Grey North District, assisted by Mrs. Lorenzo Fulford, a vice-president.

Mrs. Fraser Lamont and Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter (now deceased) are the branch's two Life Members, the latter being the first Grey North District Life Member.

A special project of this branch has been the sending of food parcels since 1948 to Miss Harriett Turley, of Shifnal, Shropshire, England, who is 98 years old now.

Charter members present when the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary at Edgewater Inn, in 1957.

Seated, L. to R.: Mrs. Norman McKee, Mrs. Fraser Lamont, Mrs. Jack Knaggs.

Centre Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Frank Swettham, Mrs. Stanley Kinch, Mrs. Ted Whalen, Mrs. Jack Long.

Back Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Neil Ferguson, Mrs. William Long, Mrs. Mac Morrison, Mrs. William Fretter.

A group of members of Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute in May 1946

Seated L. to R.: Mrs. George Searle, Mrs. Fraser Lamont, Mrs. Alex. McKerrol, Mrs. Neil Ferguson

Standing L. to R.: Mrs. Carl Morrison, Mrs. John Meikle, visitor, Mrs. R. J. West, first vice president Grey North District, guest speaker, Mrs. George A. Bothwell, Mrs. Elwood Long, Mrs. Albert Owen, Mrs. Roy Lamb, Mrs. Norman Walpole, hidden behind Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Harvey McEwen, Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, Mrs. Tom Stott, hidden, Mrs. Robert J. Walter, Mrs. Wilfred Doran, partly hidden, Mrs. George Scarrow, Mrs. William Ormiston, Mrs. Wilson Johnson, Mrs. Allan Johnson, hidden behind Mrs. W. Johnson, Mrs. John Long, Mrs. Ted Whalen, Miss Joan Ney, Mrs. John Knaggs, Jr., Mrs. William McLean

Two short courses, one in millinery and one in advanced leathercraft, initiated by the Home Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture were suggested by this branch and they were the first branch in Ontario to receive instruction in these courses. Miss Nora Creyck was the instructor for millinery and Mrs. Charles Agnew taught the advanced course in leathercraft when this branch made the beautiful leather cover for its Tweedsmuir History Book.

The great achievement has been the contribution made by members of the local branch, giving of their time and talents, to all other levels of the Women's Institute organization and the achievements reached by these participants have been shared by all members of this branch.

One of the outstanding events in the history of the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute was the delightful reception and tea held

BOTHWELL'S CORNER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEMBERS
JUNE 1937

Sitting L. to R.: Betty Ferguson, Beulah Johnson, Marie McArthur, Sadie McArthur, Aileen Peters, Jerry Peters, Marie Long, Margaret Joy Whalen, Dorothy Long.

Kneeling behind: Mrs. Wm. Keeling, Mrs. Fraser Lamont holding Marjorie.

Standing L. to R.: Mrs. Aaron Silverthorn, Mrs. Norman McIver, little Lorraine Fretter, Mrs. Wm. Fretter, Mrs. Neil Ferguson (behind Mrs. Fretter), Mrs. Carl Morrison, Mrs. Jack Stewart, Mrs. Edward Long, Mrs. Joe Peters, Mary Grace Turcott, Cora Keeling, Ruby Smith, Mrs. Lorne Sproat, Mrs. Ted Whalen, Mrs. Harold Bossingthwaite (with Mrs. Allan Johnson in behind), Mrs. William Ormiston (Mrs. Jack Long behind her), Mrs. Jim Cooper, Mrs. Tom McArthur hostess.

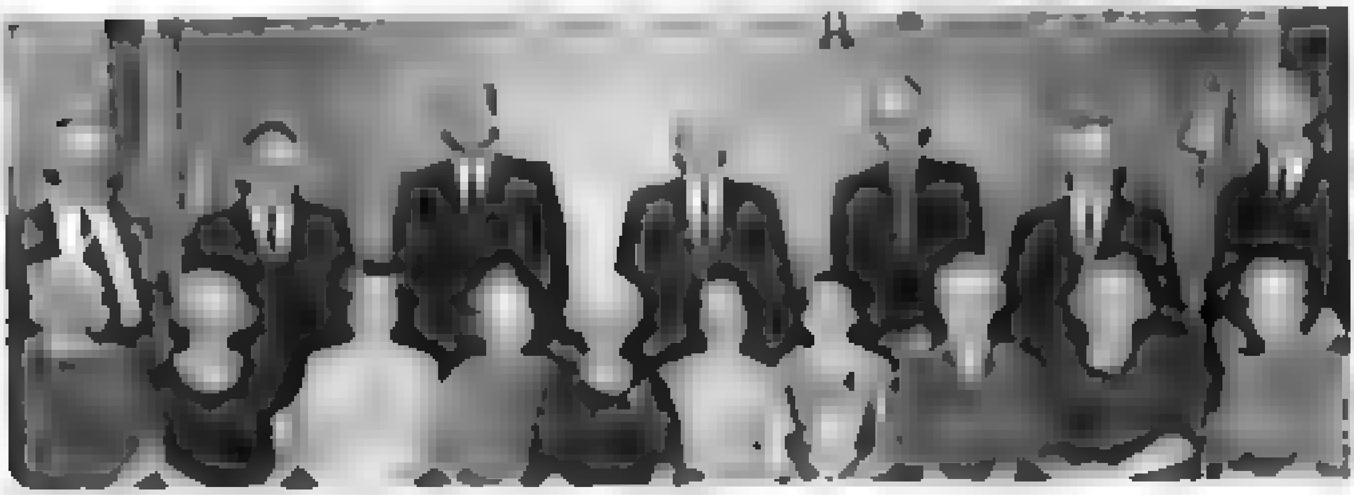
by the branch on December 4, 1953, in honour of one of their members, Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter, upon her election as President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario.

Guests included Mrs. MacPhatter's mother, Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett, Mrs. Fred Ritchie, Provincial Board Director, Mrs. Roland Ellinghausen (Isabel Doyle) of the C.F.O.S. radio station, who took part in the Women's Institute radio programs for a number of years, the executive of the branches of Grey North District, the executive of the four Districts in Grey County, as well as the executive of the Grey County Women's Institute. The one hundred and fifty guests

[illegible] tario were within its membership

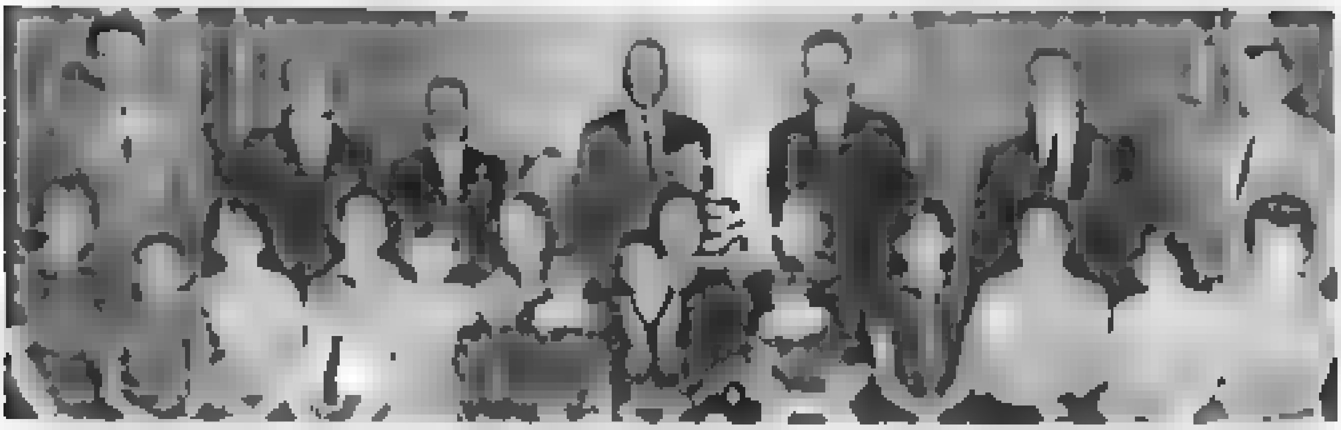
[illegible] Grey North District as its president

Seen in the accompanying picture are (left to right): Mrs. George [illegible], Secretary-Treasurer of the [illegible] County Women's Institute; Mrs. [illegible], President of [illegible] County Women's Institute; Mrs. [illegible], President of [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Vice President of [illegible] County Women's Institute; Mrs. [illegible], President of [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] President of the [illegible] Women's Institute of [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible], President of [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible], President of [illegible]; Mrs. George [illegible], Secretary-Treasurer of [illegible] County Women's Institute and Mrs. [illegible], President of the [illegible] County Women's Institute.

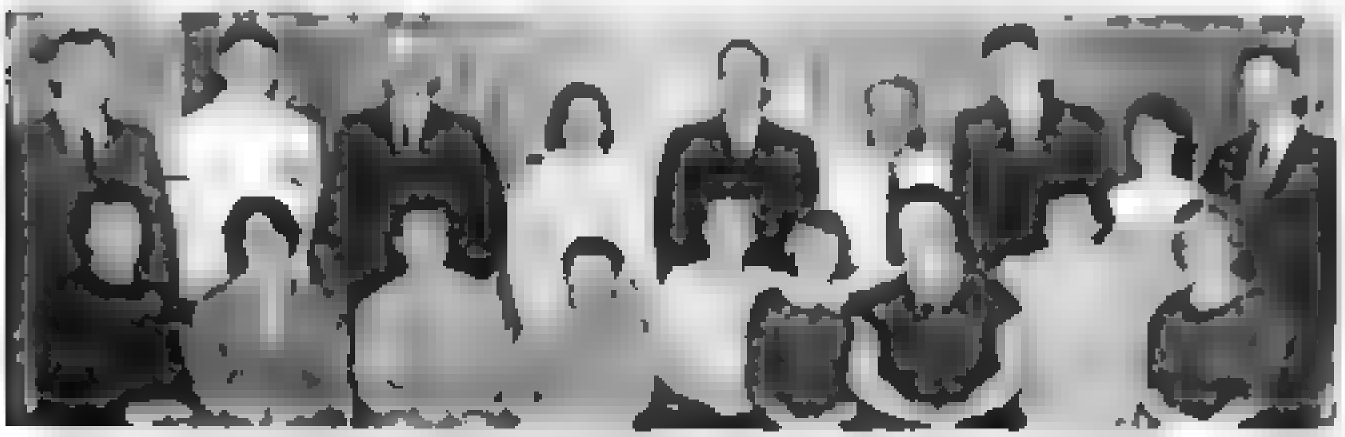


In [illegible] April [illegible], the [illegible] County Women's Institute members entertained their husbands and [illegible] at a [illegible] gathering at [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] and Mr. William [illegible] were [illegible].

In [illegible] are Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. William [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. George [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. William [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morrison, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. George D. Hills.



Shown in family groups, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Long, Clair and Karen; Mr. and Mrs. Bert King, Brian and Barbara; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morrison Jr., Kenny, Brenda and Garry; Major John F. Malone and Mrs. Malone, Pat and Mike; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hurley and their niece Sheila Morrison; Bonnie McMillan and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McMillan; Jackie Gonder and Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Gonder



Naming the families, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Silverthorn, George and Mary Beth Bothwell, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, Judy and Gregory Vermeulen, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Vermeulen and Jane, Mr. William Bishop and Mrs. Olive Taggart, Lyle Keeling and his mother Mrs. Cecil Keeling, Sheila Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Johnson

were received by the branch president, Mrs. Wilson Johnson, Mrs. Robert Hurley and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell at the Orange Temple, 12th Street East, in Owen Sound.

On behalf of the local branch, Mrs. MacPhatter was presented with a genuine black leather brief case by Mrs. Gordon Bothwell and on behalf of her home District of Grey North Mrs. Frank Eaton and Mrs. William Morrow, District Vice Presidents, presented a crystal cream and sugar.

The colour scheme used in the corsages, on the tea table and throughout the room was the Women's Institute colours of royal blue and gold.

BRIAR HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Briar Hill Women's Institute was organized June 10, 1949 as the result of a community survey by Mrs. Rae Bumstead and Mrs. Donald Lemon when a number of non members expressed a desire to take part in Institute work.

Twenty six ladies met in Briar Hill School which was closed as pupils were transported to Annan School and Mrs. Lorne Snider, District President, addressed the meeting and gave the origin and aims of the Women's Institute and organized the new branch.

Mrs. Archie McArthur was elected the first President and Mrs. Donald Lemon the Secretary.

A committee was named at the September meeting to completely redecorate the school and with volunteer help of the members this major project was completed for the Christmas meeting.

BRIAR HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1950

Front Row, L. to R.—Mrs. Percy Lemon, Mrs. Herb. Dickson, Mrs. W. J. McGregor, Mrs. [illegible] Lemon, [illegible] MacArthur, Mrs. Archie MacArthur, Mrs. Rae Bumstead and Sandra, Mrs. Bert Riddell.

Back Row, L. to R.—Mrs. [illegible] Ashley and Robert [illegible], Mrs. John Ramsay, Mrs. John Lemon, Mrs. Lorne Snider, Mrs. [illegible] Morrison, Miss Annie [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mrs. Robert Lemon, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. E. S. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Rev. A. [illegible] Reynolds, Mrs. Percy [illegible] and [illegible], Mrs. Don Lemon, Mrs. George Scott and Irvin Ramsay.

A MILLINERY COURSE SPONSORED BY
BRIAR HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 1963

Seated Mrs. Albert Laycock, Instructress Miss Nora Creyck, Mrs. George Fraser

Standing Mrs. Wilson McInnis, Mrs. Don Lemon, Mrs. Cliff King, Mrs. Rae Bumstead, Mrs. Walter Reid, Mrs. Lorne Lemon

Money was raised by box socials, euchre parties and catering to banquets.

The branch decided to wire the school for hydro in 1951, and an agreement was made with the school board for reimbursement if the school should be reopened.

Meetings and socials were held at the school until it reopened in September 1954. It was decided to hold future meetings in Johnstone Church Sunday School.

A scrap book was started at the first monthly meeting and has been kept up to date by the program conveners.

A school fair award to Sydenham Agricultural Society was started in 1954 and a donation is made to this yearly

A member is named at the monthly meeting to write our adopted War Veteran in London Westminster Hospital, and a gift is sent to him at Christmas.

In 1963, a child was sponsored under the Foster Child Care plan, Hong Kong, sharing with Annan and Bothwell's Corner The branch continued this support until 1967

Briar Hill School was closed for the second time in 1965 and permission was given to the branch by the school board to use the school for payment of hydro and oil.

A successful reunion of schools, S.S. No. 4, Briar Hill, S.S No. 8 Balaclava and S.S. No. 15, Morley, was held at the Briar Hill School September 3, 1966 This event was sponsored by the Institute and three hundred and eighty-five former pupils, teachers and friends attended Mrs. Russel Hill and Mrs. Walter Reid were conveners.

Although membership has dropped from twenty-eight in 1949 to fourteen in 1966, members continue to give support to many worthwhile projects, to enjoy some very interesting programs and also the opportunity the Institute gives to meet with friends and neighbours.

DINNA WEARY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The DinnaWeary Women's Institute was organized on November 18, 1948, by the Grey County Vice-President, Mrs. Gordon McPhatter at the home of Mrs John Burr. The name chosen was a Scotch saying meaning "to never grow weary "

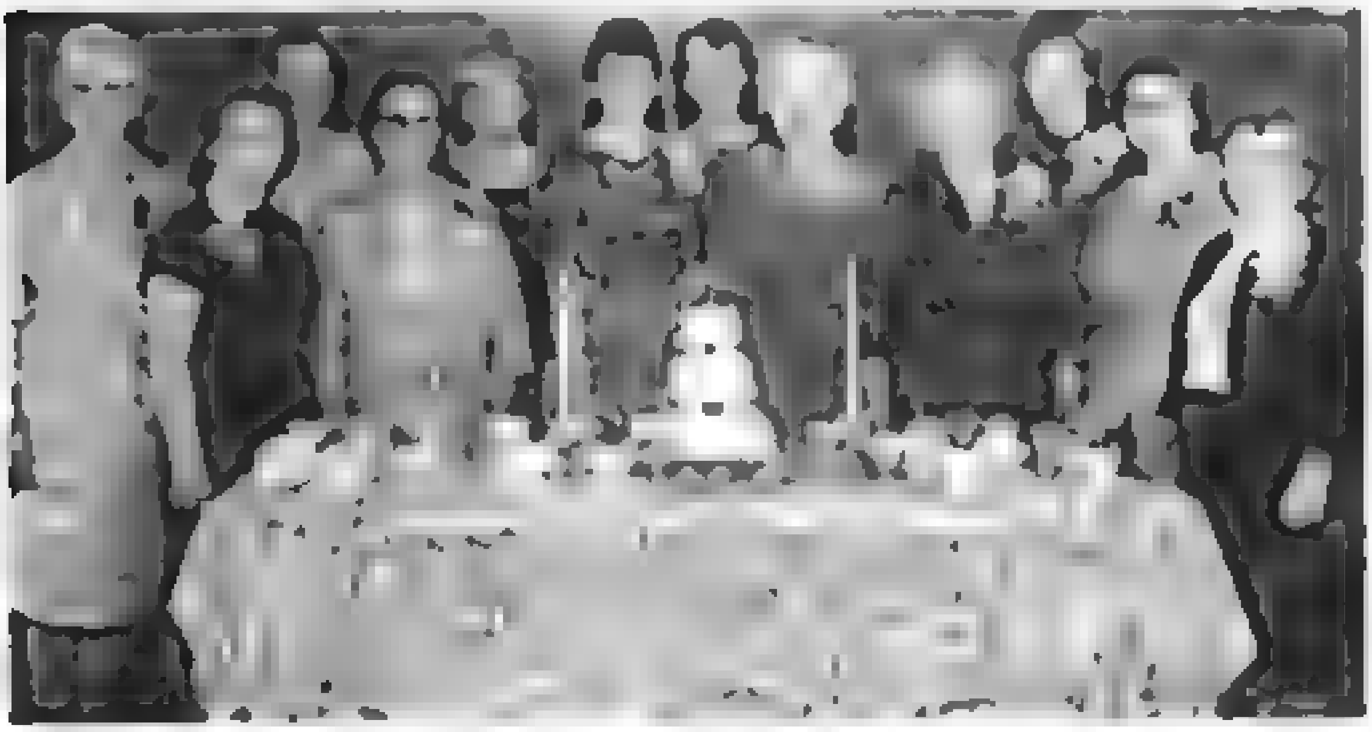
The first president was Mrs. Leonard Boyd and the first secretary-treasurer was Mrs. Percy Williams.

A project of this branch was the building of cupboards in the local school, S S. No. 16, South Sydenham, and the purchasing of folding chairs for community use.

This branch found it necessary to disband in 1966 due to many of the former members working outside the home

HILLVIEW WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Hillview Women's Institute was organized on April 30, 1942, at the home of Mrs. Adam Byers, South half of lot [illegible], Concession 4, Sydenham Township. Mrs. Gordon McPhater of Kemble, Immediate Past President of District Grey North, conducted the organization and the election of officers.



Members of the Hillview Women's Institute at their Twenty-fifth Anniversary in [illegible]

Front Row, L. to R.: Mrs. Mac Morrison, Mrs. [illegible] McMillan, Mrs. [illegible] Cunningham, Mrs. Archie Law, Mrs. [illegible] Morrison, Mrs. Albert Morrison, Mrs. Adam Byers.

Second Row, L. to R.: Mrs. [illegible] Brown, Mrs. [illegible] Vandusen, Mrs. Frank Byers, Mrs. Robert Law, Mrs. [illegible] Brown. Mrs. [illegible] Wilson was absent.

Hillview Edith Lane Women's Institute was chosen as the name for the new branch. Mrs. Harry Parkin was appointed the first president and Mrs. Melvine Morrison the first secretary-treasurer.

As this branch was organized during the early years of the Second World War most of the work at that time was for war relief. The group also sponsored an open air skating rink for the school children. Swings were erected on the school grounds and help was given to purchase a piano for the school as well as supplying kitchen equipment for same.

Each year an annual picnic for the community was held. These were first held in various homes, then at Harrison's Park, in Owen Sound and in later years the picnic gave way to a fowl supper, first held in the Fifth Line school, but later in Bognor Community Centre.

Every five years since the beginning of the Institute anniversaries have been celebrated.

MEMBERS OF [illegible] WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN 19[illegible]

Front Row (seated, L. to R.): Mrs. [illegible] McMillan, holding daughter [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]; Mrs. Norman (Frieda) McKibbon, secretary-treasurer, holding Jimmy Brown.

Second Row (L. to R.): Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible] Brown, president.

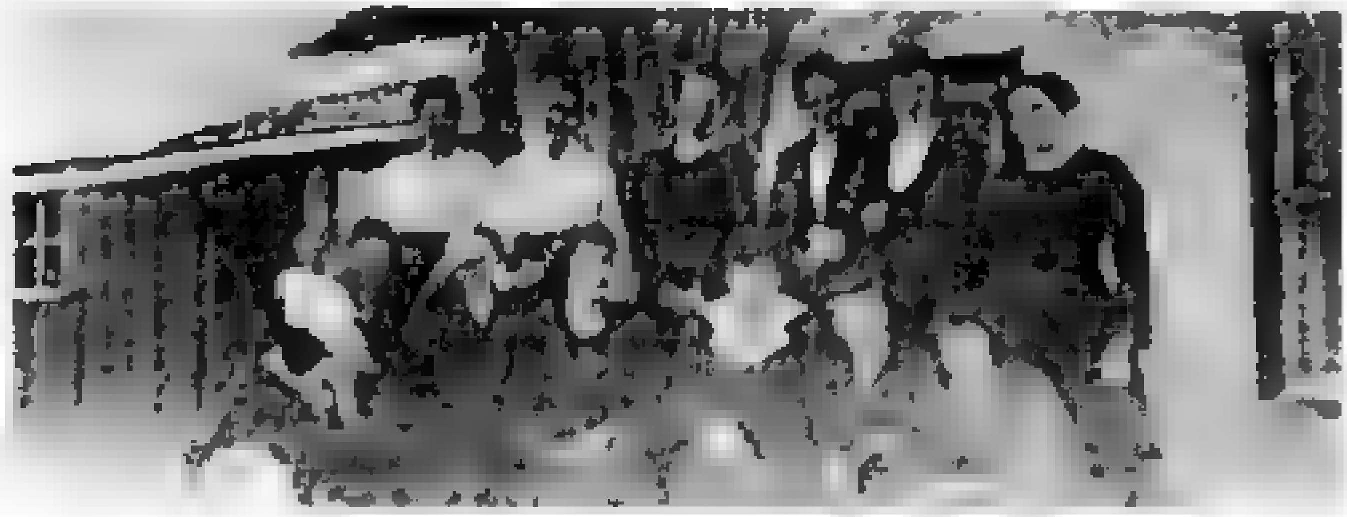
Standing (L. to R.): Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible].

In the fall of 19[illegible] a Home Nursing Course sponsored by the Red Cross was taken by fourteen women of the community, the local Women's Institute making arrangements for the Course. Hillview branch was responsible for having two signs erected on dangerous hills warning motorists to watch for children. Three members were district conveners and there has been an average membership of twenty.

HOATH HEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

On a fine sunny day, the third of December, 1920, a group of women met at the home of Mrs. Jack Boddy to consider forming a women's organization. Mrs. W. T. Moffatt, of Bognor, was present and outlined the aims of the Women's Institute of which she was a valued member. A branch was organized that day with Mrs. J. Boddy as president and Miss Mary C. MacDonald as secretary-treasurer. The branch was to be called Hoath Head and Grey. This name was chosen as the members came from the districts which had been served by the Hoath Head and Grey post offices. Later the name was shortened to Hoath Head as most of the members were then from the Hoath Head district.

The usual activities were carried on with speakers and short courses bringing added knowledge and skills to the members and



HOATH HEAD AND GREY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN 1921

First Row, L. to R. Mrs. Jack Boddy, President, Mrs. R. Wardell, Miss Barbara King, Miss Mary MacDonald, Secretary-treasurer, Miss E. Wardell, Miss K. McGuire.

Second Row, L. to R. Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Tottenham, Sr., Mrs. Allan Wilkinson, Mrs. Sid. Leonard, Mrs. A. McKerroll, Mrs. J. Wilkinson.

LAST MEETING OF THE HOATH HEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
DECEMBER 7, 1966

First Row, L. to R.-Mrs. George Menary, Mrs. Neil MacDonald,

Second Row, L. to R. Mrs. Wm. Tottenham, Mrs. Wm. McNally, Mrs. Robt. Farley, Mrs. Jim Batty, Mrs. Jack Boddy, first president, Mrs. Finlay MacDonald.

Third Row, L. to R. Mrs. Stanley McKee, Mrs. Wm. Oldham, Mrs. Glen Beattie, Mrs. Lorne Locke, Mrs. Dave Atyeo.

many good times were enjoyed. Often a travelling library was obtained for the use of the community. The major accomplishment over the years was the purchasing and renovation of the Methodist Church on the eighth line which had been closed for years. This was made into a community hall. A piano and other equipment was purchased and hydro was installed and maintained.

Special celebrations were held to mark the twenty-fifth and fortieth anniversaries of the branch.

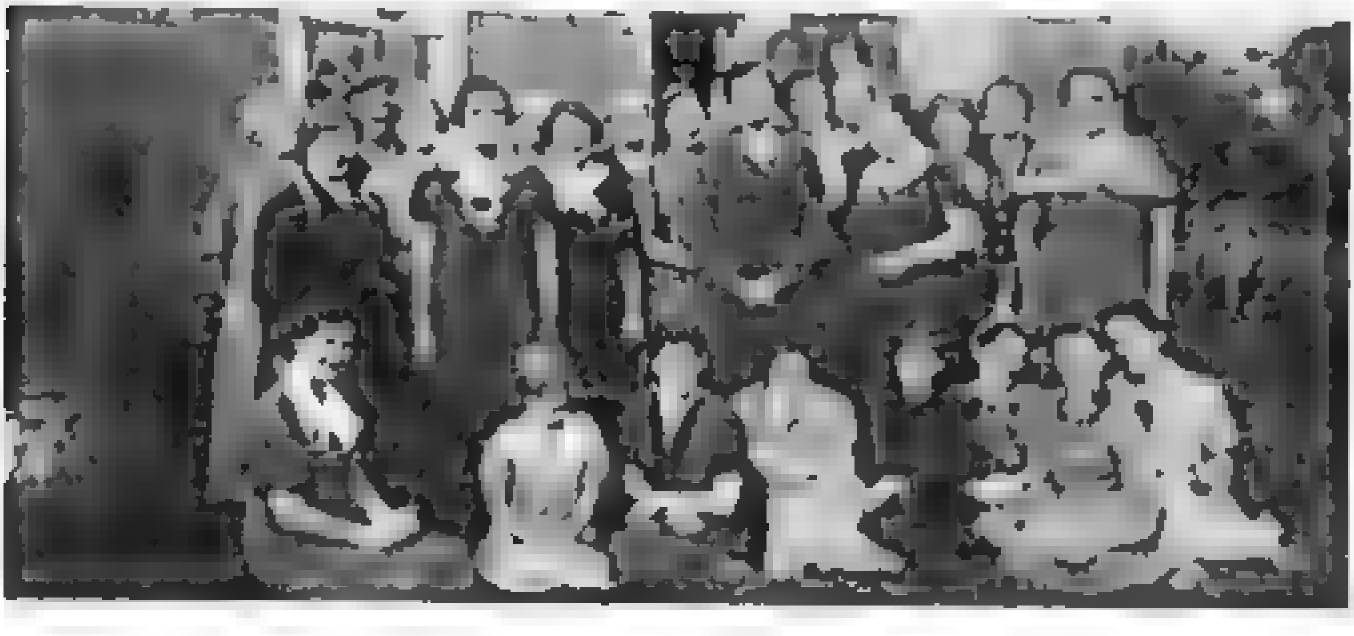
In 1929, the Women's Institute bought cooking equipment and dishes for the S.S. No. 12 School and hot lunches were served to the pupils from November to April for several years.

The late Mrs. Thomas Young was made a life member in 1939 and was President of Grey North District in 1930-31.

During the years the membership declined and finally it was necessary to disband. On December 7, 1966, at the home of Mrs. Tottenham the last meeting of the Hoath Head branch was held.

STRATHAVEN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Mrs. Thomas Young, a district officer, organized this branch in the late 1920's. It was disbanded about 1940. Several persons in this branch became members of the Hillview Women's Institute when it was organized in April of 1942. Although Strathaven is located in Holland Township many of the members were residents of Sydenham Township.



The accompanying picture shows members and visitors of Strathaven Women's Institute in October [illegible] taken at the home of Mrs. William Morgan.

Sitting, left to right: Miss Isla Morgan, Jean McDonald, Mrs. Ian Torrie, Mrs. George Ramage, Bessie Smith, Stella Morrison, Irene Mustard, Doris Wilson.

Standing, left to right: Mrs. Donald Morrison, Mrs. Messie Morrison, Mrs. William Russell, Mrs. Mary Morrison, Lorna Nigh, Mrs. William Morgan, Mrs. Thomas Smith, Mrs. Duncan Morrison, Mrs. Sandy Morrison, Marjorie Anderson partly hidden, Mrs. John Anderson, Isabel Morrison, Mrs. Ernie McKinnon, Mrs. Albert Morrison, Mrs. William J. McKinnon, Mrs. Jim Mustard, Mrs. Arthur Torrie. The two young ladies standing on the platform in the back are Mrs. Carson McKessock and Mrs. Beamish.

WOODFORD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

WOODFORD, CANADA TO WOODFORD, ENGLAND

The Canada Quilt was made in 1953 by the four pictured members of Woodford Women's Institute for display in the Coronation Celebration of Woodford, England. The Institute was asked for a contribution to this celebration by the Borough of Woodford, England, and in the short time at their disposal the attractive quilt was planned, stitched and quilted.

The background of the quilt is yellow, bordered with green, green maple leaves and inscription, including the Salutation "Long Live the Queen." The quilt was nicely made, all in a month and shipped to England.

Left to right in the picture: Mrs. Norman Waterton, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Lorne Sauer, Mrs. Lloyd Laycock.

On January 31, 1928, in compliance with the wishes of the women of the community, Mrs. L. B. Danard, the County President, assisted by Miss V. Carrie, the District of Grey North President, organized the Woodford Branch of the Women's Institute. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Best and Mrs. Sam Doran was elected president with the late Mrs. James Morrison, 1st Vice-President and Mrs. George Best as Secretary-Treasurer. The first year there were forty members on the roll.

Sewing Class sponsored by the Woodford Women's Institute, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Best, in the winter of 1929 with Miss Phillips as instructress.

The ladies attending the course were standing, left to right Mrs. Wm. Best, Mrs. Sam Doran, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Colin Spence, Miss Margaret Best, Mrs. Ed. Calvert, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Robt. Carr, Mrs. M. W. Laycock, Miss Jean Baker, Miss Violet Laycock, Mrs. Wellington Snider, Miss Gertrude Silverthorn, Mrs. Lorne Snider, Miss Helen Spence, Mrs. Dave Artley, Miss Lenore Laycock.

In the foreground are Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Robert Elliott, Mrs. Stanley Laycock.

In October, 1928, Woodford Women's Institute helped to furnish a ward in the new wing of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital. In 1929 a Baby Clinic was sponsored by this Institute in the community.

Many competitions have been entered and this branch won the first prize of $20.00 in a Sun Times recipe contest, third prize for a

Ladies of the [illegible] Women's Institute [illegible] on the steps of the [illegible] Community Centre in 1955

Pictured from left to right-

First Row: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Waterton, Mrs. Roy McCutcheon, Mrs. George MacDonald

Second Row: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] with [illegible] McCutcheon, Mrs. Glynn Waterton

Third Row: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] with [illegible], Mrs. Robert Laycock, Mrs. Carl Keilough

Fourth Row: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. M. [illegible], Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Alvin Keeling, Secretary-Treasurer

Fifth Row: Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. W. R. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Spence

Sixth Row: Mrs. [illegible] the President, with [illegible], Mrs. Osborne Elliott

The first life membership was given in the Woodford Women's Institute at their family night in March, [illegible]. Mrs. George Best, a valued member since its inception in [illegible], was presented with a life membership and pin. Mrs. John Bothwell, left, presents the Life Membership Certificate to Mrs. Best while Mrs. Frank Benedict, right, President of the Woodford Women's Institute looks on.

Mrs. Best was also given a life membership in the Grey North District at their meeting in the Woodford Community Centre in the same year.

Child's Wardrobe at the Owen Sound Fall Fair and second prize in the Grey North District Tweedsmuir History Book contest.

The Woodford Women's Institute friendship correspondent from Woodford, England, Mrs. Knightly, visited this branch in July of 1954, when she was visiting in Canada.

The members of the Women's Institute were responsible for the starting of the Community Centre and since it was built they have purchased dishes for the kitchen, a piano for the auditorium, curtains for the stage and this year as their Centennial project flower beds were planted at the front of the hall.

Some of the ways in which the ladies have made the money needed for these worthwhile projects are Euchres, banquets, wedding

[illegible]

[illegible] ties

[illegible] steadfastly worked for Home and Country and the world

[illegible] Mrs. Elmer Woods, Mrs. M W Laycock

[illegible] ing, Mrs. Emerson Long, Mrs. Stanley Laycock, Mrs. Janet Johnson

It was the Woodford Women's Institute's honour at their July meeting in 1954, at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Norman Waterton, to have as their guests Mrs. P. D. J. Knightly, their friendship correspondent, of Woodford, Essex, England, her husband, Major Knightly, and Mrs. Knightly's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, of Orillia. They are pictured here L. to R. Mr. Swinton, Mrs. Swinton, Major P. D. J. Knightly and Mrs. Knightly.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE COLORS

Blue and Gold

The origin of the Women's Institute colors, as related by Laura Rose Stephen, first lecturer and organizer for the Women's institute, appointed by the Department of Agriculture — a few dozen delegates to the Women's Institute Convention at Guelph in the early days of the organization gathered in a classroom at the Ontario Agricultural College to discuss the matter of colors for the Women's Institute

The Conventions were held at Guelph, known as the Royal City because Guelph was the family name of Queen Victoria. For this reason, purple and gold, the royal colors, symbolizing loyalty and royalty, were chosen for the Women's Institute

Through the years, it was found that the purple color was difficult to obtain in ribbon or paper, so often blue had to be substituted and the purple was gradually replaced by blue, and now blue and gold are accepted as the official colors of the Women's Institutes in Ontario. The dark blue of the cornflower is considered the nearest shade in blue

THE WOMEN'S INDSTITUTE MOTTO

For Home and Country

At a convention held at Guelph, the subject of a motto was discussed and several members were asked to submit a suitable one. Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless and Miss Urie Watson, Dean of Macdonald Institute, were chosen to be the judges.

Laura Rose Stephen relates that, as she sat in the back of the parlor of her mother's home at 25 Glasgow St. Guelph, that evening, she penned four words, "For Home and Country". Later it was the decision of the judges that these four words be our motto. This was in 1902 Since then, our motto has been universally adopted.

Speaking at a later time, Mrs. Stephen said, "Do not stray too far from the first phrase of our motto—For Home—and devote too much time to the second phrase—and Country The first is the foundation on which the second is built.

Our motto has furnished the inspiration under which we work and under which we have achieved remarkable results. We have worked faithfully and unselfishly as members of the Women's Institute and we must continue in this way. Our organization now holds a high position in the world, due in part, to the worthy aims and objectives which were laid down for us in the beginning If we continue to live up to the ideals embodied in our motto we must always keep it before us It is for this that we were organized and for this we must carry on It is not what we get but what we give, not how we pray, but how we live that is important. Our actions in our home, in our home community, in our Canadian community and in our world community are a vital force in the shaping of our future destiny.

THE INSTITUTE ODE

The author and origin of the Ode are not known. It has been reported that it was used by the "Sons of Temperance" Lodge in Stroud, Simcoe County in the Late 70's. The correct form is one stanza of eight lines. It is sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne".

A goodly thing it is to meet
In friendship's circle bright,
Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet,
Or dims the radiant light.
No unkind word our lips shall pass;
No envy sour the mind,
But each shall seek the common weal.
The good of all mankind

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE PIN OR BADGE

In February, 1903, a committee was appointed to arrange for an emblematic pin for Institute members. Again, Laura Rose Stephen provided the idea She related that a small group gathered in the wing of the old Town Hall in Guelph to discuss the design for a pin. She drew a sketch from a signet ring which she wore and said, "If we could have the initials of our Institute, O W I , in the centre, it would be fine" The maple leaves were not included This sketch was sent to Ryrie's, who made two or three designs From these our badge was selected and so we have our Institute pin, a small oval in blue and gold with a small maple leaf at each end and the words of our motto engraved on the oval banding,—hence the Women's Institute Crest. This little pin was the first or forerunner of the other Women's Institute pins and should be worn above them

INSTITUTE GRACE

We thank Thee, Father, for Thy care
Food, friends and kindliness we share,
May we forever mindful be
Of Home and Country and of Thee.

This was composed by Mrs. Clara Lintell of City View and Merivale Institute. The tune is "Old Hundred". It was submitted to the Provincial Board by the Ottawa Area for consideration at the annual meeting, November, 1950. The Board recommended that this Grace be used at Women's Institute functions.

LIVING IN THE PRESENT

Only the present belongs to us. Of all the vast eternities, only the moment we enjoy is assured to us. The past is an accomplished history that cannot be altered; the future is a prospective record that cannot be presaged. The influence of today's activity may touch the very shores of eternity; but it is to the individual only a monentary opportunity. The burdens that rest heavily on tired shoulders may be entirely removed by tomorrow's dawn. It is only the duties of the day that demand performance, and the evils of the hour that need to be borne. The attempt to bear tomorrow's load results in failure, both for the present and the future

CHAPTER 6
FLOURMILLS AND SAWMILLS

SAWMILLS BALACLAVA COMMUNITY

Mr. George Scott, Sr., built a sawmill on Lot 8, Concession A. on the No. 9, or Waterton's Creek, near Balaclava. This mill was operating in the early 1850's.

A steam powered sawmill was operated on Lot No. 36, Concession 11, in St. Vincent. Although this mill was situated just over the town line, the lumber sawn contributed much to the buildings in the Balaclava area. The earliest known of it, was that it was owned and operated by a Mr. McGillivray and later by Mr. Alex. Reid, in the 1880's.

In 1913, a steam powered sawmill was set up at the north end of the townline between Sydenham and St. Vincent at Vail's Point. The mill was operated by Grier & Creighton to saw timber for the Government Dock built at Vail's Point at that time. The mill was later operated by Mr. Jos. Frizzell from 1918 to 1926, when he moved away.

BOGNOR MILLS
SYDENHAM MILLS - FLOUR MILLS AND SAWMILL

James Trotter, a native of Ireland, and his wife, a Highland Lassie, came to this area in the late 1840's and erected an exceptionally well built log house on the western bank of the spring creek flowing northward through the west quarter of Lot 6, Concession 2, Sydenham Township and not far distant from the 6 and 7 sideroad. The house still stands and is said to be the oldest pioneer structure remaining in the area Here Mr and Mrs. Trotter lived and cleared part of the 200-acre Lot 6, Concession 2, which was deeded to them in 1861 and 1862 Mr Trotter farmed for a time to make a living A dam was constructed on the creek near the house, creating a pond, and a sawmill and a flour mill three stories in height were erected by James Trotter and James Haig. Mill stones were used to grind wheat, grown in the area, into flour.

Grist-mill in background was burned in 1950. Sawmill in the foreground was moved to Euphrasia Township.

The mill properties were sold to Peter Quance in 1871. He built a new flour mill a short distance to the south of the Haig mill Some years later Peter sold to his son, Frank, who built a fine brick house on what is now the north-west corner of Main Street and Second Avenue in the village of Bognor, where he and his wife resided until he sold out to George Toms in 1910 or 1911, who operated the sawmill and the grist mill for a number of years.

Subsequent owners have been Neil Morrison, Simon Johnson and son, Russell, the later operating a basket and broom factory and a shingle mill for a time in the sawmill. Howard Weaver became the owner in 1935. He built two large concrete grain storage silos. He sold to partners Morrison and Edgeworth. Then followed Duncan Miller, C. Walker in 1948 and William Dewar in 1949

In the summer of 1950, the grist mill, which by this time was doing a flourishing business was struck by lightning and burned to the ground It was not rebuilt, but the storage bins still stand, marking the location.

William Dewar sold the sawmill equipment and it was removed to Euphrasia Township, where a small mill was set up in a bush. A short time afterward the mill dam was washed out by flooding caused by the torrential rains of Hurricane Hazel, but Mr Dewar, assisted by his son, Earl, and Bill Murdoch, rebuilt it in 1964 and the pond was restored to its former size and beauty

DUNN'S SAWMILL

When the first settlers came to Grey County there were no sawmills to make lumber for their use. The first lumber was either hewn or cut by hand with a ripsaw similar to the lately used crosscut saw, only it had ripsaw teeth like a hand ripsaw

A huge skidway was built on a knoll and the logs were rolled from the knoll on to the skidway until there was room for one or two men to stand upright underneath the log and pull the saw down, while one or two men stood on top of the log and pulled the saw up. The down stroke was the one which did the cutting In one recorded instance, a large pine stump remains of a tree which had been felled on to a high trestle work of other felled trees and the entire tree cut in this manner into lumber where it fell

The first known sawmill to be built in the vicinity of Bognor was on Lot 14, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, on the stream which drains the Woodford Beaver Meadow and flows south. In the 1840's or early 1850's, James Dunn built a sawmill below a waterfall on this stream where the water falls about twenty feet over solid rock. The banks of the stream are very high, both above and below the falls. The saw was an upright one

Many of the farm buildings for miles around contain lumber sawn at this mill. Traces of the old upright saw can be seen on the lumber

Owing to an unsteady supply of water, the mill operated day and night during the spring thaws when there was an abundance of water, working by light from kerosene lanterns after darkness fell

This mill was dismantled about the year 1890 The water wheel was taken to Meaford, but was never used again.

TROTTER'S SAWMILL

In about 1859 or 1860, Matthew Trotter erected a sawmill with an upright saw on the spring creek flowing through the east half of Lot 1, Concession 2, (Dobson place) Sydenham Township He appears to have operated this mill until the year 1873, when he disappeared and the mill ceased to operate. The location of the mill is still discernible to those who know the exact site. The lumber for pioneer William Reid's barn, Lot 2, Concession 2, Sydenham, was sawn at this mill.

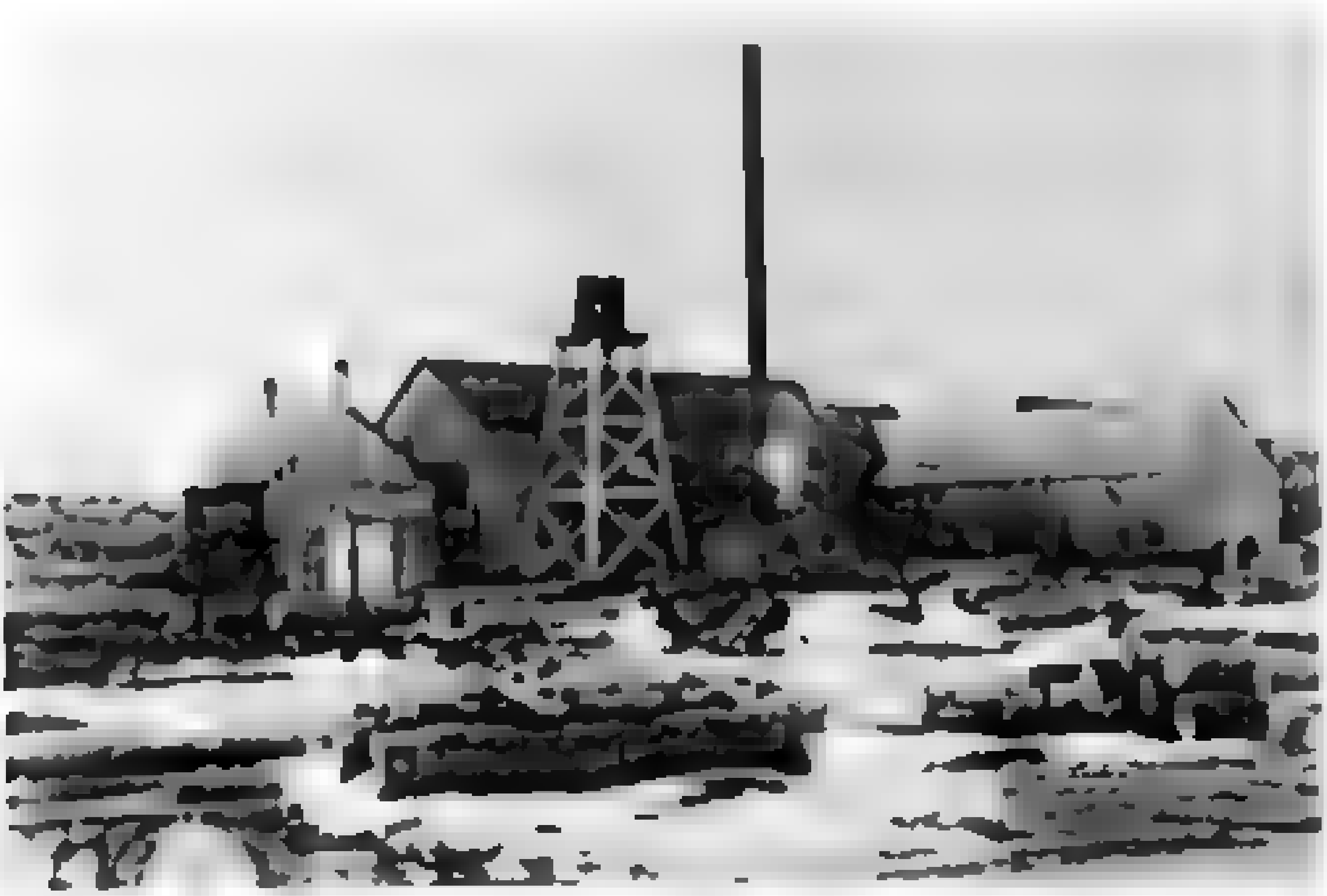
NELSON'S SAWMILL

In 1865, Robert Frizzell exchanged ten acres at the west end of his lot, the north half of Lot 9, Concession 3, Sydenham Township, with Johnson K. Nelson, who in turn was to erect a sawmill on the stream which was of considerable volume in those days, then to supply all the timber, lumber and supplies for the building of a large frame barn, 36 feet by 56 feet, and a frame stable on the Frizzell farm. These buildings are still in service. Nelson, who supervised the framing of the barn, about 1869, soon went to British Columbia

The mill changed hands several times until 1878, when William Flummerfelt was the operator and built a steam shingle mill near the road in order to operate in the summer months. This enterprise was short lived, the mill being destroyed by fire because of faulty masonwork in the fireplace Simon Johnson also cut lumber and shingles for several years, until Sydney Leonard took the timbers from the old mill to St. Vincent Township where it was converted into a barn.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER COMMUNITY
FINDLAY'S SAWMILL

John Findlay and his brother had a sawmill in Brook (now Northwest Owen Sound) until the industry failed around 1894. John dismantled the old mill and moved it to Sydenham Township on the North-west corner of the Tenth Line and St. Vincent Road (later Meaford Road) on the east side of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) track. He owned this mill himself and his main object was to cut with mangle rollers, lumber about 8" square and some smaller, of the choicest maple logs. Other trees such as rock elm, soft elm, hemlock, beech and basswood were cut into logs and hauled to this mill by the farmers (with their teams of horses of which they were so proud) to be scaled and sawed and used for different purposes. When the logs were teamed in, they would usually pile them off to the east



FINDLAY'S SAWMILL BUILT ABOUT 1894

In the centre of the picture and the largest building is the sawmill and directly in front is the boiler room with the tall smoke stack. The water tank is up on the steel frame to east of her. To the left is the dry kiln and the long building on the right is the cedar shed.

side of the mill, but some were dumped in the millpond The logs were stamped with a heavy hammer with "F" for Findlay and each man would be credited in the files with the number of feet in what-ever kind of logs he brought in

When Mr Findlay got the sawmill nicely going he built a stable and a boarding house on the west side of the C P R track (close to the track and the road) He would get a married couple to live here and board some of the employees, especially the teamsters. Two of these couples were Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Keeling and Mr and Mrs. Fred Milne, the latter being Allan White's sister.

There was room in the stable for two teams, Findlay's team, and sometimes he hired a team to draw slabs. He sold a lot of slabs to people in town for fire wood These slabs were occasionally picked up, but usually Findlay's teamsters delivered them They could deliver four loads a day and perhaps would sell for $3 00 a load Mr Findlay counted on selling enough slabs to pay the men's wages, which ran from 50c. to $1 00 a day. Some of the key men, such as a tail sawyer and a canter, made up to $1 25 a day. At first Mr Findlay would give the sawdust away for packing ice, but later he charged 25c. a load

The "dry kiln" building was used to dry the lumber There were 1" or 1¼" pipes laid side by side on the ground floor level and the lumber was piled in on top of the pipes. When there was a good fire on in the boiler room and steam to spare, they would turn the steam on from the boiler room to the dry kiln. Sometimes the lumber would be in the dry kiln for a week, depending on how much steam there was to spare and how dry they wanted the lumber Often snow and ice had to be melted off the lumber in the dry kiln before the timber could start to dry The stacks which can be seen on top of the dry kiln were to let the steam out. The boilers were on top of the furnaces and sawdust, edges and scrap lumber were used for firing

Of course, the mill manager had different grades of lumber when cut, which would be sold for different purposes and at different prices. The farmer who delivered logs to the mill received about $3 00 per thousand feet Lumber was shipped by rail to all parts of

Shown above are the men at work and some of the huge logs The office is shown in the background The names of the men that can be identified are clearly marked in the picture

Canada and as far away as Glasgow, Scotland In the beginning, the lumber had to be teamed to Owen Sound and loaded on the train to be shipped, but after the mill was running a few years a switch was put in and the lumber was loaded for shipping on the C P R train right at the mill.

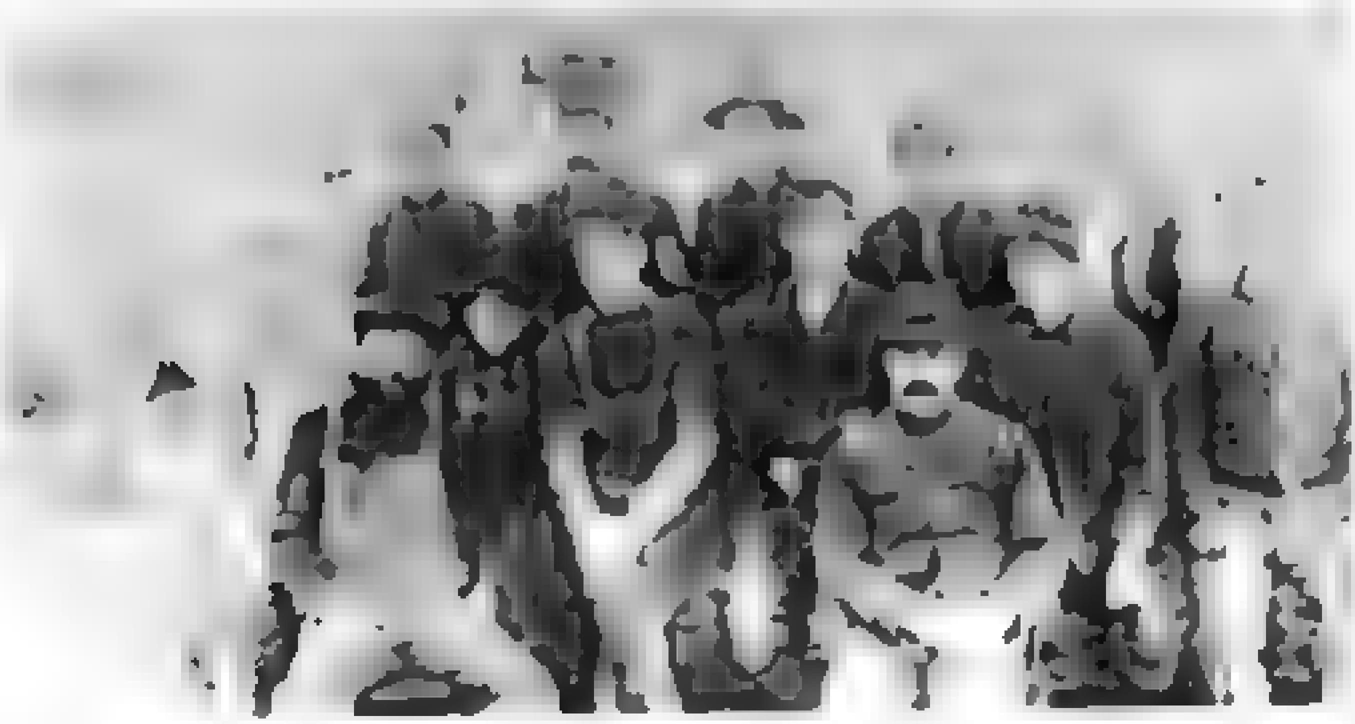
A lot of soft elm was cut 14 feet long and around 18" wide, which was cut in 7 foot lengths to make coffins. There was a good market for this lumber and a lot of it was shipped to a coffin factory in Toronto. Rock elm was used mainly for bicycle rims. Flooring was made of basswood and maple

As business increased the operator bought a planer and put it in the east end of the roller shed and around the turn of the century he built to the east of the other buildings and closer to the St. Vincent Road, a factory for making flooring About 1910 he sold the first office and built a more modern one on the same location. About 1920 after the mill was shut down he sold the second office, both being purchased by Allan White

The water used at the mill was drained in from over by Superior Street and was held by a dam. This was to keep a supply of water for the boilers which created the steam to run the sawmill. There was also a supply of water held in the water tank in case of fire.

Many of the men hired by Mr. Findlay were experienced and could do more than one job. Harrison's mill in Owen Sound ran all year round, but the other mills in Owen Sound ran in the summer months only and the men came to Findlay's mill in the winter. This, of course, meant experienced help and cheaper labour for Mr. Findlay as often times these men would work for less pay in order to have a winter job. Findlay's mill operated in the winter months only.

Three men were killed while working at the mill. Duncan Campbell was struck by a board which came back from the edger. Fred Featherstone was cleaning up around the mill and was thrown



EMPLOYEES AT FINDLAY'S SAWMILL

Front row, l. to r.: John S. Findlay, mill operator and a sawyer when he had time; [illegible] Wilson, ran the edger; John Henderson, ran the edger; William [illegible], lumber piler; Fred [illegible], ran the edger; Joe Wilson, a hired teamster when shipping orders [illegible] help; Fred Featherstone, fireman.

Back row, l. to r.: John Perth, [illegible] yard foreman and a scaler who came from [illegible] work; John Findlay; Jack Thompson, a lathe man; George McKean, a [illegible]; [illegible] Black, a sawyer; Charlie McCeland, a [illegible] sawyer; Ace Wright, a lathe man.

Other men not seen in this picture were: Jack Knaggs Sr. and Angus Gunn, teamsters; Dan Cranney, a [illegible] sawyer; Mike Cranney, a [illegible]; Fred Moore, a foreman in the flooring factory.

back on the saw by a timber while working near the saw Another man came over from Collingwood to work and a belt or pulley broke and struck and killed him the first day he was on the job

HOTCHKISS SAWMILL - BOTHWELLS CORNER

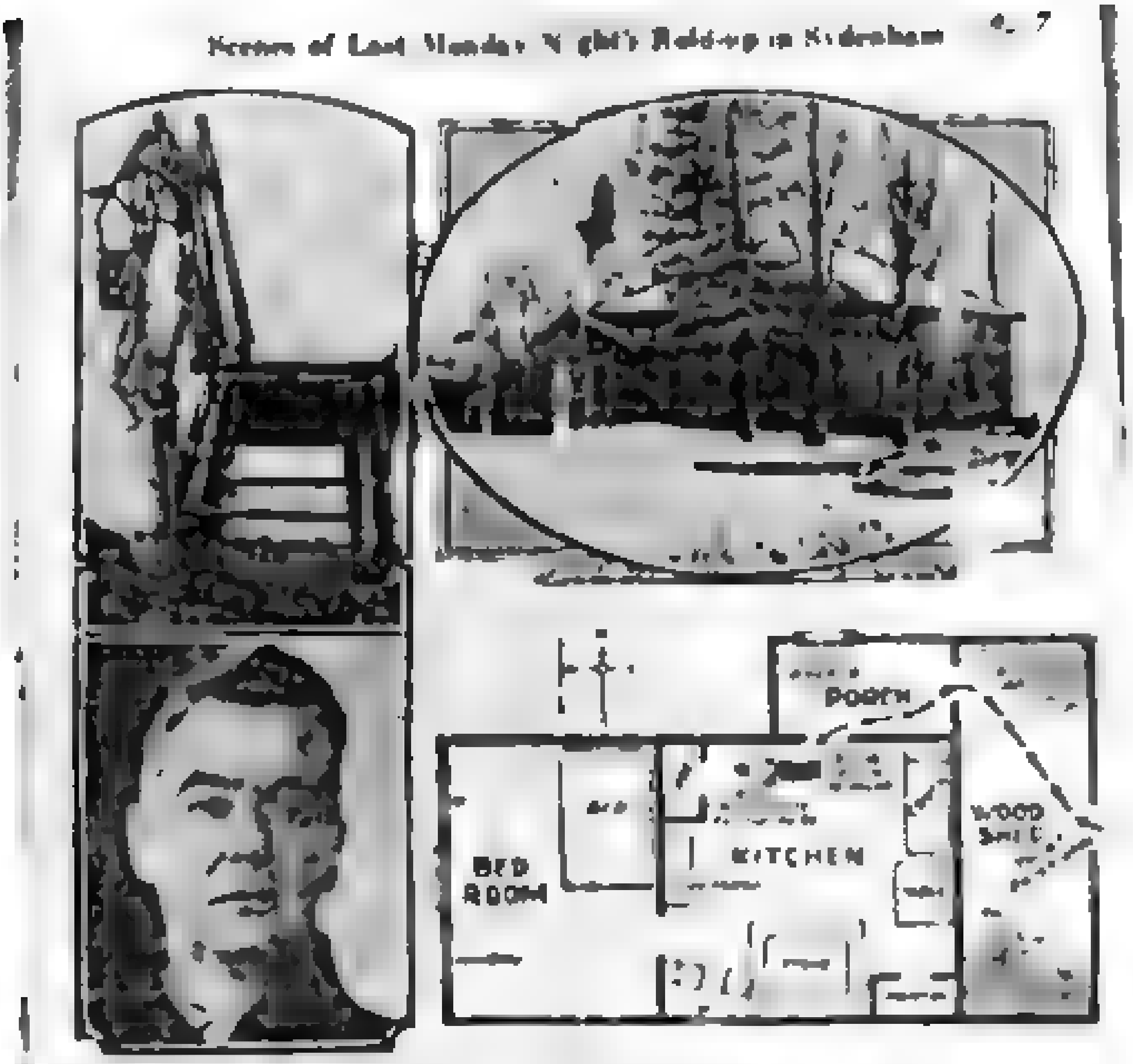
A sawmill was operated by two brothers, Augustus and Lebeaus Hotchkiss, who lived in separate houses on their property, north half of Lot 17, Concession 10. The mill was located on the eastern end and driven by waters of a stream. During high water in the spring it was operated night and day The timber was cut by an upright saw, but unlike the present system, the logs were not squared but sawn out of the round log while the last 5 or 6 inches of lumber was split off The boards were used for sheeting and are seen in many neighbouring barns. A washed out dam and an old saw grown into a tree are the only mementoes of this pioneer venture.

The years the mill operated are not known, but the Hotchkiss family purchased the property in 1866 Augustus, the last remaining member of the family was the victim of an unsolved murder in 1927 on the same property

The building of the narrow gauge Grey and Bruce railroad from Toronto was of prime importance in opening up this district and in providing transportation of forest products. Pine and rock elm were in great demand, the former as masts for naval and merchant ships, the latter as square timber for building purposes overseas, as well as locally.

The rock elm was squared in the bush by expert axemen, who with their broadaxes would make perfect sticks, many of them up to 70 feet in length and as smooth as if they were planed. This long timber was loaded on a single bob and drawn to the railway right of way there to be loaded on flat cars One or two of these sticks would make a good sleigh load and required a road fairly straight with long curves where necessary and also one that avoided steep grades or marshes Until recently many of these winter roads were used and in cleared uncultivated land their course can still be clearly followed

Scenes of Last Monday Night's Hold-up in Sydenham 6. 7



[illegible] VICTIM OF [illegible] BANDITS

[illegible]

SAWMILLS — HOATH HEAD COMMUNITY

In pioneer days there was great need for building material. There were many sawmills, some quite small, supplying local needs, operating only for a short time, while others were larger, shipping lumber out of the district. The following mills cut lumber: Seaman's Mill located on Lot 8, Concession 10, a mill operated by Bowes and

Patterson on Lot 2, Concession 10, a mill operated by Frizzell and Neelands on Lot 2, Concession 8 A Mr. McDonald, for a short time, had a mill on Lot 8, Concession 8 and about 1870-77 Mr McGillivary had a mill situated across the road from Lot 7, Concession 8

The largest mill in the district was owned by John and Hiram Bonnell It was built in 1893 on land leased from Gillian Curry on the Derry Line, Lot 10, Concession 8 and started operation in 1894. The lumber cut was practically all hard wood and was sold to the Massey Harris Co in Toronto Hemlock was cut for local people or for builders in Owen Sound Later shingle making machinery was purchased and shingles made for the local trade Also for several years during the summer months, barrel staves and hoops were also made from soft elm and basswood Four houses were built near the mill, a duplex for the owners and the others for the families of the men who worked in the mill The mill was sold in 1910 and the machinery moved away

Mr Wm Tottenham owned and operated a sawmill on Lot 7, Concession 8, from 1894-96 In 1903 he operated a mill on Lot 3, Concession 9, from 1908-1913 he had a sawmill, shingle mill and grist mill on Lot 9, Concession 7 and used to ship car loads of lumber from Rockford station In 1920 he built and operated a sawmill on Lot 7, Concession 9 Later, his son, Wm Tottenham, took over the mill and it is the only one in the district still in operating condition

LEITH SAWMILLS

David Butchart built a sawmill just east of Squaw Point, some time in the early 1850 s, possibly even earlier An engine supplied the power The logs came in by water and the lumber left the same way, as there were no roads to the mill Mr. Butchart had a family of fourteen children and they moved to Manitoba in 1879.

Another sawmill was built by Mr Adam Ainslie and was still operating about 1880. It was located on what is now the Golf Course

McMILLAN'S SAWMILL – MORLEY

In 1873 John McMillan and his sons, John Junior and William, came from Carleton County for the purpose of obtaining some pine covered land in Grey County. On the Tenth day of October, 1873, they purchased the north half of Lot 31 and Lot 32 in the First Concession of Sydenham Township for the sum of $2700 00 This land was owned at that time by Daniel Eugene McIntyre and Donald Alexander McDonald

By 1875 they had their log houses built and also the first sawmill, which cost $2290 00 Their barns were built completely of pine which was sawed in the mill Their land was known as the "Pinery" With the mill in operation the people for miles around had the opportunity of obtaining lumber for their homes.

This mill located on Lot 32 (consisting of 200 acres) on No. 5 Creek, on the south side of the line fence between John and William McMillan, on the John McMillan farm, was burned unfortunately and was replaced by another mill just over the line fence on the William McMillan farm on Lot 32 The greater part of the mill pond was on the John McMillan farm (later owned by Frank Johnson) The first sawmill was run by steam, but when the new one was built a little further to the north, down the creek on the William McMillan farm (later owned by his son Allan) water power was used

After a time, John McMillan, Senior, returned to his home land In 1900 John, Junior, also moved away leaving William and his son Allan to operate the mill

On an unlucky day a high wind blew the roof off the mill, and on another day in early March, a more severe accident occurred in the mill which caused the loss of William's right hand. Some one quickly drove to Annan for the doctor who on arrival immediately performed an operation on the kitchen table William was later aided to some extent by the use of an iron hand

After Allan's marriage, his father moved away By that time the pine forests had been exhausted and the mill was operated only by custom sawings carried on by Allan as late as 1917

SAWMILLS - WOODFORD COMMUNITY
ARTLEY BROTHERS SAWMILL

In 1923, the Artley Brothers, Fred, Robert and Albert, built a sawmill on Lot 13, Concession 6, Sydenham Township. This was situated on the Blind line road at the Stone school, the farm now being owned by Howard Gunn It was at this mill that the Artley Brothers sawed the lumber to erect most of the buildings on their farm In 1950 they tore the mill down and sold the material before disposing of the farm to Howard Gunn in 1951

LOGAN'S SAWMILL

Logan's mill was situated on Lot 15, Concession 4, Sydenham Township. Mr Harry Logan bought the land timber in 1918 and built the mill in 1919 It was run by a stationary steam engine He used the mill to saw the lumber from the bush, and also made shingles and railway ties. Besides the mill there was a house barn and a shanty for the wood cutters, who were hired to cut cord wood In 1918, 500 cords of wood were sold to Davis, Smith and Malone Fuel Co. in Owen Sound The next year they had a contract for 600 cords In those days, Mr Logan received around $5.00 and $6.00 a cord for the wood Mr Logan tore the mill down in 1923, when he sold the land and the remainder of the timber to Mr James Lemon. Now, at this time, some ruins are all that is left to tell where the mill had been

MALLORY S SAWMILL

In the years between 1873 and 1889, William Mallory owned and operated a sawmill situated on the South half of Lot 10, Concession 2, half-way back the 100 acre farm, on a creek at that time called "Mill Creek." This 100-acre farm is now owned by Lorne Shute

About the year 1867, the same Mr. Mallory, built a sawmill on Lot 10, Concession 1, S. C. R , Sydenham Township. This mill was situated in the field just east of George Sutherland's barn (the farm since 1923 has been owned by Lorne and Lyle Snider) Mr Mallory operated the mill for several years then sold it to Mr. David Seaman. Around 1900 the mill burned. Mr Seaman then built a mill on part of Lot 3, Concession 1, N C R , on the James Lemon farm, in Woodford This farm now belongs to Orton Day. After several years, Mr. Seaman sold the mill to Mr. Bill Alexander, who operated it for a number of years before closing down Mr Fred Williams was the last sawyer. In 1912, over half a million board feet of lumber were sawn here from trees blown down in the district after the tornado. Mr. Cliff Long helped to haul the lumber to Meaford Mr Alexander lived in the house (now owned by Mr. E. Weppler) in Woodford, and it was in this house that Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and their seven children lived The sawmill was later moved to Duncan. The mill pond is all that remains to mark the place where the sawmill was located

THE BENNETT - BURNS SAWMILL

On Lot 16, Concession 1, S. C. R., about 1860, there was a sawmill erected on the farm now owned by Albert Elliott. It was situated south-west of the barn, and power to run this mill was supplied by the falls near by It was first owned by a Mr Bennett, who sold it to Charles Burns, of Meaford Bias Burns and his mother and sister lived in a house which was close to the mill. Prayer meetings which were sponsored by a Bible Society were held regularly in the Burns' home. A few lilac bushes remain to mark the location of this early home Bias Burns later bought the farm formerly owned by Walter Clarke and now owned by Kay and David Stevens.

CHAPTER 7 AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY 1853-1967

Because a need was felt for the competitive features displayed by Agricultural Societies in various places in Ontario, in the early 1850's, Sydenham Township decided to organize a society of this nature

The organizational meeting was held at the Stone School, S.S No. 4, later S.S. No. 1, on the Tenth Line of Sydenham, on December 29, 1853 (Gordon School) At this meeting Mr. George Fleming acted as chairman and Mr Robert Campbell as secretary for the gathering After the decision to organize an Agricultural Society was reached the following officers were elected President, Robert Gordon, Vice-President, Malcolm Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Campbell, Directors, Robert Hoath, George Fleming, George McKay, William Spencer, John Munro, Angus McArthur, Caleb Mordon, Donald McKay and John Gordon.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft the laws for the government of the Society. This was done in the capable manner of the early settler. The committee included Charles Gordon, Donald Sutherland, Angus McArthur, Angus McKay and Charles McKay.

On January 24, 1854, the Board met and passed the Bylaws presented by the committee. At this meeting a motion was passed by which the Sydenham Township Agricultural Society became incorporated by Law So, actually, the Society did not begin its existence until this date, January 24, 1854.

The Board again met at the home of George Fleming, lot 12, con 11, on July 6, 1854. This 200 acre holding is presently owned and occupied by Anthony Swartz, Wm Tiede, and Robert Burns, which is a point of interest when we learn that the first Fair was held on Mr. Fleming's farm on October 7, 1854. Judges were Angus Gunn and Samuel Fleming

At this July meeting a list of premiums was made out to be contested for, and judges were appointed

It is a matter of deep interest to be able to present the exact wording of the notice of our first Fair It read:

"The township Agricultural Society of the Township of Sydenham will hold its first exhibition at lot 12, con 11, in the said Township on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, 1854, when premiums will be awarded for the undermentioned articles Brood mare, best span of work horses, best saddle horse, best yoke of working oxen, best pair of ewes, best sow, best bushel each of fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, peas, oats, beans, timothy seed, clover seed, Indian corn, potatoes, Swedish turnips, beets, carrots, onions, and apples; 1 pound of hops, 1 quart of plums, four head of cabbage; 5 pounds of butter and cheese; four pounds of maple sugar, pair of woollen blankets; 10 yards of fuller cloth, 10 yards of flannel; a quilt, two pairs of mitts and gloves, best hat made from straw grown in Sydenham Township, yoke and bow; grain cradle, axe handle, wagon; cart; and plough."

The secretary-treasurer's salary was £3, 10 shillings, (about $15 then) and the balance on hand at the end of 1854 was £1, 13 shillings, 5½ pence In 1855 the Fair was held in the town of Sydenham (Owen Sound) In 1856 it was held at Mander's Corners (Bothwell's Corner) as was evidently the case for the next few years.

Then in 1870 the Fair was held at Dunedin (Annan) and continued there until 1877 and 1878, when it was held in Owen Sound From 1879 to 1900 the Fair was held alternately at Woodford and Bothwell's Corner and finally found a permanent home at the latter place when the present Fall Fair building was moved to the south-east corner of the Fair grounds in 1901 It had been erected about a

quarter of a mile north of this location. Older residents remember the building when it was at Woodford and used in winter for skating. When the building was placed in its present location a hardwood floor was laid in three-quarters of the South half in order that it might be used as a council chamber, and for entertainment purposes as well. That year, which saw James Thompson as president, George Bothwell as vice-president and Hugh Reid as secretary-treasurer, another improvement was made when a board fence was erected around the fair grounds.

Spring Fairs had been held at intervals during these years also. In the spring of 1859 a show for stallions was held in Owen Sound on April 29th. In 1867, another spring show was held, this time at Mander's Corners on April 25th, when $20 was the first prize for agricultural horses and $15 for roadsters. In 1906, hackneys were added to the spring horse show.

Crop competitions were recorded in the annals of the Fair as early as 1863 when the prizes awarded for one acre of turnips was first, $4, second, $2. Some later projects which were carried on were log sawing and nail driving contests, a tractor rodeo.

The Fair was usually a two-day event but changed into a one day fair in 1961 when the School Fair was taken over by the Society. It has developed into one of the best school fairs in Grey and Bruce Counties. Singing and public speaking competitions have been a part of the School Fair program.

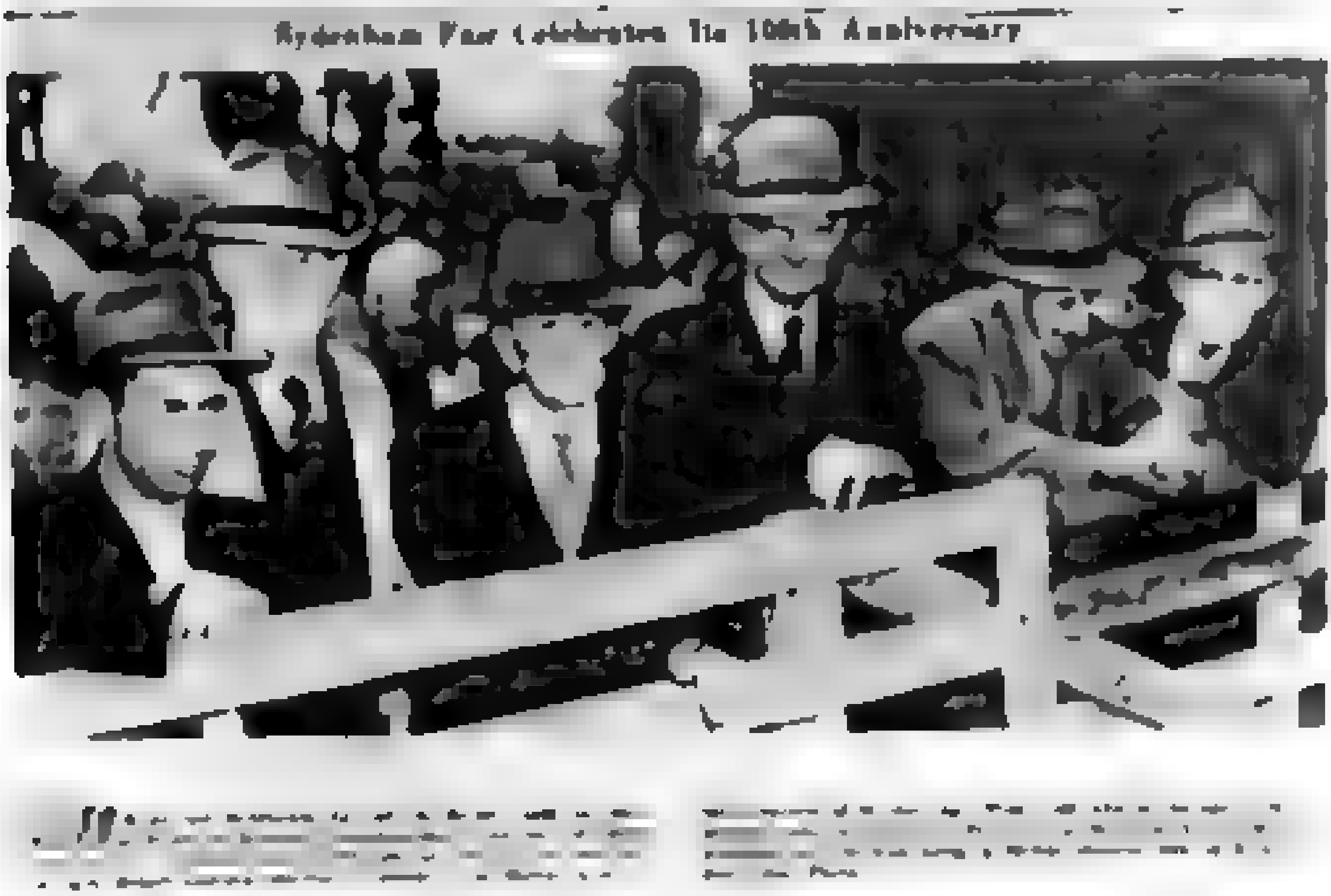
Seven year old Bonnie Bell defeated twelve other contestants to win the [illegible] Township Public Speaking Contest at the [illegible] 1961. The youngest contestant, she is shown here being presented with the Keady Agricultural Society Trophy by Mrs. [illegible] Morrison, president.

The Society reached its centenary in [illegible]. On October [illegible], [illegible], a Centennial Celebration of the Society was held in the form of a banquet in St. Thomas Church Hall, Owen Sound, with ninety-five guests present. A three-tiered cake made by Mrs. S. [illegible] and Mrs. Mac Morrison and cut by Mrs. John McCutcheon was a feature of the [illegible] anniversary banquet. George [illegible], past president

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Morrison [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] right presided in place of the president, Andrew Beatty, who was ill at the time. Robert Laycock, secretary, outlined the history of the Society during the past century.

Centennial banquet l. to r.: Mrs. Mac Morrison, Mr. Morrison, Herb. Corbett of Dundalk, president of the Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies; J. Stewart Coutts, Grey County Agricultural Representative; Mrs. V. C. Porteous, Mr. Porteous, speaker; Mrs. George Beattie and Mr. Beattie; Mrs. Andrew Beattie; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Long.

In 1960 a pylon was erected at Bothwell's Corner and was dedicated September 20, 1960, on the day of the Fair. Mrs. Lloyd Spence read the history which had been prepared by Mrs. Gordon Mac



Sydenham Fair Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary

[illegible]

Laurie, Patti and Sheila Spence shown with prize winning exhibits September 1955

The program for the dedication of the centennial pylon included presidential remarks by Edward Long, history of the Society by Mrs L. Spence, remarks by Mr F A Lashley, Agricultural and Horticultural Branch at Parliament Buildings, Greetings from Hon Dr Mac Phillips, Mr P Noble, M P , Sydenham Township Council (Mr John McCutcheon), North Sydenham Area School Board (Mr J Rutherford), Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute (Mrs G D Hilts), George Bothwell, Dedication, Mr John Long, Prayer of Dedication, Rev. A. Thompson, Annan.

New features were added as the years went by In 1958 a swine club was sponsored, in 1963 a poultry club was organized and in 1965 races for the school children of Sydenham Township were introduced

The Society is now in its 115th year of existence Though one hears that the day of the small fair is done, still it would seem that a purpose must be realized when interest has continued for well over a

26 1958

Among Prize Winners At Sydenham Fair

[illegible]

century, and is actually mounting in recent years. 'The Betterment of Others' has been the purpose of the Agricultural Society and will be [illegible] Society in existence.

[illegible]

Shown around the pylon standing l to r John McCutcheon, Mr F. A. Lashley, Dr Mac Phillips, Mrs G. D. Hutts, Mrs Lloyd Spence, Percy Noble, Jaffray Rutherford, Edward Long, Rev A. Thomson and John Long

Due to the deterioration of the present show building it has been decided to hold the 1967 Fall Fair in the Woodford Community Centre. The building was sold on Oct. 9th 1967 to Keith Bumstead a Sydenham Township farmer.

Presidents since 1854 have included 1854-56-Robert Gordon, 1857-James Ross, 1858-59-Hugh Reid, 1860-D. Armstrong, 1861-Wm. Thomson, 1862-M. Cathrae, 1863-Gideon Harkness, 1864-James Burr, 1865-James Cannon, 1866-C. Beattie, 1867-Wm. McKay, 1868-John Harkness, 1869-D.M. Dowell, 1870-F. Cavers, 1871-John Couper, 1872-Robert Johnstone, 1873-John Harkness, 1874-D. Armstrong, 1875-76-James Burr, 1877-James Grady, 1878-James Dickson, 1879-1899-No records available, 1900-Robert Sibbald, 1901-1903-James Thomson, 1904-1906-J. W. Vanwyck, 1907-Daniel Spence, 1908-Alex. M. Taylor, 1909-W. J. Jones, 1910-1912-Wm. McKenzie, 1913-1915-James McKeen, 1916-1918-John Sibbald, 1919-1920-Thomas Maynard, 1921-22-Arthur

[illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] tion. The goat was the centre of attraction for the youngsters at the [illegible] Corners Fall Fair Tuesday afternoon. The children, left to right, are [illegible] James [illegible] and [illegible] Times Staff Photo, Sept. 1961.

McArthur [illegible] Wesley McKay [illegible] James McKeen 1927 George Carr 1928 George Carr W. B. Cavers 1929-31 W. B. Cavers 1932-34 Ben McKee 1935-38 John Lang 1939-41 Carl Morrison 1942-45 Mac Morrison 1946-50 George Searle 1951-53 Andrew Beattie 1954-55 John Lang 1956-57 Mac Morrison 1958-60 Edward Lang 1961-63 Mrs. Mac Morrison (only woman president of the society) 1964-66 Lloyd Lavoick 1967 Lloyd Spence

Secretary Treasurers were 1854 Robert Campbell 1855-1878 Charles Gordon 1879-1889 No records available 1890-1893 Hugh

Sydenham Township Fall Fair Officers in [illegible], shown l. to r. Mrs. Bert King, Mrs. Malcolm Morrison, and Lloyd Laycock.

Reid, 1904-13 James Cameron, 1914-1920 Mrs. Thomas Maynard, 1921 A. D. Cameron, 1922-24 Mrs. Thomas Maynard, 1925-27 James G. Moffat, 1928-29 Mrs. B. McMillan, 1930-31 A. D. Cameron, 1932-1941 W. B. Cavers, 1942-53 Robert Laycock, 1954-59 Mrs. Lloyd Spence, 1960 Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter, Mrs. Lloyd Spence, 1961-63 Mrs. Bert King, 1964-67 Mrs. Wilbur Stonehouse.

Directors of Sydenham Township Agricultural Society. A list of those who have served as Directors includes the following: Robert Gordon, Robert Campbell, Malcolm Campbell, Robert Heath, Geo. Fleming, Geo. McKay, William Spencer, John Munro, Angus McArthur, Caleb Mordon, Donald McKay, John Gordon, Daniel Spence, J. M. Thomson, P. C. McGregor, George Wilkinson, C. W. Cameron, Michael Slattery, Robert Sibbald, John G. Campbell, A. Farquharson, J. M. Vanwyck, John McKeen, George W. Campbell, A. J. Long, Alex McKerroll, J. S. Reid, J. L. Boyd, Allan Cameron, Jas. Cannon, Jas. Reach, Wm. B. Cavers, Neil Morrison, Wm. Bothwell, Robert C. Spence, Alex M. Taylor, Wm. McKenzie, James

Tompson, Joseph H. Fretter, William Nesbitt, Edward Hood, Joseph E Beatty, Norman Long, Thos. Maynard, James F Burr, A D. McDonald, Henry Fulford, George A Bothwell, W J Jones, Donald Morrison, Dixon Clark, Thomas Cole, C. E Bothwell, Dr. McDonald, Linus Traynor, Edward Hood, William Bone, John Couper, Alfred Lemon, Jas. McKeen, George Scarrow, Michael X Traynor, C. P. Day, Wm. O'Connor, Hugh McKay, T W Johnson, John Durie, John Burns, J. W. Hodson, J H. Lemon, W J McKee, David Reid, A. D Cameron, T L Day, T. T Mitchell, Allan Wilkinson, Wesley McKay, Jas. Mitchell, T. Armstrong, Ben McKee, Jas G. Moffat, D E Long, Wm Griffith, Russel Beattie, J Peters, Mac Whalen, Wm Ormiston, George Carr, T Ramage, Stan. Laycock, Wm Kivell, David Durie, Robert Walter, Carl Morrison Sr., Wm. Fretter, Wm J McKerroll, T Rutherford, W Frizzel, L. Goldsmith, R J. Irwin, Colin Spence, Frank Bassingthwaite, Arthur McArthur, H Reilly, James Post, Ed Michael, Victor Bye, Turner Lamont, Aaron Silverthorn, Allan White, John G Lemon, Temple Day, Archie McArthur, R J Boyd, Neil Ferguson, John Long, Wilmer Foster, Gordon Bothwell, Wm Fenwick, Lockhart Ormiston, Wm Keeling, Lawrence Legate, Alex Stewart, R. Sutton, R N Laycock, B. Johnson, Fraser Lamont, George Johnson, Mac Morrison, George Searle, Mac McKinnon Edward (Ted) Whalen, John Knaggs, Stanley Kinch, Findlay MacDonald, Norman Boyd, Torrance Cramp, Jas. Reid, Lorne Snider, Andrew Beattie, Elgin McNabb, Clayton Silverthorn, Wm. McNally, James Bumstead, Lawrence Knaggs, Gordon MacPhatter, Angus Wiley, James Girdler, Cecil Keeling, Lorne Locke, Neil Morrison, Jack McCutcheon, W J McKibbon, Ed Tottenham, Robert Laycock, Lloyd Spence, Mrs. Reg Johnson, Wilson Johnson, Roy Lamb, Lloyd Laycock Allan Wilson, Donald Burr, Bert King, Garnet Stonehouse Wilbur Stonehouse, Peter VanDolder, Gordon Hall, Carl Morrison Jr., Albert Owen, Edward Long, Lawrence Weppler

Lady Directors (who were usually wives of the directors) were first appointed in 1915

CHAPTER 8 SPORTS

THE ANNAN SOCCER TEAM

The Annan Soccer Team was organized about the same time as the Excelsior Club, in 1921 Fields were given to the team to use for games and practice by Jim Cannon and John Wesley VanWyck The latter field was an ideal place as it was beside the Annan Hall

Many games were played at garden parties, field days and fall fairs. At this time soccer was the most popular game in the district, almost every town or village had its team

The Soccer team played in Sydenham Township Soccer League Owen Sound and District League Also for a number of years they played with the W F A One year the Soccer team played a game with the Indians at Cape Croker This was the first game the Indians had played A prize of money was given and the Indians thought it was a great joke to get paid for losing the game

CRICKET ANNAN

The game of cricket was played at *Annan* in the late 1850's and was so popular that it excluded every other form of sport From a diary of 1860-64 there were accounts of practices and games played Other communities which had teams were Briar Hill and Balaclava The rivalry between Briar Hill and Annan was very high In an account of a match in 1864 which Annan won, very bitter feelings were aroused The next year the return match was never finished as a general row broke out over a disputed decision by the umpire

Cricket was introduced to Leith by Mr Jones, who was a fine all round player and a great coach Leith developed a very fine club in the 1870's and many a rugged match was played in the Old Distillery Field

Leith and Annan often clashed in cricket matches. Among the Annan players were listed the names of William Wilson, Andrew Armstrong Robert Dewar, David Burr, John Alexander, William Couper and John Clark

The Leith players were the MacNeil brothers Malcolm, Neil and Walter, Robert Glen Joseph, Richard and Robert Fawcett, John Aisnlie, Marshall and Charlie Scott John McKeen, Theodore Rixon and the Reid brothers, Malcolm and Robert

In the years 1870 to 1885, Leith and Annan combined to field a team against Owen Sound This was an annual affair played on May 24th, the Queen's birthday Of the 15 matches recorded Owen Sound won seven and Leith eight, so everything considered the two teams were very evenly matched For continuity in the game, the best showing is made by Walter MacNeil and Robert Glen as these two men's names appear in the list of the first and last games and MacNeil played in every game

BALACLAVA AND BRIAR HILL CRICKET TEAMS

Cricket Teams were organized around the 1850's and 1860's at Balaclava and Briar Hill From the beginning of June until the end of August frequent practices were held and games played

The Scott brothers, George, Sr , and John, were well remembered players on the Balaclava team About 1868 P C McGregor commenced playing with Balaclava, both as batsman and bowler and soon became feared by other elevens in the township.

The first township match was played at Balaclava in 1864. The Annan team won but some bitter feelings were stirred up and the return match was never finished

It is unfortunate that very little is known of the cricket team as those who could remember have passed on and apparently there are no records.

BALACLAVA FOOTBALL TEAM

Balaclava has had its share of sport through the years - cricket, football, baseball, soft ball and hockey. The teams were in demand for garden parties and sport days - not always winning, but good community sport.

A football team in the early 1920's played at a good number of garden parties with neighbouring teams and also took part in two field days at Kemble. The players were Walter Scott, Duncan Moulton, Luther Clark, Norm Waterton, Ben Johnstone, Robert Lourie, George Fraser, Will Moulton, Robert Watson, Albert Laycock and Mike Robertson.

BALACLAVA HOCKEY CLUB 1946-47

Back Row L. to R.—G. Abbott, Coach, W. Spence, G. Scott, C. Bell, E. Vanwyck, E. Spence, R. Farquharson, J. Vanwyck, E. Vanwyck, Manager.

Front Row L. To R.—L. Spence, H. Scott, J. Lemon, N. Bell, R. Spence, T. Johnson.

During the Hockey season of 1946-47 Balaclava had a team entered in the Rural Hockey League It was made up of boys from Balaclava and Salcote, George Abbott coached this team and Ernest Vanwyck was manager After playing with Woodford Chatsworth, Kilsyth, Tara and Allenford, the members of this team were the winners of the League At the end of the season the team was given a banquet at the Seldon House in Owen Sound, with an attendance of 120 relatives and friends This banquet was made possible by the efforts of the late Arthur Lemon Rev A G Reynolds was Chairman and Syl Apps and Gus Bodnar of the Toronto Maple Leafs were speakers Following the banquet a dance was held at Annan Hall

Members of the team were Don Lemon Bill Spence Earl Spence, Tom Johnson Russel Farquharson Irvin Vanwyck, Norm Bell, Elgin Wanwyck, Ken Spence, Harold Scott Carl Bell Gordon Scott, Lloyd Spence and Jim Lemon

BALACLAVA SOCCER TEAM

After playing baseball for a few years the Balaclava boys decided in the spring of 1937, to enter a team in the Sydenham Soccer League The league composed of a team from Annan one from Bognor, one from Strathaven and one from Balaclava created a great deal of interest in the four communities Good crowds attended every game, and an excellent community spirit developed over the township As the season progressed, so did the rivalry, the crowds grew larger, and at times feelings ran high This served to mold each community together, and gave each a greater determination to see their team through to the end no matter what the final outcome would be In 1937 Annan won the Championship

All members of the league drew up a new schedule in 1938 and the friendly rivalry started where it had stopped the year before Again, the interest was soaring the crowds were good and each community stood solidly behind their team At each game a hat was passed, and the generous response enabled the team to finance their

Back Row (left to right): W. McKenzie, Manager, J. Ramsay, Coach, F. Thurston, Half Back, G. [illegible], Left Wing, J. [illegible], Inside Left, [illegible] McArthur, Half Back, J. Farquharson, Half Back, C. White, Assistant Manager, E. Lemon, Treasurer

Centre Row (left to right): H. Armstrong, Centre Forward, [illegible] Lemon, Right Wing, F. Lipsett, Centre Half, C. Ramsay, Goal, J. Armstrong, Full Back, M. Ramsay, Full Back

Front Row (left to right): M. Phillips, Right Wing, [illegible] Thurston, Inside Right

league. At the end of the 1938 season Balaclava won the Championship of the Sydenham league.

Owen Sound had been playing in another league that year and had won the Championship in their division, so a match between Owen Sound and Balaclava was arranged to be played in Owen Sound. Balaclava entered the game as the underdogs, but when the final whistle blew, Balaclava had defeated the Owen Sound team by a score of one to nothing.

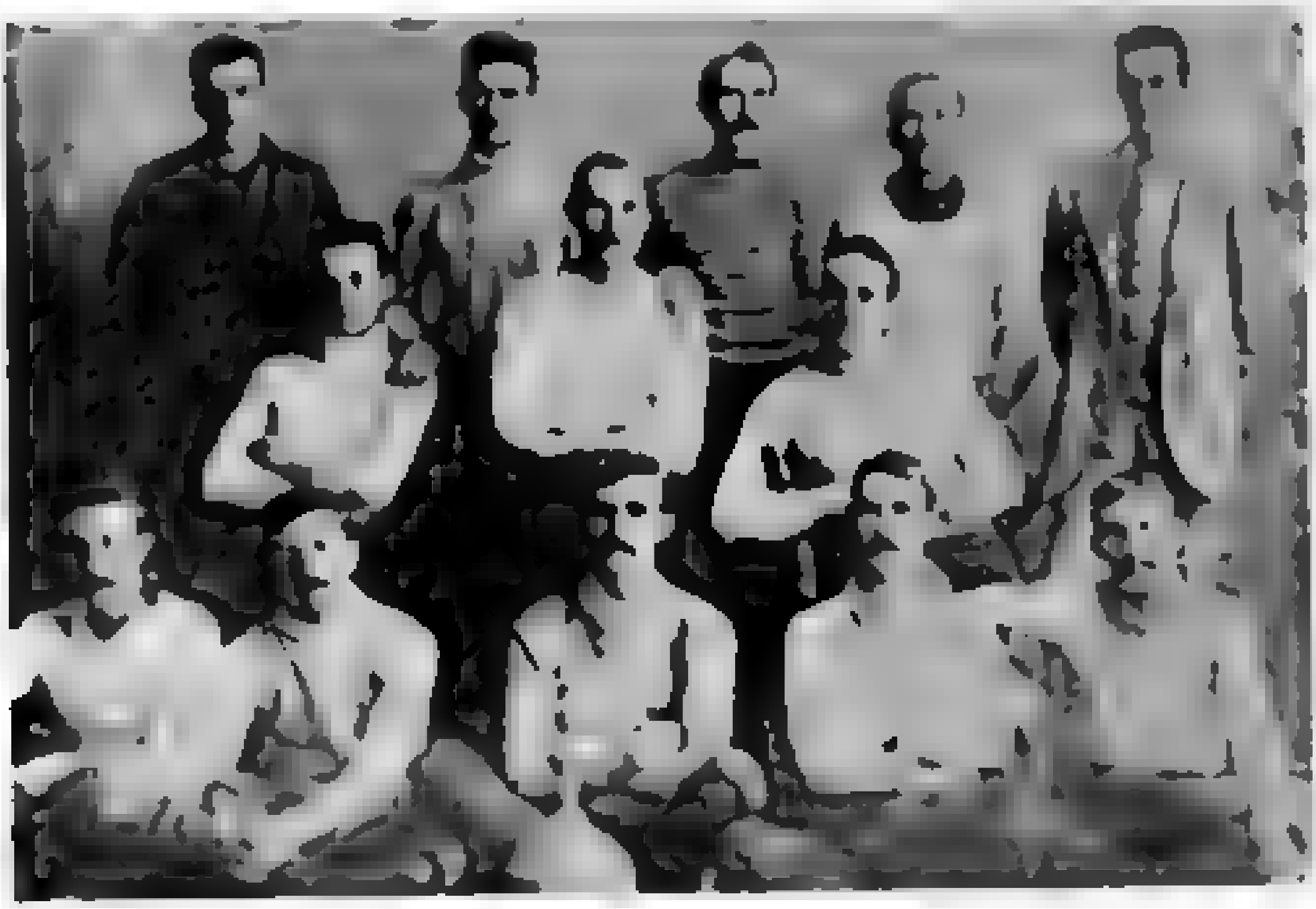
BOGNOR SPORTS

The Bognor community has had an interest of long standing in sports, dating back to the year 1887, when John Steele, teacher of

School Section No. 9, Sydenham Township, organized the first foot ball team, "The Invincible," of which John Steel was the captain and George Clark the goal keeper. Some of the players were Alex. Carrie, George Reid, Alexander Morrison, Walter Fleming, Willie H. Reid, Archie Gillies, Jake Hammond, John Gillies and R. T. Moffatt.

The first match was played at Woodford with the Woodford team. A gaily coloured satin ribbon badge was proudly worn at one of the early games. It bore the printed lettering, "The Invincible Foot ball Club, Bognor, 1888," done in black, beneath the Union Jack in red, white and blue.

Walters Falls had a team, "the Dauntless."



BOGNOR FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1897
CHAMPIONS OF GREY COUNTY OF THAT YEAR

Back Row (l. to r.) — Alex [illegible] (umpire), Dougald Gillies (right back), Mr. [illegible] (goal), Angus Gillies (left back), Archie [illegible] (umpire).

Middle Row (l. to r.) — [illegible] Carrie (right half back), James Shaw (sub centre half back), Donald Gillies (left half back).

Front Row (l. to r.) — Archie Gillies (right forward), [illegible] (inside right), John Gillies (centre forward), Frank [illegible] (inside left), Neil Morrison (left forward).

One of the outstanding players, Robert Moffatt, was absent when the picture was taken.

In 1897 the team boasted seven Gillies boys Archie D., John, Angus, Archie J., Peter, Dougald and Donald, Jack Anderson, George Anderson, George and Gideon Carrie, James Shute, Dan Crannie, Frank Thomson, Neil Morrison and Robbie Moffatt. John Gillies was the captain. They played thirteen games that season and never lost one. This team was captioned "The Queen's Valley."

In this same year of 1897, Robert McKinney, of Owen Sound, put up a silver cup for the championship of Grey County. A match was played in Owen Sound by four teams Chatsworth, Derby, Holland Centre and Bognor. By a draw Bognor and Holland Centre, and Derby and Chatsworth teamed off. Bognor and Chatsworth were the winning teams and played in a tied game. On the following Saturday the tie was broken in a game played in Owen Sound, Bognor winning the Grey Championship by a 2-1 score and the McKinney silver cup, which was placed on exhibition in the show window of J. M. Thomson's General Store in Bognor, where it remained and was destroyed in the fire which demolished the building in July 1957.

The bagpipes of the community were in attendance at many of the games in the early years, and their merry Highland music added zest to the game. Wherever the pipes, there you would find Mr. John Gillies, Sr., also.

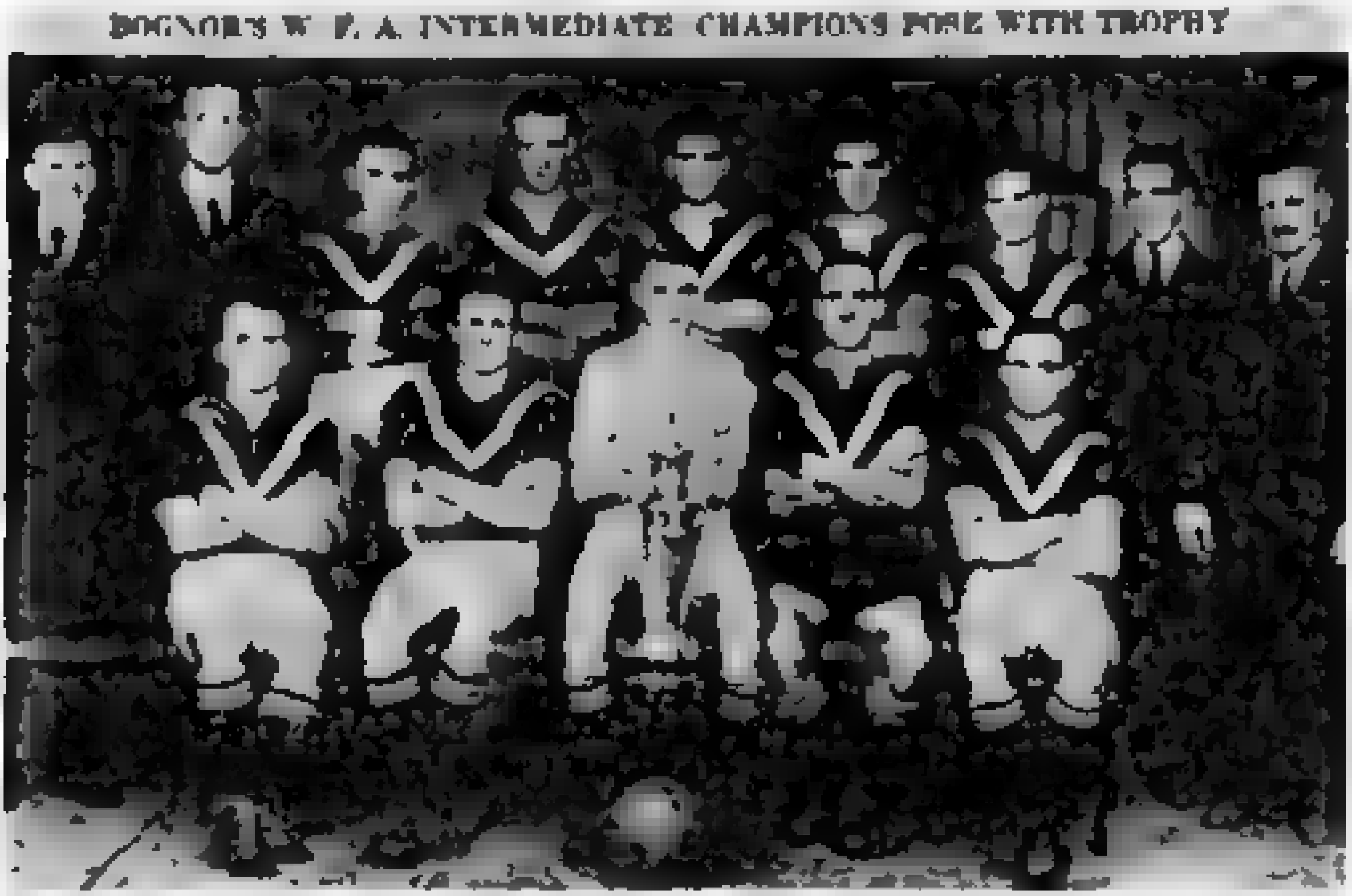
On May 24, 1915, the football boys of Bognor played the Massie and Strathaven teams on Mellafont's field, the first sports field of the community. The Bognor boys won and the Farmers' Club of that time presented them with a silver cup. James E. Reid was the captain and other members of the team were Howard Weaver, George Thomson, Vernie Ceasar, John Crannie, Donald Carmichael, Percy Reid, Alex Thomson, George Miller and Willie Weaver.

Later, on Labour Day in about 1921, the Bognor team - Henry Carmichael, Stewart Shortt, Lou Mustard, Percy Reid, Vernie Ceasar, George Thomson, Alex. Thomson, Gordon Ceasar, Dougal Carmichael, Jimmie Reid and Peter McNabb played in Owen Sound against Kemble, Jackson and Massie, winning the day's game and the $50.00 cash prize.

In the following year, 1922, Labour Day in Owen Sound, the Bognor team comprised of Harold Watson, Alex Morrison, Stewart Shortt, Percy Reid, Vernie Ceasar, Wilfred McNabb, Johnnie Moffitt, Jimmie Reid, Alex Thomson and Neilie Morrison played with the Fifth Line, Kemble, and Massie teams. The Bognor team emerged the winner and were presented with twelve individual silver cups, one for each of the eleven players and the twelfth was given to Earl Crannie, the extra player.

In 1925, six teams, Woodford, Strathaven, two Owen Sound teams, Cape Croker and Bognor played at the Owen Sound Fall Fair. Bognor tied with Cape Croker in the final game played on the last

BOGNOR'S W. F. A. INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONS POSE WITH TROPHY



Winners of the Western Football Association's intermediate trophy, Bognor's crack soccer eleven is shown above with the trophy they won in the finals from Roseville, last year's holders of the cup. Those in the above picture:-(1937)

Back Row, L. to R.: G. Thomson, secretary-treasurer, A. McPhatter, manager, J. Watson, half back, A. Spence, half back, D. Smart, forward, G. Hood, forward, D. McInnis, forward, R. Murdock, forward, J. Wilson, assistant manager.

Front Row, L. to R.: J. Shute, forward, J. Shute, full back, F. Thompson, goal, A. Morrison, captain and left full back, W. Gillies, half back.

Other players who aided Bognor in their convincing march to a title, eliminating Stratford and then Roseville, but who were not able to be present when this picture was taken were J. Armstrong, H. Armstrong, Mel Johnson and John Wilkie.

day of the Fair, the prizes being $[illegible] and $[illegible]. The Bognor players on this occasion were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Alex. Thompson [illegible] and George Thompson.

In [illegible] the Bognor team joined the [illegible] Football Association League and [illegible] with [illegible] and won. [illegible] treated them to a banquet and a trip through the Canadian National

[illegible]

[illegible] series to take the crown.

Members of the Bognor Club are pictured above. They are:

[illegible] Lorne Shute, inside left.

[illegible]

[illegible] tre forward.

[illegible]

Railway shops. The team also won the two games over Roseville to receive the W F A. cup from James Black. In recognition the Bognor community tendered the team a banquet and a dance in the village hall

In 1938 Bognor won second place in the Sydenham League with the teams of Strathaven, Balaclava, Annan and Bothwell's Corner

The Bognor team lost out in all of the 1938 W F A League games. The Kinsmen Club sponsored a game on Field Day Balaclava defeated Bognor, but both teams enjoyed a moonlight excursion on Georgian Bay

In 1939 Bognor won second place in the Sydenham League games with the Irish Block and Strathaven teams In the same year Bognor played four games with Tavistock in the W F. A. League, one being played in a blinding snow storm in near zero weather Bognor won the cup

SOFTBALL

Beginning in 1961 and largely through the efforts and leadership of Richard Murdoch, boys' softball teams have been organized for the various age groups.

In 1961 a Junior League was formed between Massie, Walters Falls and Bognor, called the Holland Sydenham Softball League The league continued for four years with Massie winning in 1961 and Bognor winning in 1962, 63 and 64 The players in the Bognor team Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bert McDougal, Bill Murdoch, Tom Quinton, Eldon McMillan, Barry Jack, Wilfred Shute, Wayne Sword, Ron Sword, Laverne Shute, Morrison Reid, John Gillies, Jim Reid, Jack Goodwin, Jim Martin, Stan Cathrae and Lorne Johnson Coaches of the team were Harry Doherty, Allan Anderson and Richard Murdoch

In 1963, 1964 and 1965, Bognor entered a Junior team in O A S A Junior playdowns. In 1963 and 1964 they were defeated

BOGNOR JUNIOR SOFTBALL TEAM 1963
CHAMPIONS OF HOLLAND SYDENHAM JUNIOR SOFTBALL LEAGUE

Front Row, L. to R.—Laverne Shute, sub., Morrison Reid, sub., Bill Doherty, John Gibbes, sub. and bat boy, Wilfred Shute, Ted Anderson

Second Row, L. to R.—Jim Reid, sub., Barry Jack, Bill Murdoch, Jack Goodwin, sub., John Murdoch

Back Row, L. to R.—Tom Quinton, Wayne Sword, Dick Murdoch, coach, Harry Doherty, coach; Jim Thomson

Absent—Jim Martin, sub

by Clavering, but in 1965 Bognor put Clavering out, but lost the series by default. The players in the 1965 team were Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bill Murdoch, Barry Jack, Wilfred Shute, Charlie Schultz, Dave Schultz, Murray Laycock and Jim Winch.

In 1962 Bognor entered a newly formed league called the Meaford Town League. Bognor won the League series for four years in a row, and in 1966 dropped out of the league because a number of the players had moved away. The players were Jim Thomson, John Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Ted Anderson, Bert McDougal, Bill Murdoch, Tom Quinton, Barry Jack, Eldon McMillan, Wilfred Shute, Wayne Sword, Ron Sword, Bill Norton, Bob Campbell, Keith Rogers, Ken

Rogers, Dave Schultz, Charlie Schultz, Murray Laycock, Jim Winch and John Gillies, bat boy. The coaches were Harry Doherty, Allan Anderson, Richard Murdoch.

BOGNOR SOFTBALL TEAM 1962
CHAMPIONS OF LEFT TROPHY HOLLAND SYDENHAM LEAGUE
AND RIGHT TROPHY MEAFORD TOWN LEAGUE

Back Row, L. to R.—Eldon McMillan, Ted Anderson, Tom Quanton, Barry Jack, Jim Thomson, Bill Murdoch

Front Row, L. to R.—John Murdoch, John Gillies, Wilfred Shute

In 1963, a new league was formed, called the Holland Sydenham Midget Softball League. It lasted for three years with from 6 to 12 teams being entered. Bognor had a midget team for all of the three years, but were unable to capture the title. In 1967, Bognor entered a juvenile team in the North Grey Bruce Intermediate League. They were put out in the playoffs by Hepworth at the end of the season. They then entered the O.A.S.A. Juvenile playdowns, but lost out to Wiarton. The players in the 1967 team are John Gillies,

1962 MEAFORD TOWN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

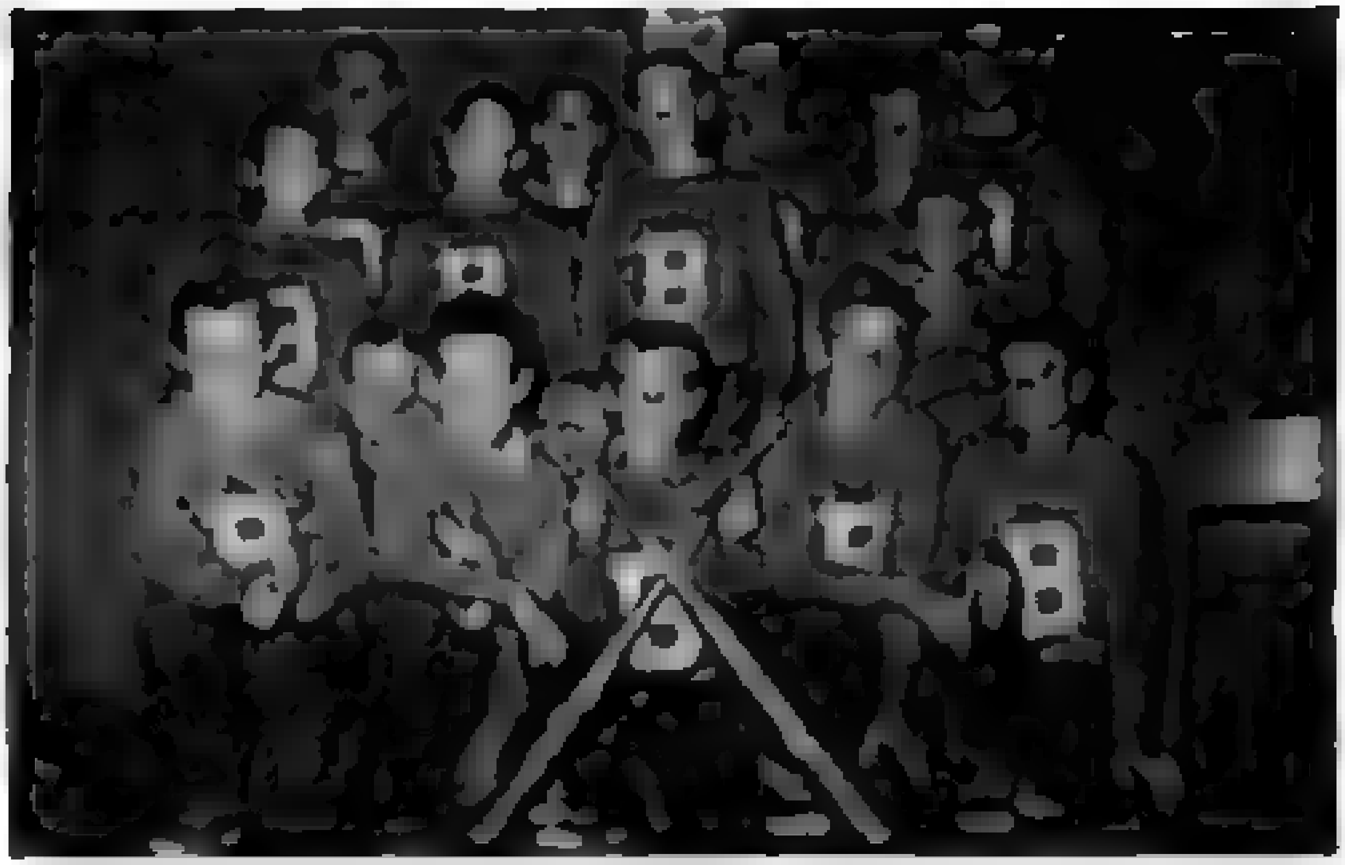
Front Row, L. to R. John Murdoch, Jim Thomson, Bill Murdoch, Bill Doherty, Bert McDougal.

Second Row, L. to R.—Tom Quinton, Eldon McMillan, Barry Jack, Ted Anderson, Bill Norton.

Back Row, L. to R. Allan Anderson, coach, Dick Murdoch, manager and coach, Harry Doherty, coach.

Absent—Wilfred Shute, Wayne Sword, John Gillies, bat boy.

Brian Saunders, Gary Howey, Brian Bumstead, Bev Morrison, Jim Connel, Morrison Reid, Doug McMillan, Ken McMillan, Doug Morrison, Steward Hamill, Bill Woods, Darwin Reid, Allan Connel and Brian Young. The coaches of this 1967 team are John Murdoch, Bill Murdoch and Bruce Saunders.



1963 BOGNOR MIDGET TEAM

Front Row, L. to R.—Morrison Reid, Ken McMillan, Bev Morrison, Doug Morrison, Terry Miner

Second Row, L. to R.—Allan Martin, Archie Reid, Johnnie Reid

Third Row, L. to R.—John Gaunt, Lawrence Shute, Jack Crawford, Doug McMillan

Back Row, L. to R.—Gord McMillan, Jim Reid, Jim Martin, Bill Murdoch, [illegible]

BOGNOR BASKETBALL TEAM

Front Row L. to R.—Maizie Morrison, Katie Frizzell, Jessie Reid

Back Row, L. to R.—Jessie McMurchy, Lizzie Watson, Lenora Frizzell, Annie Watson

The team participated in this sport during the late teens and early twenties of [illegible]

HOCKEY

A number of the younger boys of Bognor have in recent years played some hockey John Murdoch shows promise of becoming a player of note, having played on one of Owen Sound s regular team

BOTHWELL S CORNER BASKETBALL TEAM

One of the athletic groups which brought fame to Bothwell's Corner was the girls' basketball team organized by the late Mrs. W J McKerroll

This team provided keen competition with other area teams at many of the surrounding garden parties. Playing in a Girls' Basketball Tournament at a Labour Day celebration in Victoria Park, Owen Sound, the final game between Bognor and Bothwell s Corner provided one of the most exciting events of the afternoon with Bothwell's Corner emerging victorious.

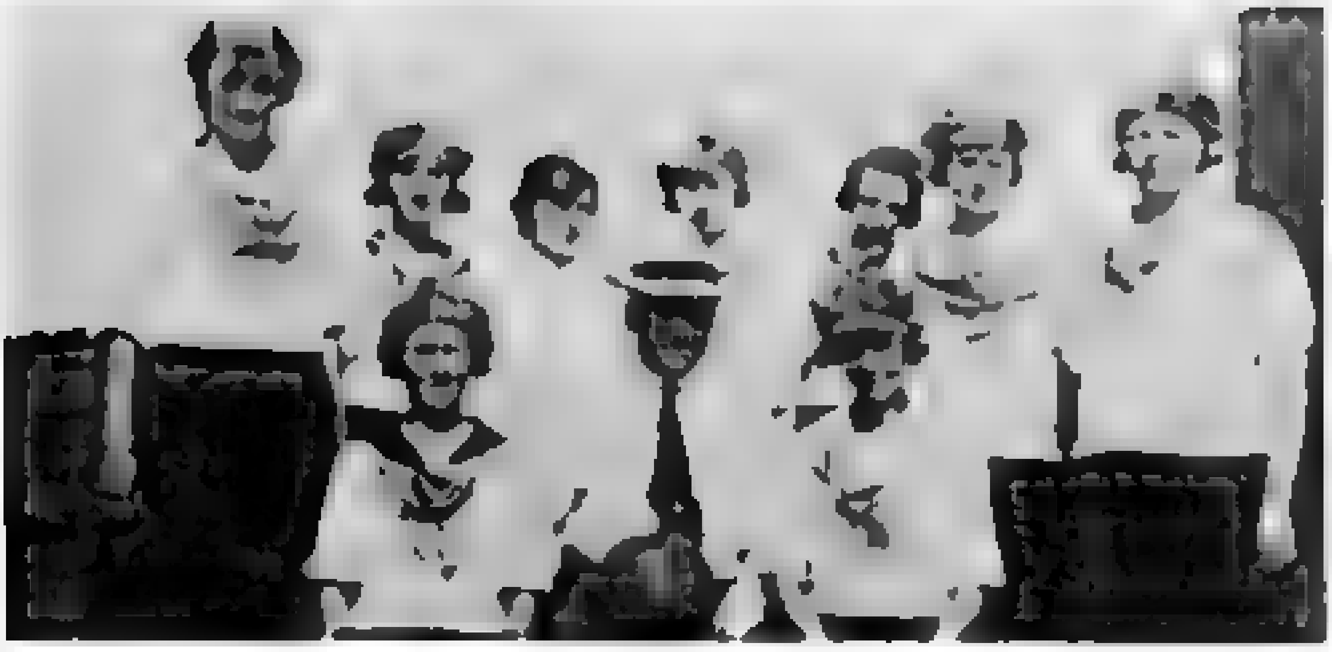
In their final year, 1924, they won the Provincial trophy donated by the United Farmers' Co-operatives of Ontario and were presented with the award at Massey Hall, Toronto, at the annual meeting.

BASKETBALL TEAM 1921 1924

Back Row, L. to R. Kathleen O'Connor (substitute), Isay McKerroll, Agatha Iredale, (guards), Reta McKee (substitute)

Middle Row, L. to R. Ruby Smith (wing), Gladys McKee (centre), Ollie Fretter (wing)

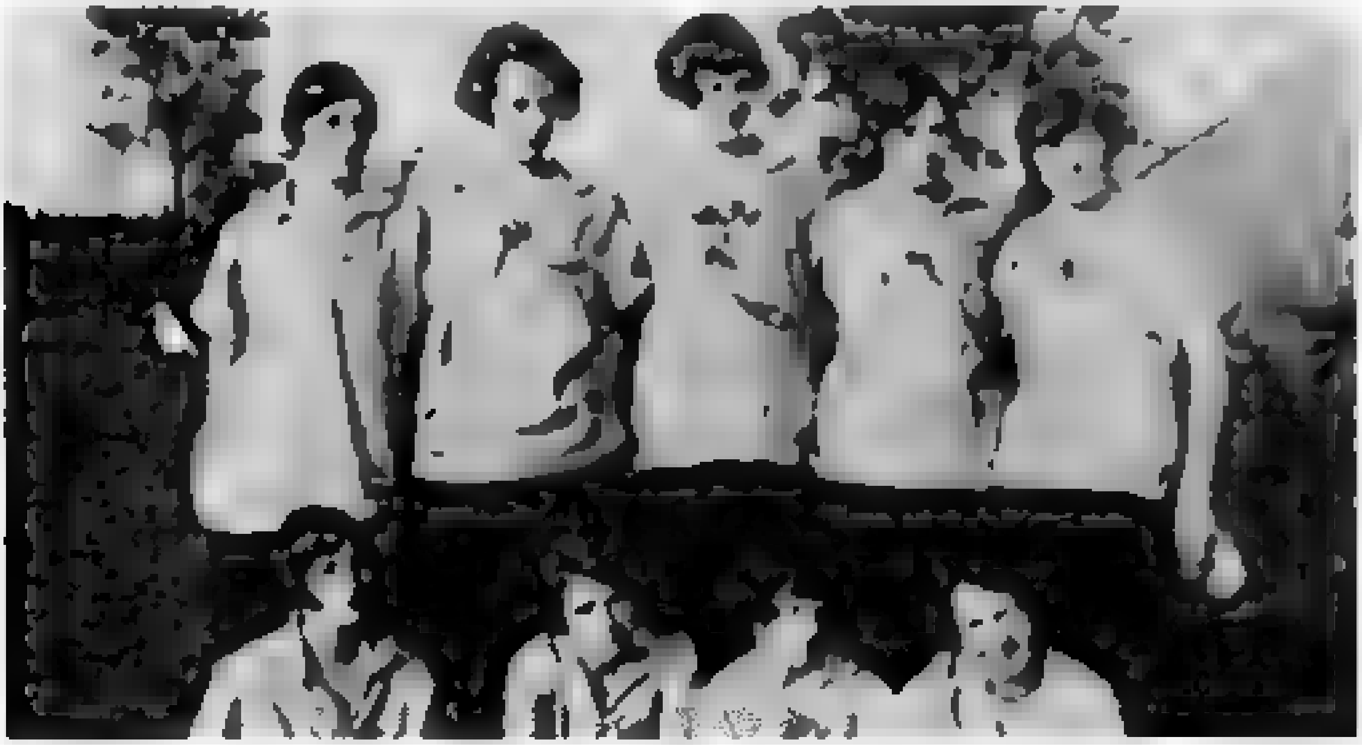
Front Row, L. to R. Anna McKerroll, Marion Henderson (forwards). Colours purple and gold



Basketball Team of [illegible] with their coach and referee, Mr. George Bothwell

BOTHWELL'S CORNER GIRLS' SOFTBALL TEAM

Another sport popular among the young people was softball. The picture below was taken at Bothwell's Corner with the present Agricultural building appearing in the background. Gold and purple were the colours chosen by this team.



Back Row, L. to R.: Helen Westbrook, Anna McKerroll, Islay McKerroll, Olive Fretter, Irene Foster.

Front Row, L. to R.: Ruby Smith, Bertha Fretter, Clara McKerroll, Marion Henderson.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER "NIGHT HAWKS" BASEBALL TEAM

Left to right—Tracy Iredale, Stan McKee, Albert Fenwick, George Carr, Walter Hutchinson, Reg Henderson, Wilmer Foster, Lorne Fenwick, Lorne Spence, Tom Carr. The above picture was taken at Wiarton following a game with the local club there. Remember that night when we had seven flat tires before arriving at Wiarton.

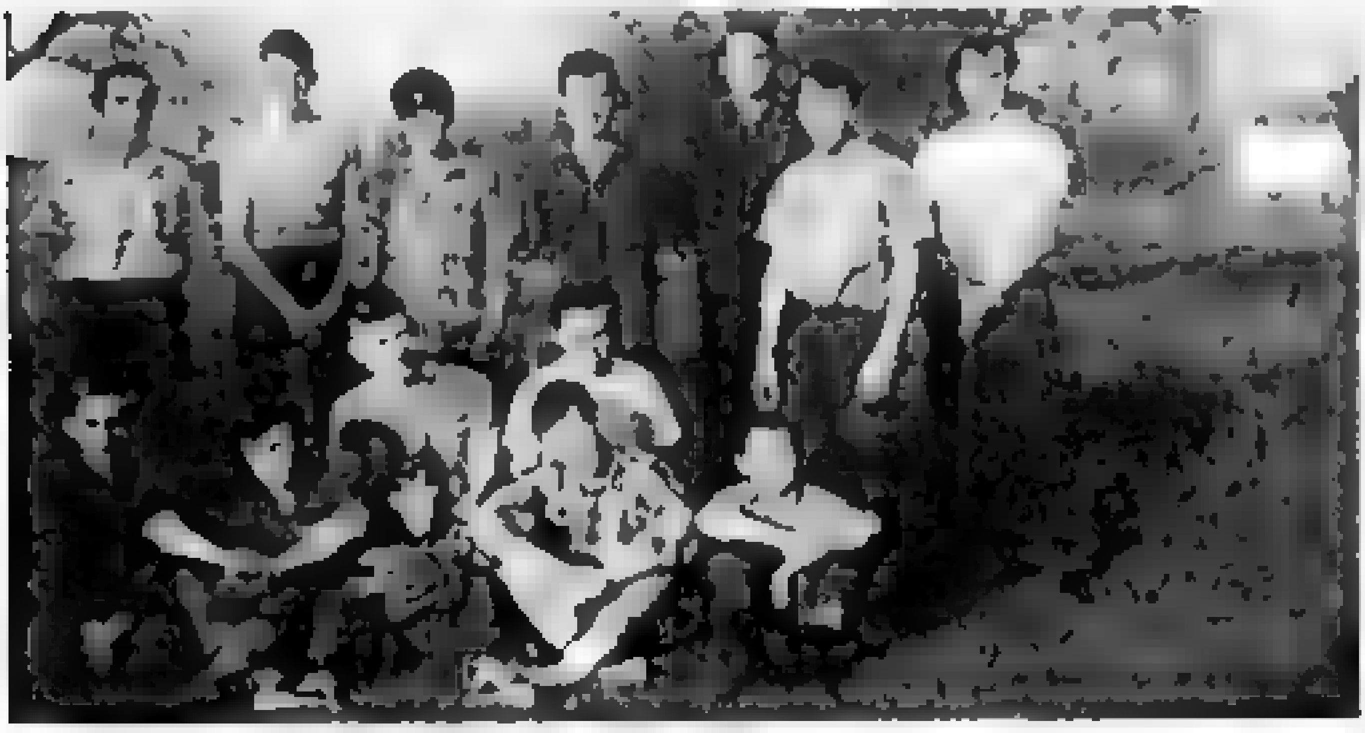
FOOTBALL TEAM

During the twenties Bothwell's Corner also had a very successful football (soccer) team for a number of years. Most of the members of the Baseball Team had previously played in a football team and had provided entertainment in sports at the various garden parties in the surrounding district.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER SOFTBALL

The Bothwell's Corner Softball group was formed in 1965. The team entered in the Holland Sydenham Midget League. The team was coached by Mr. John Baker. They played games at Annan, Chatsworth, Desboro, Rockford, Tenth Line, Keady, Walters Falls, Massie, Bognor, Williamsford. The home games were played at the Ontario Hospital grounds. The team was eliminated in the second semifinals round by Williamsford. Rockford was the champion.

In August the team entered a softball tournament held at Desboro, which was an all day event. The pitchers were Tom Hayward and Brent Baker, first base George McDougall and John Lyons, second base-Lyle Keeling, short stop-Steven Day and Gerald Stewart, third base-John Clarke, hind catcher-Doug Hayward, outfielders-Brent Baker, Barry Partridge, John Bothwell, Larry Stewart, Bradley Campbell.



Front Row—L. to R.—Larry Stewart, Tom Hayward, Gerald Stewart, John Clarke, Tom Grace

Centre Row—Lyle Keeling, Jim Thomson

Back Row—Bruce Cornfield, Mervyn Meggitt, Brian Kavel, Brent Baker, John Bothwell, Doug Hayward, Lanny Baker

The boys each bought their own jackets and the ball club provided the crests.

BRIAR HILL

In Owen Sound, in 1907, there was a soccer team named the Ensigns, which had gone to the semi-finals in the Western Football Association that year, losing out by one goal on the round to the All Saints Club, of Toronto. These were the days when the W.F.A. was a power in Ontario sport and a W.F.A. championship was an honor coveted by every football club in the province. Owen Sound was justly proud of the Ensigns.

Owen Sound had already built up a first class fall fair and one of the annual attractions was a soccer tournament. This year all the

BRIAR HILL 1907 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

Back Row, L. to R. Joe Beattie, Victor Bye, Edwin Abra, Fred Bye, Alex. Taylor.
Front Row, L. to R. Louis Godfrey, Robert Garvie, Manley Squire, Wm. J. McGregor, Manager; Ben McGregor, Captain; Walter Beattie, Martin Anderson.

teams in Grey County were invited to attend, and the Ensigns knowing the Briar Hill Club to be an exceptionally good one made certain of their attendance by hinting that they were afraid to meet the Owen Sounders. The Briar Hill Club had not lost a game all season in competition with other country teams and accepted the challenge.

When the smoke of the battlefield cleared the Ensigns, a team which had been defeated by a crack Toronto team by just one goal in two games were four goals down to their country cousins.

The Briar Hill Club had Edwin Abra in goal, Bye brothers were the backs, A. Taylor centre half, W. Beattie right half, M. Squire left half, Robt. Garvie centre forward with Ben McGregor on his left and L. Godfrey on his right, on left wing, Martin Anderson, right wing Joseph Beattie and manager was W. J. McGregor. The captain of this team was Ben McGregor.

HOATH HEAD FOOTBALL TEAM

Some of the men who played on the "Derry Blues" football team at Hoath Head were Jack, Hugh and Alex MacDonald, Allan, Steve and Bill Wilkinson, Clayton and Jack Boddy, Tom Seabrook, Dave and Bill Kelly, Wesley Jobe, Tom Yates, Bob Dunlop, Bernie McGuire, Dunc Gillies and Wes Clendenning Bill Kelly and Tom Seabrook played the position of goal tender Residents recall Bernie McGuire breaking his leg playing football This team was playing in the football league in the early 1900's

SILCOTE COMMUNITY SPORTS

As the saying, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy proves the necessity of recreation for those of all ages thus in the late 1800 s scholars of Silcote School S S. No 7, Sydenham, filled recesses and other spare time playing shinny, an ice game similar to hockey, although if ice were not accessible a firmly crusted snowbank proved fairly successful Match games were held between the various schools, then in existence, where stiff rivalry was met.

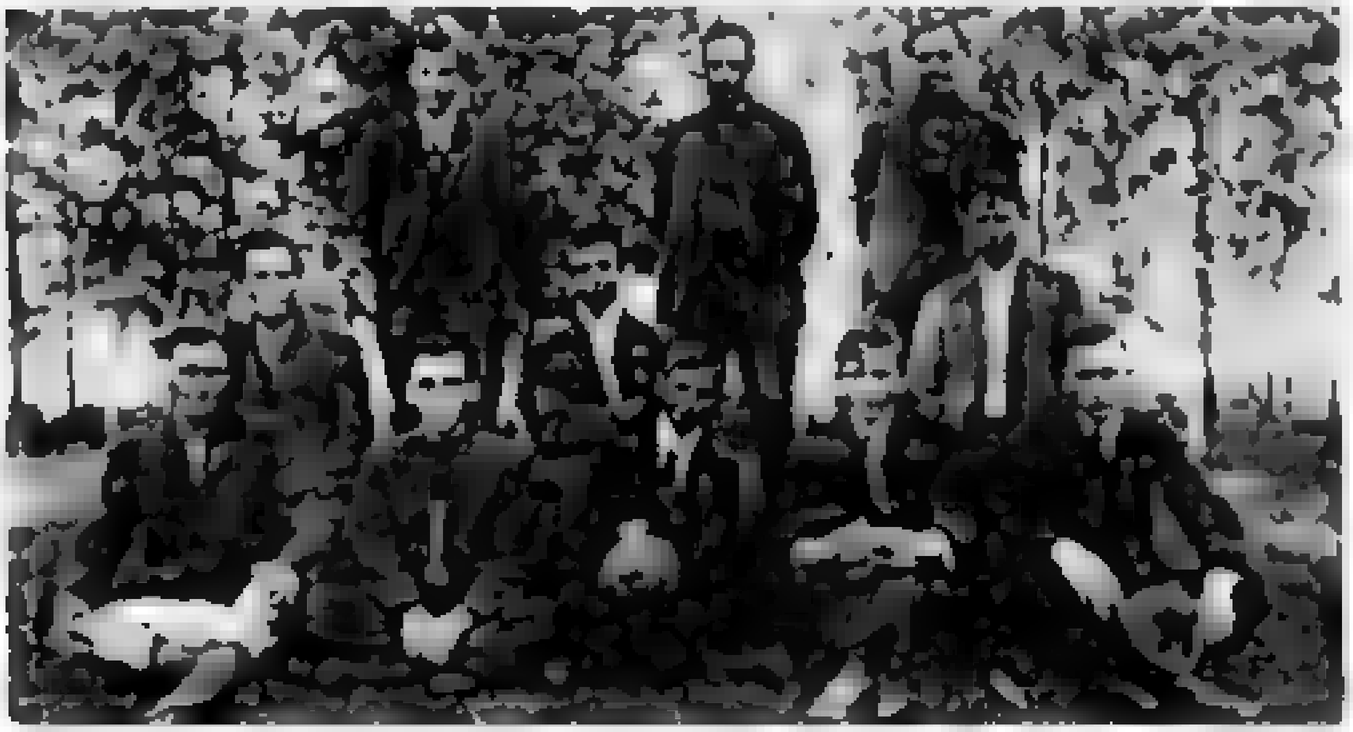
For the young people farm ponds were swept clean of snow and skates cutting ice could be heard for some distance on a clear frosty night

Not only did young people participate in recreation from the usual grind, about 1912, a rifle range was set up on the farm of Samuel Vanwyck, who also was a promoter Targets were placed at intervals of 100, 200 and 400 yards at the base of a hill for safety from stray bullets. A safety block of rails placed in a square and filled with earth was placed before each target, behind which two men were stationed to note the position made by the bullet in the target.

The 31st Regiment in Owen Sound supplied Ross Military rifles and ammunition for use on this range Exchange matches were held with an Owen Sound range The shootoff was held in Sarawak Township Local practice was held once a week in the afternoon, when sides were chosen, the losers providing supper for the winners.

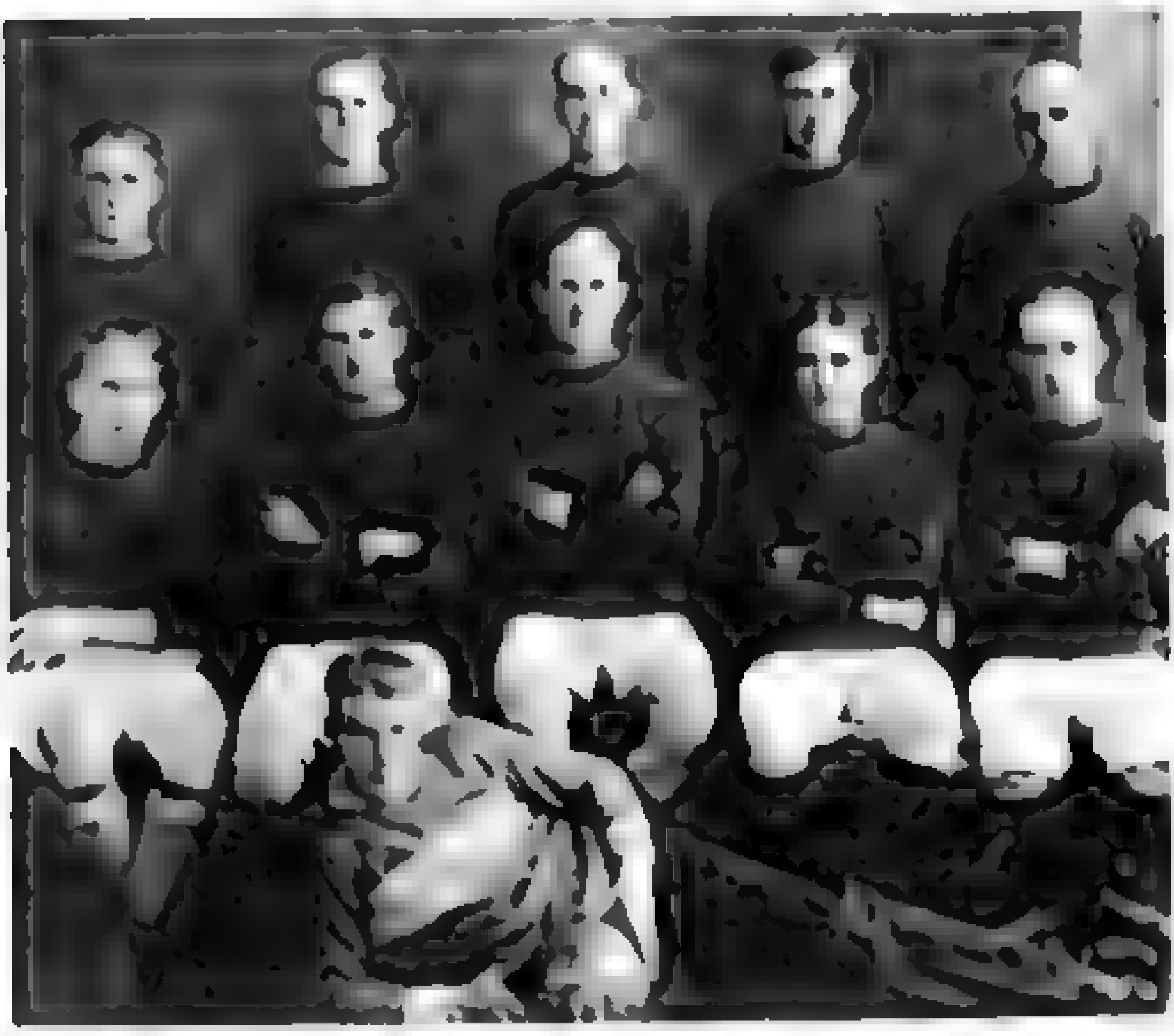
Those who took part are shown: *back row, left to right* Reginald B. Johnson, Jesse A. Lipsett, George Hoo, Jack McArthur, William Vanwyck, Bert Rusk, Caleb Bye, Samuel Vanwyck and a spectator James Cleave. *Front row, left to right* Norton Johnson, Jack Wilson, Charles Lipsett, Ben McGregor, Everett Johnson, William Ramsay and Victor Bye.

The First World War was the cause of the Rifle Range disbanding in May, 1914, as the 31st Regiment called in their guns, a case of pleasure to tragedy. The above picture was taken at this time.



About this same time a Soccer Team, known as [illegible], provided evening entertainment. Playing on the team were: *back row, left to right* Caleb Bye, Victor Bye, Everett Johnson; *Centre row, left to right* Jesse Lipsett, Harvey Johnson, Reginald Johnson; *Front row, left to right* Austin Lipsett, Elgin Bye, Edgar Pickard, Jack Ramsay and William Vanwyck.

In [illegible] a few of the remaining original football players were reinforced with younger sportsmen of the [illegible] and nearby communities who met success and failure as all true sportsmen do.

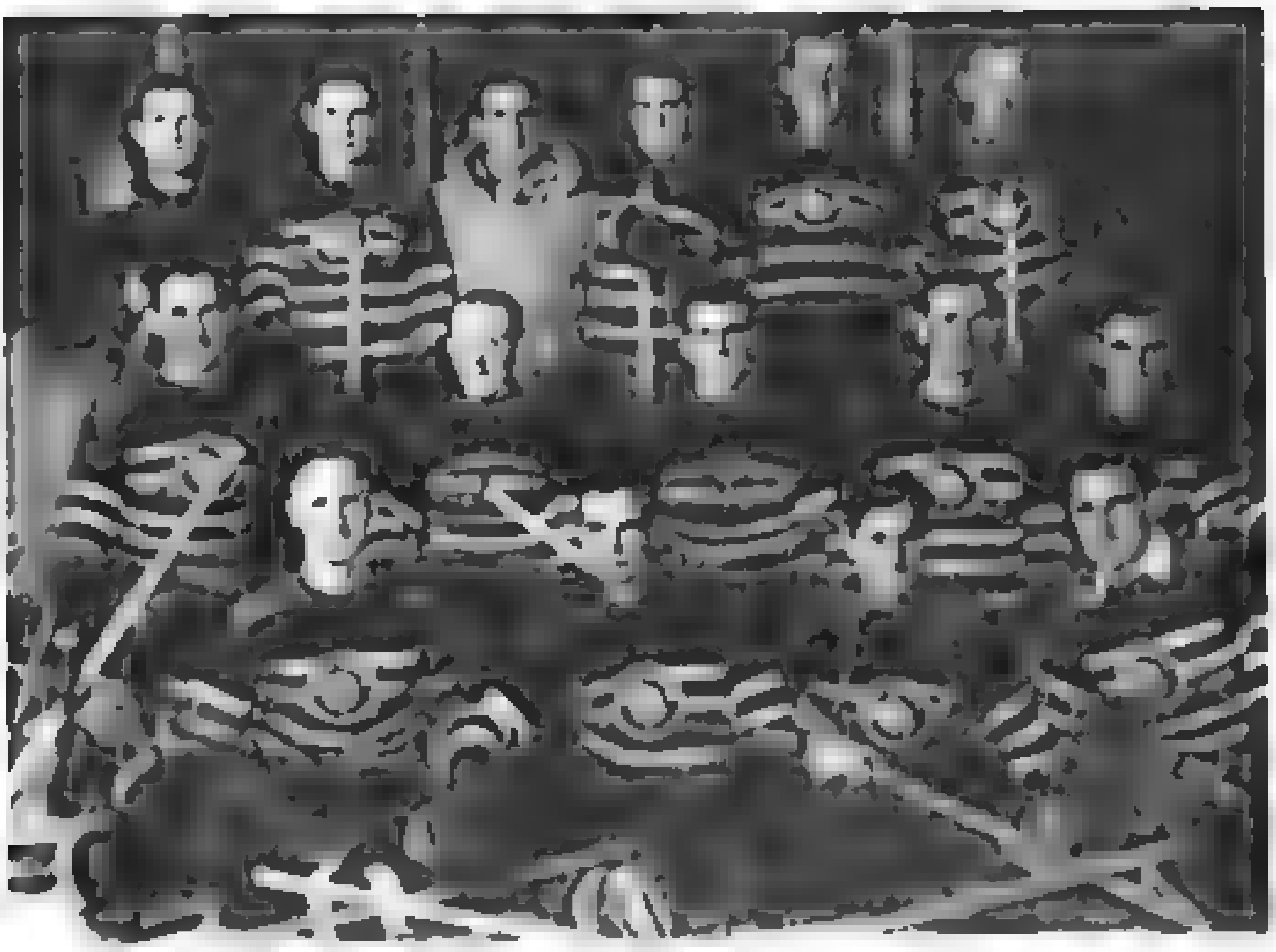


[illegible] Armstrong [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] William [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] back [illegible] Johnson [illegible] back.

[illegible]

Lloyd Spence (inset)

In [illegible] the Carling trophy was won by the Sunnidale Soccer team eliminating Barrie in the final game. This team consisted of: *Front row (left to right)* Tom Johnson, Carl Best; *Centre row (left to right)* Norman Best, Earl Spence, Lloyd Spence, Carl Duggan, Frank Lippert, Kenneth Spence; *Back row (left to right)* Leonard Best, Mervyn Best, Russell McCutcheon, Russell Farquharson, Glen Farquharson, Tom Armstrong.



In [illegible] a hockey team entered the Owen Sound City Rural Hockey League competition. Carl Bell scored the winning goal over [illegible] to capture the cup. Those on this team were: Front row, left to right: Russell [illegible], Norman Bell, [illegible] Kenneth Spence [illegible] Lorne Spence, [illegible] Lemon, Carl Bell, Harold Scott, Back Row [illegible] Lyle Vanwyck, Bill Spence, Murray McCutcheon the Coach, Lorne Lemon, Elgin Vanwyck and Don Spence.

In 1956, most of these same young men played on the Meaford Town League again capturing the trophy. Carl Bell and Norman Bell played with several outside teams namely: Durham Huskies, Walkerton Wonder Bars, Shallow Lake Orphans, Meaford Knights and Port Elgin.

Bob Irving presenting the Captain, Norman Bell, with the trophy when these young men from the Balaclava and Annan mail route entered the Meaford town league in 1956-1957.

Left to right: Bob Irving, Oran Farquharson. Carl Duggan, Harold Vanwyck, Elgin Vanwyck, the Captain Norman Bell Carl Bell, Lawrence Armstrong. Kenneth Armstrong and Earl Spence

Absent when the picture was taken: Ken Spence, Bob Armstrong and Russell Farquharson

FISHING AT LEITH

Little by little an hour goes by, little by little a day, little by little you reach your goal or let it slip away

We tire of those pleasures which we take but never of those we give

A kind word is never lost. It keeps going on and on, from one person to another, until at last it comes back to you again.

It's the giving and going for somebody else . On that all life's splendour depends . And the joys of this life, when you some them all up . . . Are found in the making of friends.

authors unknown.

Bonspiel winners at Blue Water Curling Club, when a rink skipped by Harold Scott won the annual Owen's Men's and BOYS' Wear trophy at the Blue Water Curling Club in 1967 Shown here during the presentation are left to right-Roy Owen who made the presentation, Harold Scott, skip; Jim Lemon, Frank Lipsett and Bill Johnson

Members of the Blue Water Curling Rink, Owen Sound, are Tom Johnson and Frank Lipsett. In 1966 Tom Johnson was out on the rink winning the Bill Gardhouse Men's Champion Bonspiel, award which was a suit of clothes. He also received a trophy Frank Lipsett was one of the rink winning the Owen's Men's Wear trophy in 1967

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Farquharson have been members of the Sydenham Skating Club in Owen Sound for several years.

Entering the Powder Puff Ski-Doo races at the Owen Sound Carnival in 1966 and 1967 were Mrs. Norman Bell and Mrs. Carl Bell. They also entered the Powder Puff races in Meaford in 1967.

A Horseshoe Pitching League also attracts a few men during the summer months.

WOODFORD FOOTBALL TEAM [illegible]

In the early years of the century Woodford had a thriving foot ball team. This team practised twice a week on lot 3, Concession 1, N.C.R., east of the [illegible] opposite the United Church.

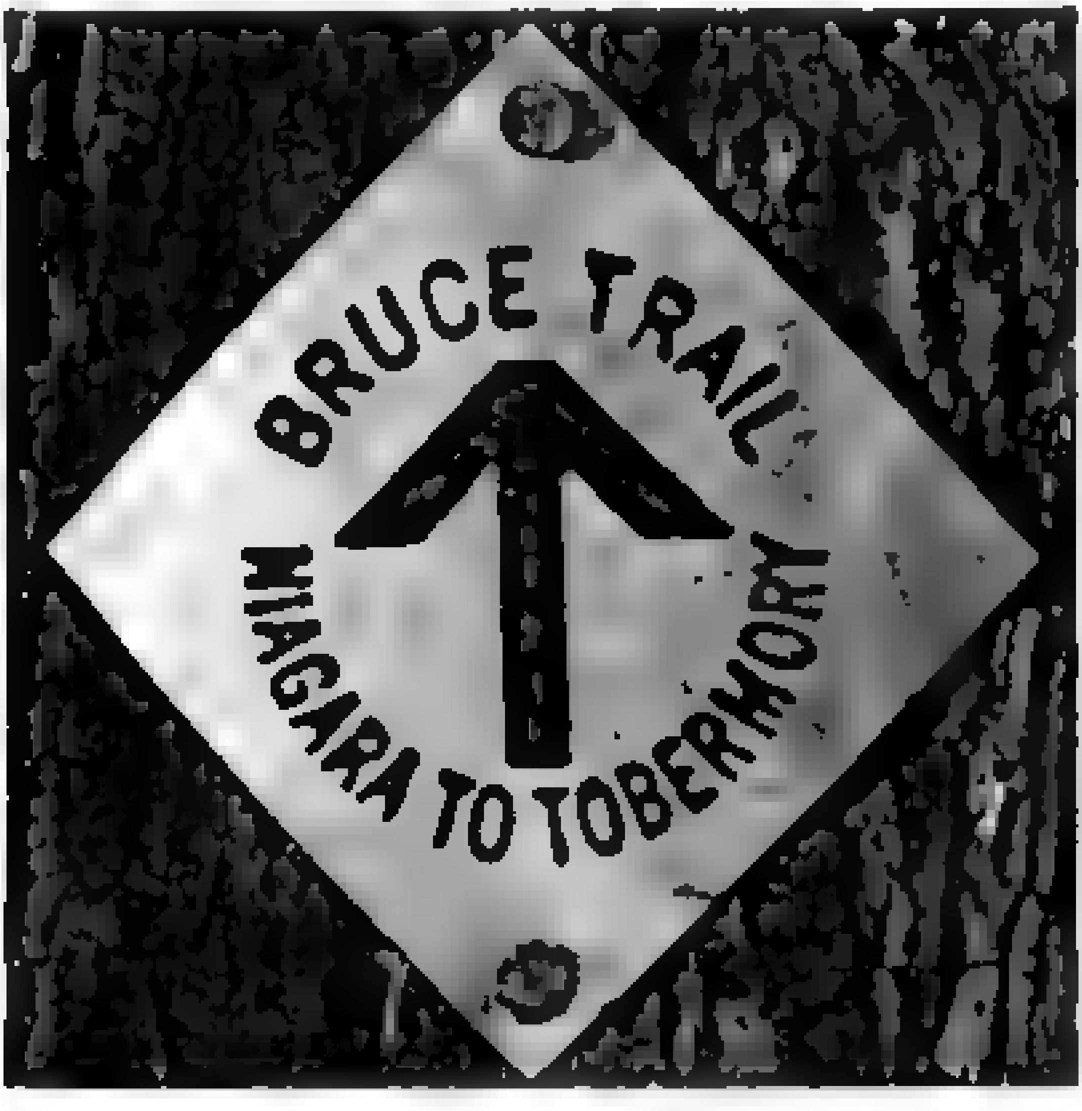
Challenging teams were from Meaford, Bognor, Annan, Jones Hill, Walters Falls, [illegible] Head and Owen Sound.

They disbanded in 1908 after eight years

The players were *back row, left to right*: Russ Baker, Elgin White (school teacher), [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER 9
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS & MAPS



BRUCE TRAIL

"Remote for detachment, narrow for chosen company, winding for leisure, lonely for contemplation, the Trail leads not merely north and south but upward to the body, mind and soul of man"
(From Appalachian Trail Folder)

Following talks with the Hamilton Naturalists Club in 1959 and with the Federation of Ontario Naturalists in March 1960, the idea of a continuous footpath across Ontario, which would serve as a hiker's dream and would, at the same time, bring to the attention of Canadians the essential uniqueness and beauty of their Niagara Escarpment, was developed at a meeting held on September 23, 1960, in Hamilton

The Bruce Trail Association is now an Incorporated body under the laws of the Province of Ontario Its purpose is to channel the efforts of the thousands of voluntary workers who have offered to help build the Bruce Trail into Bruce Trail Clubs, each of which assumes the task of building a specific part of the Trail to a uniform plan. Sections of the Trail may also be sponsored by other organizations cooperating with the Central Organization or with the associated Clubs.

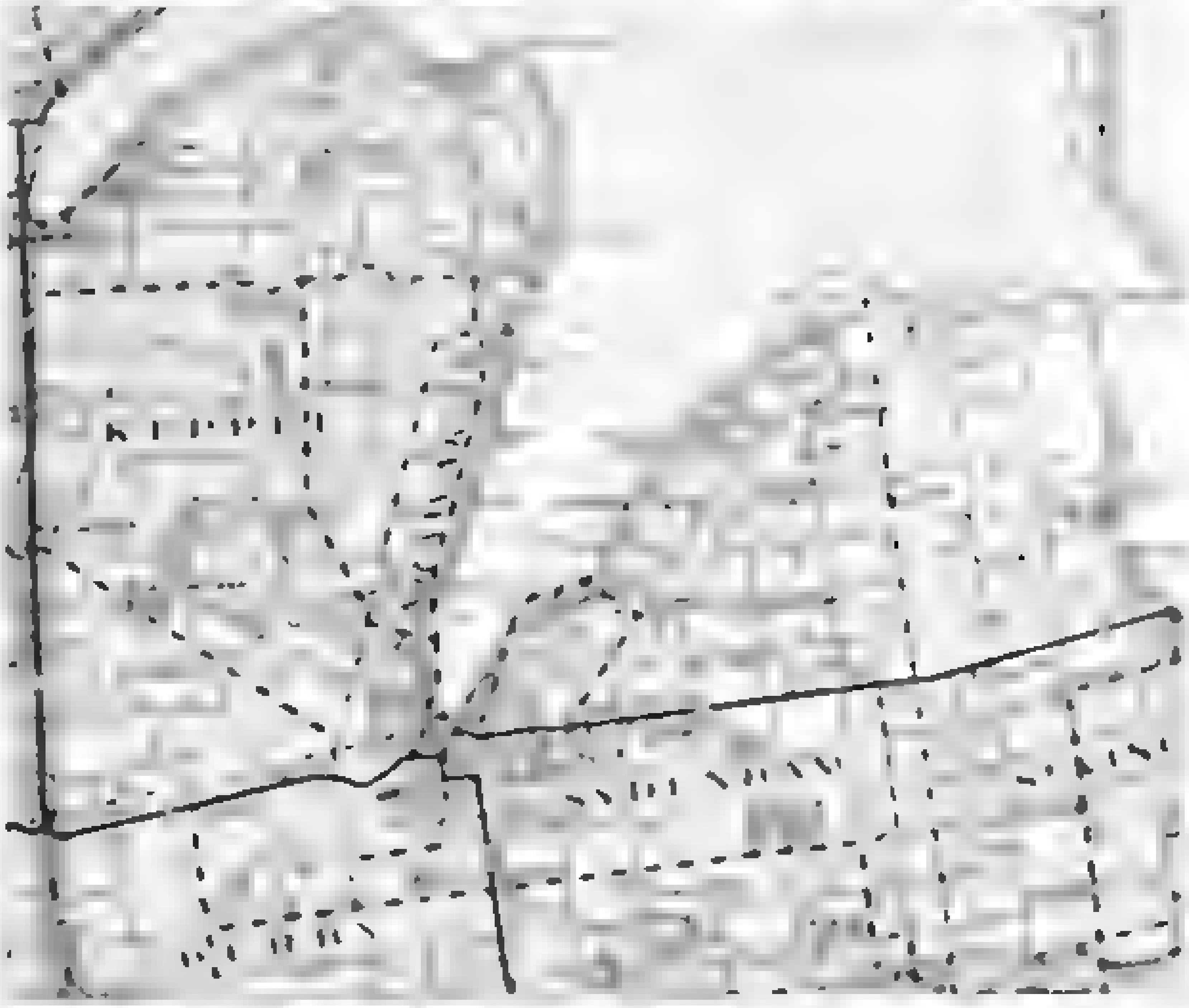
At present the Bruce Trail is divided into ten sections. Membership is available at a nominal fee and applicants may become members at large or be associated with any of the forming clubs. The late C C Middlebro, of Sydenham Township, was president of the Sydenham section of the Trail, which runs from Blantyre to Wiarton. Mr. Middlebro worked untiringly to help bring this effort to reality Dr Lloyd Annis, is the present president of the Sydenham Bruce Trail Club, which takes in 64 5 miles.

The Trail is over 450 miles long and is now completed A cleared and marked footpath through a variety of wild and natural habitat associated with the Niagara Escarpment is mostly on private land, but with the kind consent of the owners The general route is close to a line connecting Queenston, Hamilton, Orangeville, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Lions Head and Tobermory.

Officially, the Trail was opened by the Minister of Lands and Forests in June 1967, at Tobermory, where a cairn was unveiled on that day. In August, 1967, a Youth Walk by the Duke of Edinburgh Award Winners and led by Lord and Lady Hunt, the former the chairman of the Awards Committee, was undertaken successfully from Tobermory to Owen Sound

SYDENHAM SECTION OF THE BRUCE TRAIL FROM BLANTYRE TO WIARTON

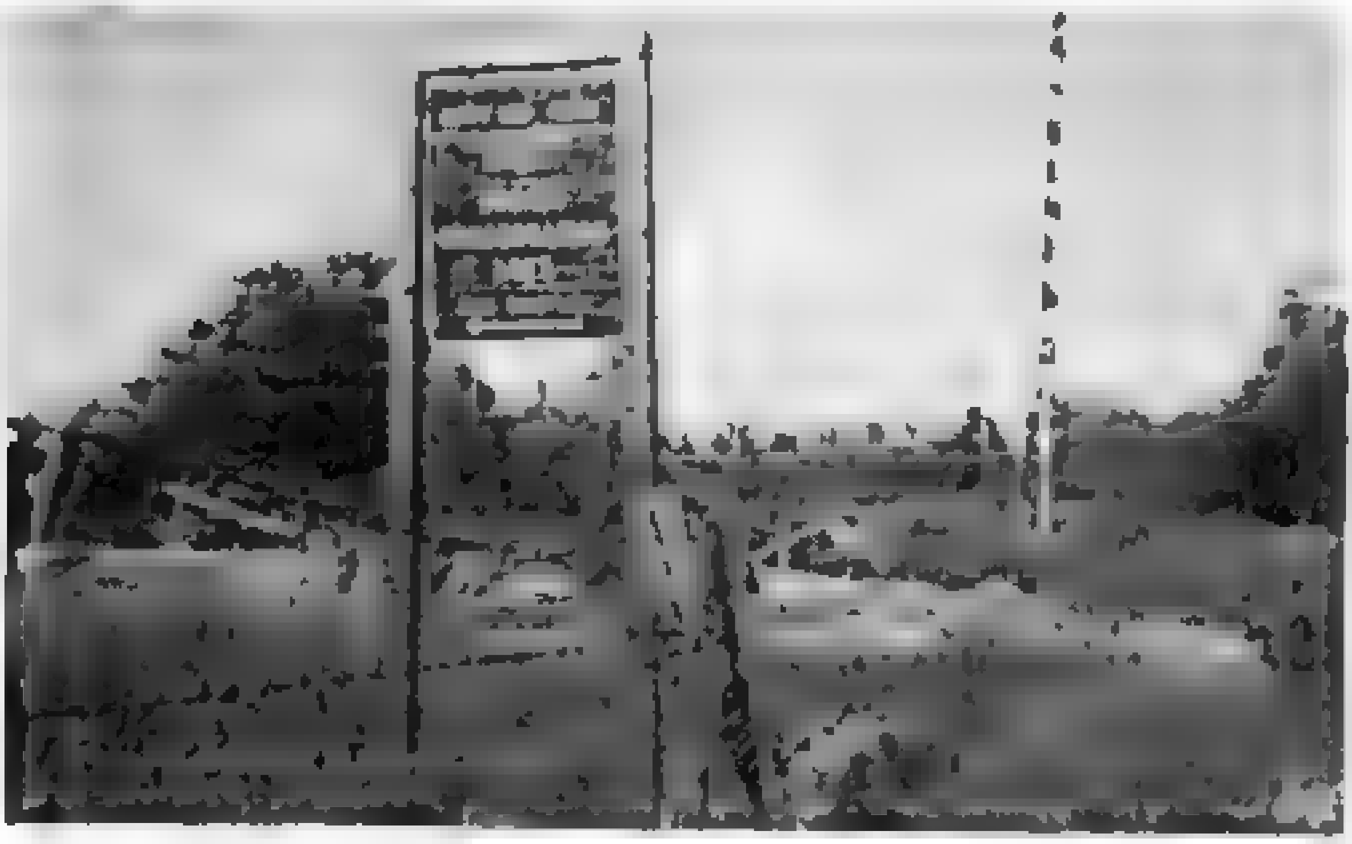
[illegible] published by the Owen Sound Sun-Times, and available at 25 cents [illegible]



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AT BOGNOR

Bognor is situated in the Big Head River valley where the Walters Creek joins the Big Head River on its way to Georgian Bay. It is bounded on the east by drumlins and various rock formations left by the glacial age, to the south the Robson Lakes and the start of the Saugeen River which eventually flows into Lake Huron, with private camping and fishing, to the west a height of land which helps form the Niagara escarpment, to the north 'The Rock' which is also part of the limestone cliffs joining the escarpment.

It is within easy reach of Owen Sound and Meaford (15 miles), about six miles from Highway 26 and nine miles from Highway 10. The Bruce Trail crosses the southern end, over Emerson Quinton's farm and to Cathrae's hill from which a most beautiful view emerges of century old farms and the village. There are still some traces of the immense forests that were in this area a hundred years ago, but most of the hard wood trees are gone. There is an abundance of wild flowers - Marsh Marigolds, Dog-tooth Violets, Trilliums, Wild Orchids, Indian Paintbrush, to name a few. Huge ferns may be seen on most side roads.



A bird sanctuary and conservation areas protect and encourage all kinds of animal and bird life. A common sight is the Blue Heron, for instance, and beavers still build their dams so that, sometimes if not watched in the spring, flood the roads.

Indians used to camp on the shores of the Big Head river, where the men fished and trapped mink and muskrat and the women made baskets of the rushes. The women often sold these baskets to early settlers.

The village itself is a very tranquil spot, with a mill pond surrounded by cedars and other trees attractive to wild life. Wild ducks nest and raise their young in the rushes at the edge of the pond and fish are often caught from the banks.

The first building erected in Sydenham Mills, now known as Bognor, this structure still stands and is claimed as the oldest remaining pioneer building in the area. It was built by James Potter in [illegible] to serve as his residence shortly after he was deeded a portion of the land by the Crown.

The first house built by the early settlers one hundred years ago still stands as a tribute to the pioneers. Artists take note!

BOGNOR MILLSTONES

Above is a picture of one of the two millstones which ground flour in Bognor in the early days. Afterwards they were used for grinding chop from the farmers' grain. The stone shown in the picture was kept together by a heavy iron band, one-quarter inch thick and six inches broad, like a wagon tire. It was four and a half feet across. The various stones were cemented into this container and the cutting edge was uniform. This was the top revolving stone, set flatwise on top of a stationary stone of the same dimensions. This was built on a solid platform about three feet high and was covered by a substantial housing for safety and keeping down the accumulated dust. The whole grain to be ground entered the stones at the top centre, centrifugal force driving the crushed grain to the outer edge of the stones. From there it was elevated to a bin, then to a chute to be placed in bags when grinding chop.

It was necessary to keep the stones, both bottom and top, in good cutting order. A derrick was used to lift the top stone from its position and turn it upside down, with the cutting edge on top and showing the cutting edge of the bottom stone.

Mr. William J. Miller relates that he can very well remember watching Dick Mellafont leaning over these stones with his elbow resting on a cushion using a sharp pickaxe to deepen the small crevices necessary in the cutting edges of the pioneer millstones. Dick Mellafont had to wear goggles to keep the sharp pieces of flying stone from injuring his eyes. In fact, some of the sharp pieces did make pock marks on his face.

An upright revolving shaft protruded through the centre of the bottom stone, on the top of which rested the centre of the top stone providing the power to revolve the top stone Great care was necessary to have both surfaces even when in motion The top stone was so balanced that it would not conflict with its bottom counterpart while in motion The man who arranged the perfect working of the mill stones was called a millwright. The flour mill was motivated by water power

JOHNSON HARBOUR

This harbour on the east shore of Georgian Bay was named for a Johnson family who settled there in the early years. The harbour was a well known resort for many fishing parties from Owen Sound From 1885 until the early nineties the string of tents lining the beach was a long one during the salmon trolling season, as many as forty or fifty boats could be seen trolling on the shoal

Commercial fishermen also operated out of this harbour Duncan Moulton, who was for many years in partnership with his brothers, James and William, is now the only commercial fisherman left at Johnson harbour Now that the fish have almost disappeared there is little trolling except for sport, and the harbour is a summer resort with about twenty fine cottages lining the shore

At Johnson Harbour there have been many deaths from drowning The most remembered is that of George Scott, who lost his life there one autumn, about 1900, while out fishing

AINSILIE WOOD AT LEITH

The North Grey Region Conservation Authority bought a tract of 31 acres north of Leith from the Rixon property The price was $25,000.00, the area to be known as the Ainslie Wood Conservation, because the Ainslies were well known as pioneers in the village of Leith

Elwood Moore, Chairman of North Grey
Conservation Authority

This park resulted from the growing feeling among local residents that the east shoreline of the Bay was being taken up by cottages and soon there would no longer be a strip of beach available for the public to enjoy

AINSLIE WOODS

Beginning as a resolution prepared at the Leith Farm Forum, and a resolution sent by the Annan Women's Institute, as directed by the Forum, to the Grey North District Women's Institute Annual, and also a delegation from the Annan Women's Institute to the Sydenham Council, along with members of the Conservation Authority, this Ainslie Wood became a reality This property will bring pleasure to many as the years go by

As a Centennial project the Annan Women's Institute were instrumental in having a pair of cut field stone gate posts erected at the entrance to Ainslie Wood

The ribbon cutting ceremony took place on August 27, 1967, with members of the Annan Women's Institute and the North Grey Conservation Authority participating in the event.

SNACK BAR AT LEITH

Charles (Chuck) MacIntosh, of Owen Sound, opened a small snack bar a short distance from the city at Paynter's Bay In 1931, this canteen was small and boasted several stools and a counter for a serving area. The operator slept in a tent at the back of the building Power for lights was supplied by a Delco plant at the home of Stewart Douglas.

About 1934, the snack bar business was moved to Leith and the premises enlarged During the war years Chuck MacIntosh enlisted in the services and the business was operated by Mrs. Jack (Mildred) Brown.

The present store and post office operated by Mr and Mrs. Garfield Knott are now located where the MacIntosh snack bar business flourished

LEITH GOLF COURSE

The Leith Golf Course was originally laid out by Mr Frank Broderick, his son, Rixon, and a friend, T J. Rutherford This course was mapped out about 1910 and was for pleasure only The membership fee was $5.00. Later in 1922, the Leith Golf Club was organized and in a newspaper clipping at that time, it is stated the nine hole course was laid out on property leased from the Rixons and known as the "distillery field."

The president was T.W Thomson, vice-president, C A. Fleming; captain, Rixon Broderick, with W Burr in charge of the grounds. It was estimated that the course was large enough to accommodate about thirty-five active members with an annual fee of $10

The membership has grown to eighty members with a waiting list The members enjoy many happy hours of play on a beautiful natural golf course, rent free

VAIL'S POINT

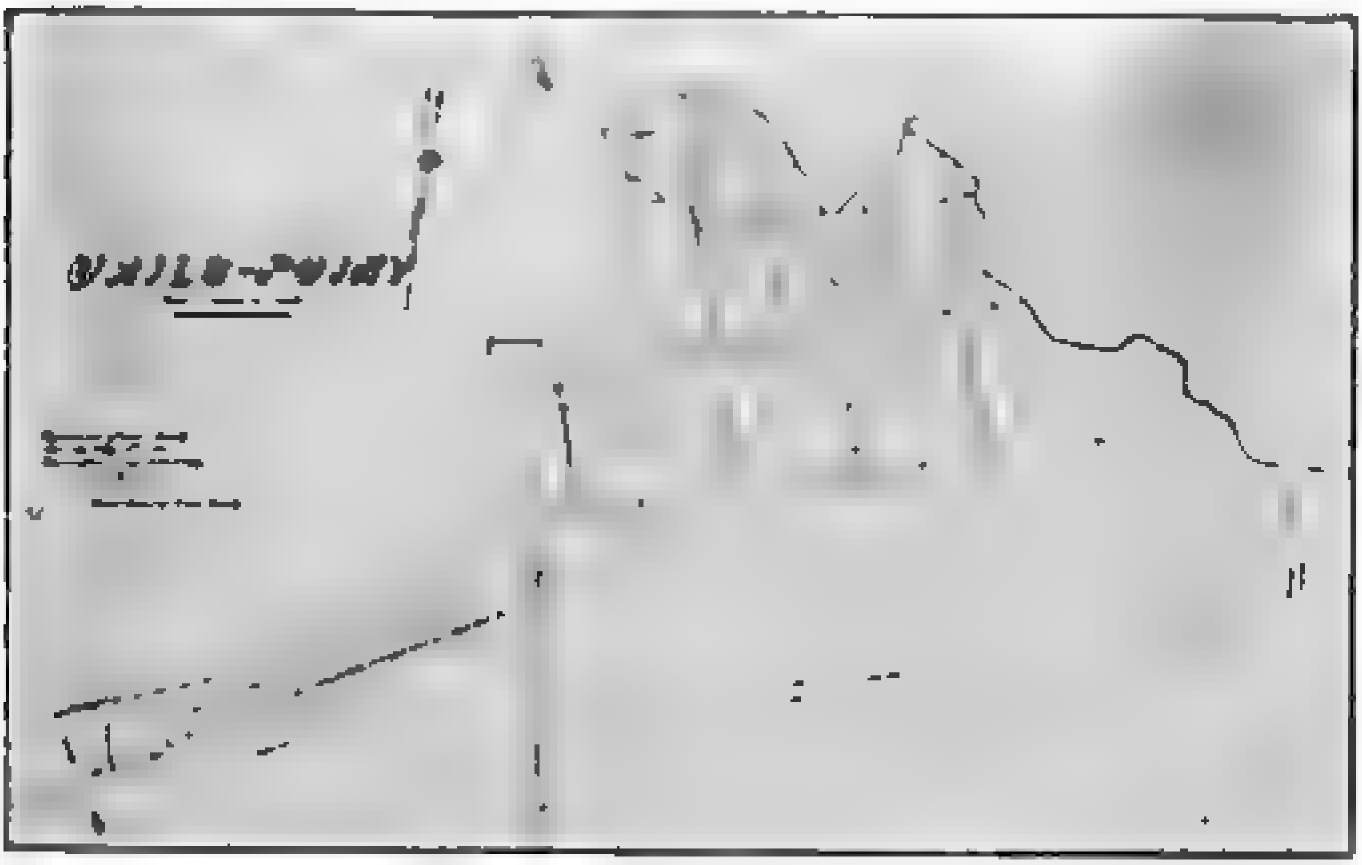
The first white man to make his home on the shores of the Georgian Bay was John A. Vail, a well educated man who came from Toronto about 1825 or 1826, some years before the surveyor laid out the township The Point is the northerly end of the Townships of Sydenham and St. Vincent The fishing was good off the Point, both commercial and sport

Vail's Point was surveyed as a village and laid out in streets and lots. Some of the streets were Wiley Macdonald and Lysons, running east and west, and north and south were Wharf, Tache, Cartier and Galt

Some well known names of early settlers were Vail, Duke, McReynolds and Edmonstone

In the report of William Gibbard, Provincial Land Surveyor, following a survey made in March and April, 1862, it is stated 'There is no place between Collingwood and Owen Sound to be compared with Vail's Point, as a harbour for large or small craft. With some outlay it can be made an excellent and commodious harbour."

A Government dock was built in 1913 to accommodate the fishermen and also farmers for shipping hay and apples. Logs were piled on the shore by the farmers during the winter and rafted to Owen Sound in the spring by a well known lumber firm.



A Y.M.C.A. camp for underprivileged children from Owen Sound was started in 1916. This camp was later enlarged and used as a C.G.I.T. camp until the land was taken by the A.F.V. Range in 1942.

Following the shore in an easterly direction one finds the Clay Banks, which at places rise more than three hundred feet above the Bay.

CHAPTER 10 ORGANIZATIONS

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB OF ANNAN

A Junior Club of the United Farmers' of Ontario (U F O) called the Excelsior Club was organized in 1921 in the Annan community The president was Jim Sibbald; vice-president, Wes McKay, secretary-treasurer, Nellie Armstrong. The Senior Club leaders were Mr. and Mrs. John Couper It was the largest club of its kind in the district at one time The membership was around one hundred A meeting was held every month on the Monday night before the full of the moon.

A dance was held every month during the fall and winter months, which was always a success and well run with no drinking among the members and not too much from the outsiders who might attend. If anyone was the worse of liquor they were asked to leave One night a dance was called off at eleven o'clock as a rough crowd had turned up and was causing a disturbance.

A short program was held at every meeting consisting of musical numbers, songs, debates, etc. The subjects for debates gave quite a variety A pie social was held at which a great number of the Senior Club members were present A Hard Time dance was held to raise money for the fire victims up North Anyone coming in dress clothes was fined from 25c. to 75c Picnics were held every summer in various places with everyone attending, as it was a highlight of the summer

This was a very co-operative group and kept the young people together The Club broke up in 1927 or 1928

BALACLAVA LOYAL ORANGE LODGE 896

This Lodge was first formed in the Silcote area and was known as the Campbell Cliff Lodge and later moved to Balaclava The Lodge was open for more than a hundred years and closed in 1964, when the membership had fallen off. Some members joined with other Lodges.

The Hall still standing on Lot 4, Concession C., Sydenham is of frame construction. We are told that some time before 1876, two houses were moved from the adjoining lot and joined together and then shingled making this Orange Hall. The Balaclava L O L. was organized January 23, 1858 with P S. Campbell appointed the first Worshipful Master

BALACLAVA JUNIOR INSTITUTE AND JUNIOR FARMERS

The Balaclava Junior Institute was organized by the President of the Balaclava Women's Institute, Mrs Lorenzo Fulford, at the regular monthly meeting, at the home of Mrs Ernest Vanwyck in October, 1935 The officers elected were President Blanche McMillan (Mrs. Geo. Sutherland), Vice President, Alma Johnson (Mrs Thos. Stott), Secretary-Treasurer, Edna Johnson (Mrs. Austin Brown), Directors, Isobel Bell (Mrs. Wilbert Byers), Lillian Bell (Mrs. Alex. Spence)

One of the orignal objectives of the Women's Institute was to "develop leaders." Many of the girls of the Balaclava Junior Institute accepted positions of responsibility in various organizations in later years. During the ten years there were many worthwhile projects undertaken due to the leadership given by members of the Senior Branch and by the girls themselves.

The first homemaking club undertaken by the Junior Institute was "The Supper Club", in March of 1937 with Sadie McMillan (Mrs. Max Ramsay) as local leader. The members of this club were,

reading left to right and beginning at the back row: Alma Johnson (Mrs Thos Stott), Iola Farquharson (Mrs John Lee), Essie Lipsett, Dorothy Clark (Mrs Stanley Emery), Lilian Bell (Mrs Alex Spence), Edna Johnson (Mrs Austin Brown), Mary Foulks (Mrs Walter Winch), Eleanor Benedict (Mrs Lloyd Spence), Eleanor Fulford (Mrs Stanley Everingham), Helen King (Mrs Melville Shater), Sadie McMillan (Mrs Max Ramsay), Gladys Johnson (Mrs Nelson Jackson), Alice King (Mrs Clifford Neil).

The last meeting recorded was in March 1945 and at this time the officers were: President, Marjorie Acres (Mrs Don Gilchrist); Vice President, Jean Vanwyck (Mrs Gordon Scott); Secretary Treasurer, Marjorie Johnson (Mrs Harvey Woodhouse); Assistant Treasurer, Katherine Hewitson (nee Lemon); District Director, Olive Johnson (Mrs Elliott Gregg); Directors, Evelyn Lemon (nee Hewitson), Marion Scott (Mrs Wm Johnson); Pianist, Marion Scott; Press Reporter, Marjorie Johnson. Presidents were: Blanche McMillan (Mrs George Sutherland), Muriel Lemon (Mrs Ted Simpson), Katherine Lemon (Mrs Robert Hewitson), Iola Farquharson (Mrs John Lee), Marjorie Johnson (Mrs Harvey Woodhouse), Marjorie

Artley (Mrs. Don Gilchrist). Secretary Treasurers were: Edna Johnston (Mrs. Austin Brown), Eleanor Benedict (Mrs. Lloyd Spence), Marion Scott (Mrs. Wm. Johnson), Marjorie Johnston (Mrs. Harvey Woodhouse.)

A short course in Agriculture and Home Economics under the leadership of Miss J. M. Lamberton, B.A., Miss E. A. Atkinson, R.N., Mr. R. T. Jefferson, B.S.A. and Mr. T. S. Cooper, B.S.A. was conducted at the Johnstone Church from November [illegible]th to December 18th, [illegible]. This picture was taken at the short course.

[illegible] Marjorie Wilson, Mrs. A. F. [illegible], Eleanor Benedict, Mrs. [illegible] Spence, [illegible] (Mrs. [illegible]), [illegible] King (Mrs. [illegible]), Marion Scott (Mrs. Wm. Johnson), [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Miss Lamberton, Miss Atkinson, [illegible] King, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] McMurray (?), Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Eleanor [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Farquharson, (Mrs. [illegible]), [illegible] McIntyre, (Mrs. [illegible]), [illegible] McIntyre

[illegible] Mr. Jefferson [illegible] Farquharson, Jim Lemon, Jerry Hood, Bob Hewitson

[illegible] Scott, [illegible] Spence, [illegible] Trainor, [illegible] Benedict, Allan [illegible], [illegible] Spence, [illegible], [illegible] McKellar (?), [illegible]

As a result of this course the Balaclava Junior Farmers was organized by Mr. T. S. Cooper, Agriculture Representative, Grey County, in April of [illegible]. The first officers elected were: President, Lesie Farquharson; Vice President, Lorne Lemon; Secretary, Bruce Hen[illegible]; Treasurer, Pat Trainor; Directors, Gordon Spence, Frank Hen edict and Donald Lemon. The membership fee was 10 cents and the meetings were held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8.30 p.m. The practical discussions page of the Canadian Countryman was used by the members as the text for the discussion period.

The first Joint Meeting of these two successful organizations was held on July 21st, 1937, at the home of Elsie and Frank Lipsett. On the fifth anniversary of the Balaclava Junior Farmers and Junior Institute organizations, a beautiful solid leather portfolio was presented to Mr. T. S. Cooper by Robert Hewitson with commentary by Gordon Scott. Mr. Cooper had given generously of his time to assist the Junior Farmers in the promoting of club work.

BALACLAVA JUNIOR INSTITUTE AND JUNIOR FARMERS — [illegible]

Front row: Eleanor Benedict, Bernice White, Mattie White, Katherine Lemon, Doreen Ramsay, Geneve Farquharson.

Second row: Bob Hewitson, Jim Lemon, Percy Lemon, Edward Lemon, Margie Bottoms, George White, Lloyd Sproule, [illegible], Eleanor Pollard, Evelyn Hewitson.

Back row: Cecil Munro, Howard Trainor, Florence White, Gordon Clark, Dorothy Clark, Jerry Hand, Frank Benedict, Gladys Johnson, Laura Lemon, Joseph Trainor, Donald Lemon.

The Balaclava Junior Farmers organized the Sydenham Plowing Match on August 18, 1937. The first committee named was Lorne Lemon, Pat Traynor, Don Lemon and Gordon Spence. This Junior Farmers committee was assisted by Mr Wm McGregor representing the Sydenham Council, Mr M X Traynor and Mr. Charles Lipsett

The total prize money amounted to $100 00 with an entry fee of 25 cents. A dance was held in the Annan Hall to raise money for the affiliation fees and a canvass was conducted for prizes for the match

The match was held on the farm of John G. Lemon and was open to residents of Sydenham Township and members of the Junior Farmers. There was a stubble class and four sod classes. These were all for horse drawn plows as there were no tractor classes in the original match

At the December 1937 meeting of the Junior Farmers, the Sydenham Plowman's Association was formed with M X. Traynor as President, Les Farquharson Vice-President, Bob Hewitson Secretary, and Pat Traynor Treasurer The directors named were Allan Bothwell, Findlay MacDonald, Don Lemon, Lorne Lemon and Lloyd Spence The auditors were Frank Lipsett and Gordon Scott The Sydenham Plowman's Association carried on until the North Grey Plowman's Association was formed July 29, 1952

The Junior Farmers also sponsored numerous clubs - calf, swine, colt, sheep and potato The Club also took part in many county judging competitions and won the shield for the highest judging team for three consecutive years. Les. Farquharson also won honours for judging at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Several of the Junior Farmers served in the Armed Services during the Second World War. In May 1944, Les. Farquharson, who was the first President of the organization and at that time serving overseas with the R. C A. F was named Honorary President The last officers were. Honorary President, Leslie Farquharson, President, Ellwood Lemon; Vice President, John Hofman, Secretary Treasurer, Kenneth Spence; Directors, Earl Spence, Bill Johnson, Tom Johnson, Sunshine Convener, Gordon Scott.

Presidents during the years were Leslie Farquharson, Robert Hewitson, Lorne Lemon, Lloyd Spence, Gordon Scott, Ellwood Lemon. Secretaries were Bruce Bell, Don Lemon, Lloyd Spence, Gordon Scott, Jim Lemon, Ellwood Lemon, Robert Hewitson, Kenneth Spence

For several years, the Balaclava Junior Farmers and Junior Institute met for educational discussions and social events. They sponsored many worth while projects in their community and developed many outstanding leaders.

The members enthusiasm was demonstrated when seventy two boys and girls attended a meeting on January 19, 1938, at the home of Lorne, Ellwood and Muriel Lemon. They came from Leith, Annan, Briar Hill, Woodford, Silcote, Morley, the Irish Block and Balaclava by horse and cutter, or team and sleigh over snow covered roads

BOGNOR FARM YOUTH ASSOCIATION

There were nineteen rural communities in the Grey Association, including one at Bognor, the aim being the general uplift to the young people on the farms. Mr T Stewart Cooper, the energetic representative of the Agricultural Department at that time, spoke. Its various activities included public speaking, debating, domestic science, judging, girls' and boys' baseball tournaments and field days

The Dramatic Contest held in the Armories, Markdale, probably in the early twenties, was a decided success. Sponsored by the Grey County F Y A., four groups contended, namely, Allan Park, Ceylon, McIntyre and Bognor. The play presented by each in turn was "The Cuckoo's Nest." The Bognor Club won the cup.

BOGNOR JUNIOR INSTITUTE

A motion by Mrs. Thomas Frizzell and Mrs. William Thomas Moffatt, charter Women's Institute members, in December, 1933, that the Bognor Women's Institute sponsor a project for the Community Juniors, led to the institution of the Bognor Junior Institute. There were eighteen members in the first Girls' Garment Making Club.

In the second year Cooking Project there were twenty members, again under the leadership of Alice Frizzell, who carried on experimental Club work in Bognor previous to 1936, before 4-H Homemaking Clubs were begun in Ontario. Temperatures that winter dipped as low as 15 to 25 degrees below zero. In February, the Fifth Line girls had to detour several miles, due to winter road conditions.

BOGNOR JUNIOR WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Members of the Bognor Women's Institute as they toured a [illegible] of The Daily Sun-Times, in Owen Sound.

Front row, left to right—Mrs. [illegible] McMurray, Miss Marjorie Stephens, Miss [illegible] [illegible], Miss Mary [illegible], Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. George Moffatt, Miss Alice Frizzell.

Back row, left to right—Miss Barbara M[illegible], Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Miss [illegible] [illegible], Miss Mary Martin, Miss [illegible] [illegible], Miss [illegible] M[illegible], Miss Frances Frizzell, Miss [illegible] Watson.

Once Marguerite Stewart driving a horse and cutter, had an upset enroute. On one occasion the Big Head River flats were flooded and some walked to the meeting, wearing long rubber boots. Despite these hardships the attendance at the meetings was almost one hundred per cent.

The interest was so keen and the attendance, so good, it was possible to add some extra features. In May of that year, the entire exhibit of one hundred articles was displayed at the Girls' Conference in Guelph.

In January of 1936, on the last day of the Short Course the girls decided to form a Junior Institute The election of officers took place with Mrs. Shearer in the chair and Miss Regan as secretary. Open nomination resulted in Ada Miller as the first president; Mary Bell Shute as the first secretary and Della Johnson as the first treasurer

Homemaking Clubs successfully undertaken in succeeding years included Garden and Canning Club, Supper Club, The Milky Way, Being Well Dressed and Well Groomed, Whole Wheat, Cottons May Be Smart, Bedroom Accessories, Meat in the Menu, and Sleeping Garments Achievement Days, then, as of now, held under the Department of Agriculture, were occasions of interest to all

A worthy project of 1939 was the assembling of the former Bognor Mechanics Library. Several new books were added to the collection. It was arranged that the books be stored and available in Allan McPhatter's General Store

Donations to worthy causes included Central War Fund and additional War work, British Refugee Children, Red Cross, Ontario Society for Crippled Children, Sick Children's Hospital, Aid for T B. patients and the Queen's Fund

In April, 1943, the Junior Institute decided to join the Senior Institute and function as one organization

Grey County 4-H Homemaking Club members celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Homemaking Clubs in Markdale, on May 7, 1960, at which event Mrs Victor Langton (Alice Frizzell), now of St Thomas, where her husband is Agricultural Representative in Elgin County and she herself still carries on 4-H. Club work, and Mr T S Cooper were guest speakers. Mrs. Langton congratulated all on the twenty-five years of steady progress in Homemaking Club work, in this County. She also expressed appreciation of assistance given by Departmental heads and by the Women's Institutes who have sponsored most of the Homemakers' Clubs Miss Flora Durnin was Grey County's first Home Economist and served from 1936 to 1966. Miss Durnin was succeeded by Miss Lera McCormick

BOGNOR JUNIOR FARMERS

Joint meetings of the Junior Institute, which also held separate monthly meetings, and of the Junior Farmers were held monthly in the Bognor Hall, for one year The first meeting was held on February 26, 1936, with President William Gillies in charge. A meeting of the directors and the executive followed to prepare a program for the year, which proved to be varied and informative.

The Junior Farmers' organization donated $7.75 to the Junior Institute when it disbanded in March, 1937

BOGNOR LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No 67

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 67 was the first lodge to be organized in the County of Grey. It was instituted on November 5, 1847, in the village of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) Richard Trotter was the first Worshipful Master and the early membership comprised, among others, the following persons. Richard Trotter, Francis Hinds, James Sloan, Charles Kembly, Oswald Hinds, John Clark, William Thompson, Patrick Nolan, Elijah Page, Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, Thomas Peterson, Levi Menarey, Kennedy Orr, Thomas Elliott, William Waterton, James Brinkman, James Colman, George Orr, Robert Elliott, William McClarty, Erwin Follis, Thomas Magwill, James Mc-

Clarty, William Cook, George James Gale, Charles Follis, Mr Lourie, John Follis, John Bell, John Long, and Henry Stewart.

July 12, 1852, was celebrated in Owen Sound (although there is every reason to believe this was not the first celebration to be held). The flag carried on the first occasion was a Union Jack owned by George James Gale

In 1855, the membership came largely from Sydenham Township. The lodge moved gradually along the centre road via Woodford until in 1857 it was meeting in the vicinity of Bognor, where it has met regularly ever since The village of Sydenham was not to be without a lodge and Richard Trotter set about and instituted L. O. L. No 611 the same year

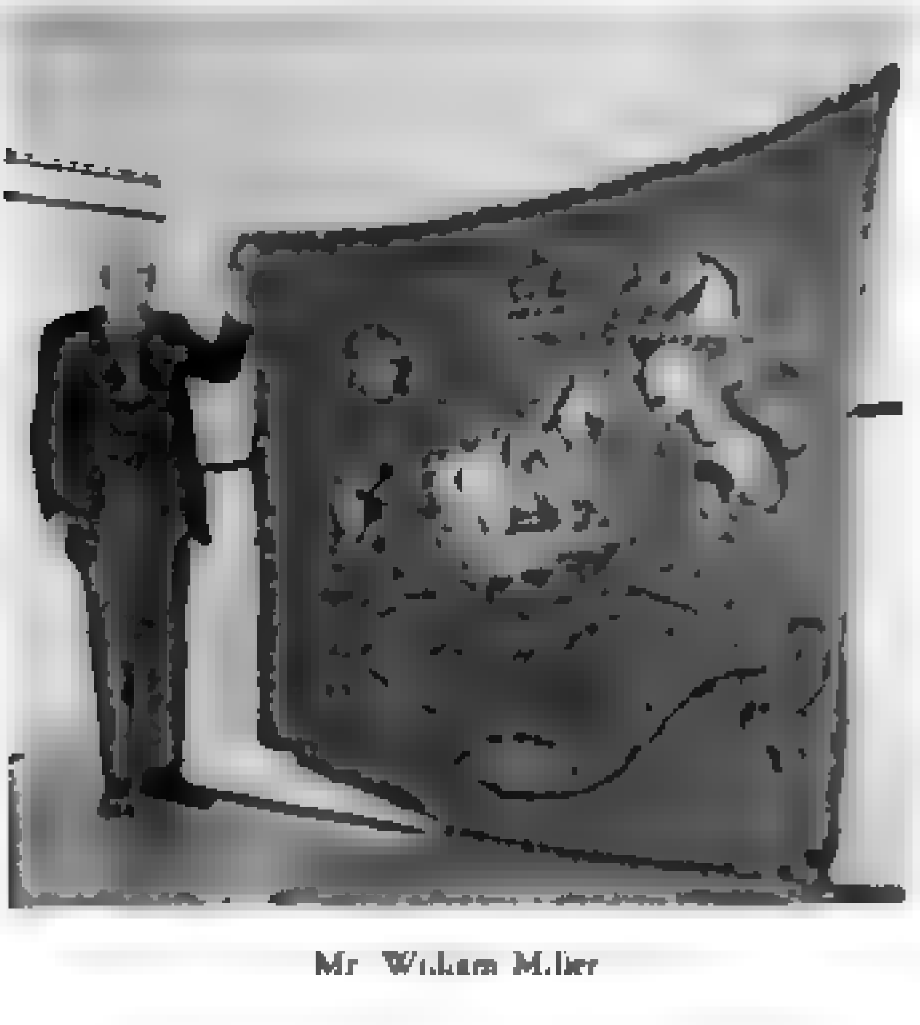
The membership roll in 1858 contained the following names. Thomas Frizzell, Joseph Bannon, William Frizzell, John Miller, John Frizzell, David Frizzell, James Trotter, John Bannon, Timothy Bannon, James Silverthorne, Joseph Silverthorne, Samuel Baker, William Bailie, James King, John H Smith, Peter McArthur, William Farley, Thomas Elliott, William Davies, Patrick Nolan, Robert Moffat, William Craig, Thomas Walker and George McMullen The fee for initiation was seven shillings Many of the members joined by transfer from other lodges, some from the Old Country

While in the village of Sydenham the lodge met at the following places Francis Hinds; Scrope Street, John Isles, James Coleman's, George Orr's and Peter Campbell's while on the centre road the meeting places were Thomas Peterson's, Benjamin Shepherd's and James Elliott's who kept the post office near Woodford Thomas Frizzell's house near Bognor, was the meeting place for many years, followed by school house No 9 Meetings were also held at Thomas Walker's and William Mellafont s The public hall has sheltered the lodge since May 28, 1890

In the fall of 1857, Thomas Peterson met a tragic death His lifeless body was found under the first rock going east from Owen Sound It was supposed that he had been pushed over the rock, as foul play was suspected The members of L O L No 67 attended the funeral in a body They walked by way of Woodford to his late residence on the Centre Road and by Owen Sound to Chatsworth, where interment was made in what is now the Anglican Cemetery. The journey was commenced before daylight in the morning, the return trip being made by midnight.

In the early days when it was not popular to espouse the cause of temperance and whiskey flowed freely, many a hard fought battle took place behind tiled doors. The members were disciplined and fined for an infraction of the temperance rules. One member was expelled for nine hundred and ninety-nine years for imbibing too freely. Truly the members of this order were among the pioneers in the temperance movement in this country.

W. J. Miller, Bognor, has in his possession the first flag owned by the lodge, which was painted long before it left the village of Sydenham. The size is 7 feet by 5½ feet, both sides being the same, with King William and the lion and the unicorn, the lettering being Sydenham Loyal Orange No. 67, No Surrender.



Mr. William Miller

In 1910 a new banner was purchased. Robert McMullen paid a large donation toward the banner fund. He asked for the privilege of choosing the design of the new banner which contained the picture of King George V

The following members have held office in Grand Lodge Rev A. H R Mulholland, Most Worshipful Grand Chaplain of British America and W. J. Miller, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Ontario West, who was elected to this high office in 1937 Those who have been County Masters are George James Gale, the first Master of the County; Thomas Frizzell and W J Miller, also W. H Baxter, who became County Master of Manitoulin, and Malcolm Gardner and Andrew Beattie, County Masters of Grey West. Mr Miller has served his Lodge well and has received many deserved honours, attesting to the merit of his membership. In July, 1960, at Toronto he was elected Hon. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British America

As this book is being published, Mr. Miller is looking forward to another honour, that of being presented with an Honorary Life Membership collar by the Grand Black Chapter of British America on November 9th 1967 in Owen Sound.

Worshipful Masters who have presided over L. O L No 67 have been Richard Trotter, James Sloan, John Clark, Oswald Hinds, Thomas Elliott, Kennedy Orr, Thomas Frizzell, David Frizzell, Thomas Walker, George Fraser, J. K. Nelson, William L Armstrong, Hamilton Atcheson, John Miller, Jr., Robert Atchison, J S Moffatt, W M Atcheson, J H McLean, Robert McLean, W J Miller, R. J White, D L. Marshall, Vernon Ceaser, W J. Lemon, Harold Weeden, Milton Ceaser, George Walker, W J Moffatt, James Shute, Russell Johnson, Neil H. Morrison, Noble J McGirr, George G Miller, Malcolm Gardner, Elmer W Brown, Rev James McLauchlan, Russell McMillan, Andrew Beattie, Nathaniel Kirkwood, Lorne Locke, Orval McMillan, Ben Grunsell, Lorne Shute, Vincent Miller, Edgar Lourie, Earnest Carman, Frank B Howe, Mac Morrison, Harry Grunsell

BOGNOR BRANCH UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

The U. F. O were a group of farmers in Sydenham Township In the year 1919 Mr Fred Shields was president, Duncan Gillies was vice-president and James Moffatt was secretary-treasurer There were 45 members. It was moved that the membership fee be 25c. The meetings were held in Bognor Hall When the Club had a picnic $97.98 was taken in at the tent, $25 00 at the hall, total proceeds of the picnic being $136.78, expenses $138.59

Wm Atcheson and R. McLean were appointed to canvass for a load of live stock in interest of the Club

Record of a picnic held in 1920 show S. Tuck paid $5 00 for piping, J Atcheson $5.00 for piping, $5 00 for calling the dance, hall rent $5 00, announcement in paper $1.04, Wm. Morrison carting lumber $3 00, long distance calls, letters, etc $33 09.

In 1921 membership fee was 50 cents. A field day was held in 1922. Bognor Football team took $15.25; Kemble Ball team $21 75, Fifth Line $21 75, Rocklyn Basketball team $10 00, Bognor Basketball team $6 00 The Basketball teams were made up of local ladies. Cash on hand at November 11,1922, was $52 45.

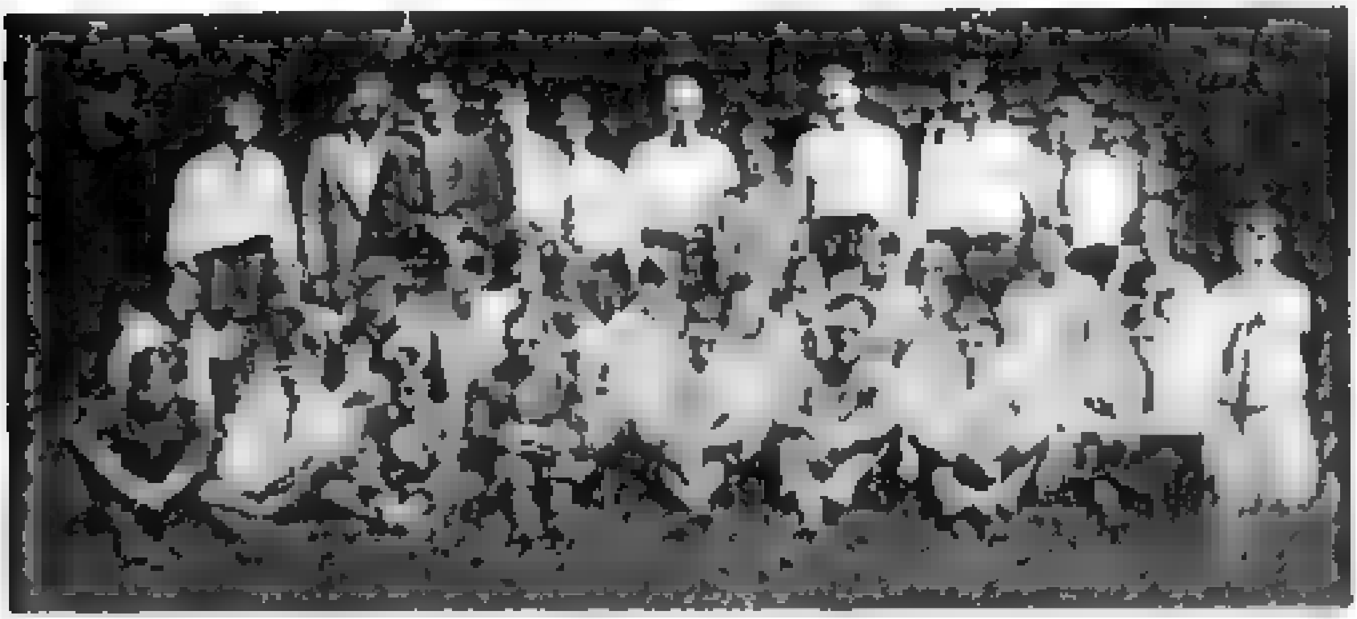
May 3, 1923, Mr. F. Shields, Mrs. F Shields, R Miller and S Johnson were delegated to go to the U F. O. convention at Owen Sound Mr. E. C Drury was the Farmers' Premier at the time August 1923 a field day was held, $260.75 was received, expenditures were $240.72, with cash on hand at the end of the year $72 48

In 1924 R. Miller was elected secretary-treasurer as J. Moffatt was unable to carry on.

In 1941 the Farmers' U F O. Club of Bognor ceased to operate. The Club was called by the secretary for the purpose of disposing of the money in his possession December 13, 1941 It was agreed to give $20.00 to the committee of McLean's Cemetery for cleaning up purposes It was also agreed to divide the balance between the Bognor Women's Institute and Owen Sound branch of the Queens's Fund Treasurer Mr F Shields was authorized to dispose of the money in this way, Duncan Gillies being secretary of this meeting

ONWEGO CLUB OF BOTHWELL'S CORNER

A branch of the United Farmers' Young People of Ontario (U. F. Y. P. O.) was organized at Bothwell's Corner in the early twenties and was known as the Onwego Club. It was a very successful group with some sixty members at one time. They added much to the social, cultural and recreational life of the local community.

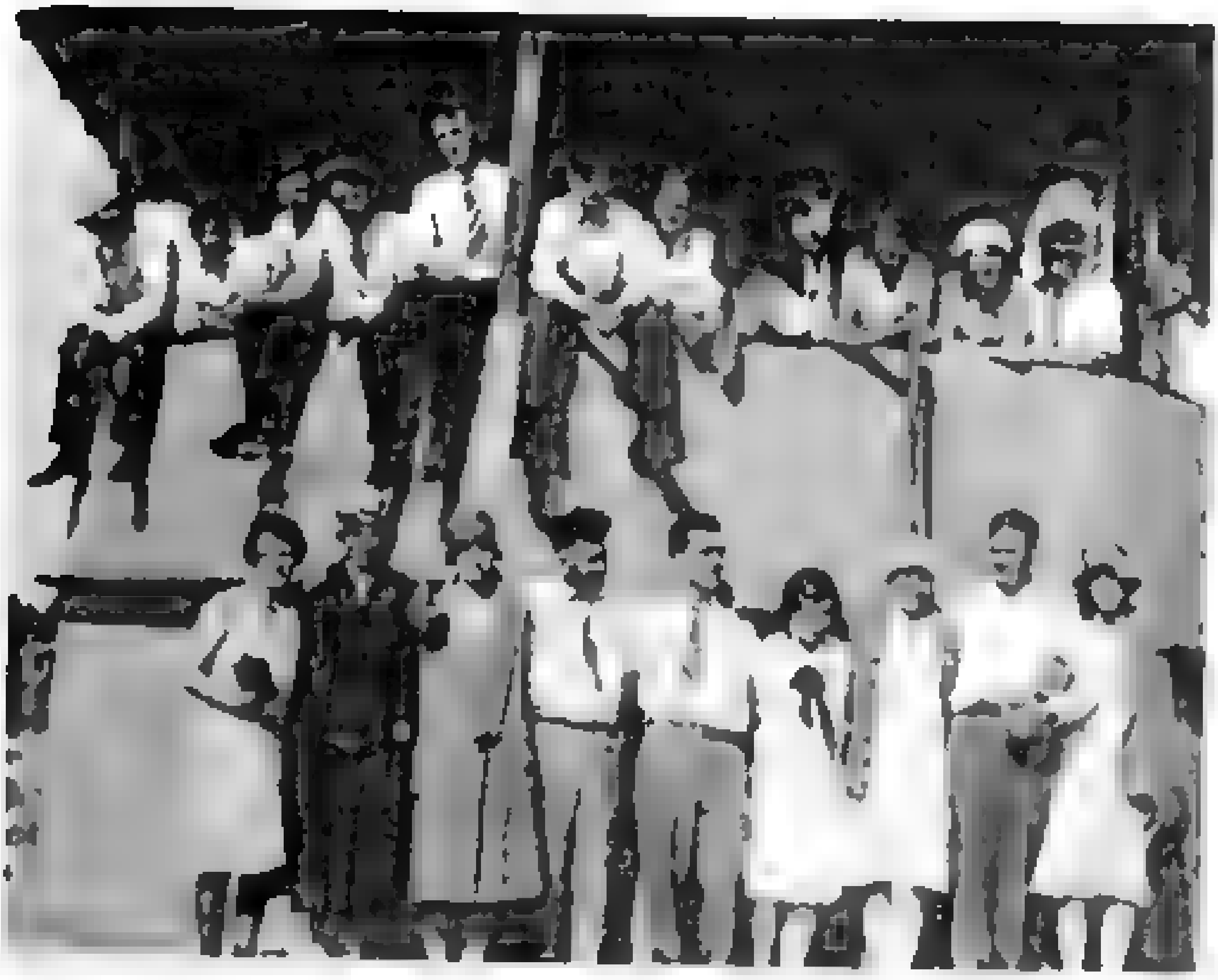


ONWEGO CLUB PICNIC AT HARRISON'S PARK IN 1928

Back row, l. to r. Jimmy Morrison, Louis Keeling, Bube Ormiston, Cliff Foster, Mac Whalen, Mac Morrison, Marion Henderson, Wilmer Foster, Fraser Lamont, Tracey Iredale.

Middle row, l. to r. Bertha Fretter, Elsie McKee, May Foster, Doris Keeling, Dora Hutton, Wilma Boyd, Isabel Spence, Agatha Iredale, Grace Nelson, Adeline Campbell, Mary Lamont, Lily Kinch, June Fenwick, Isobel Henderson.

Front row, l. to r. John Carr, Osborne Elliott, Maurice Whalen, Lewis Long, Ted Whalen, Albert Elliott, Tom Carr, Russel Foster.

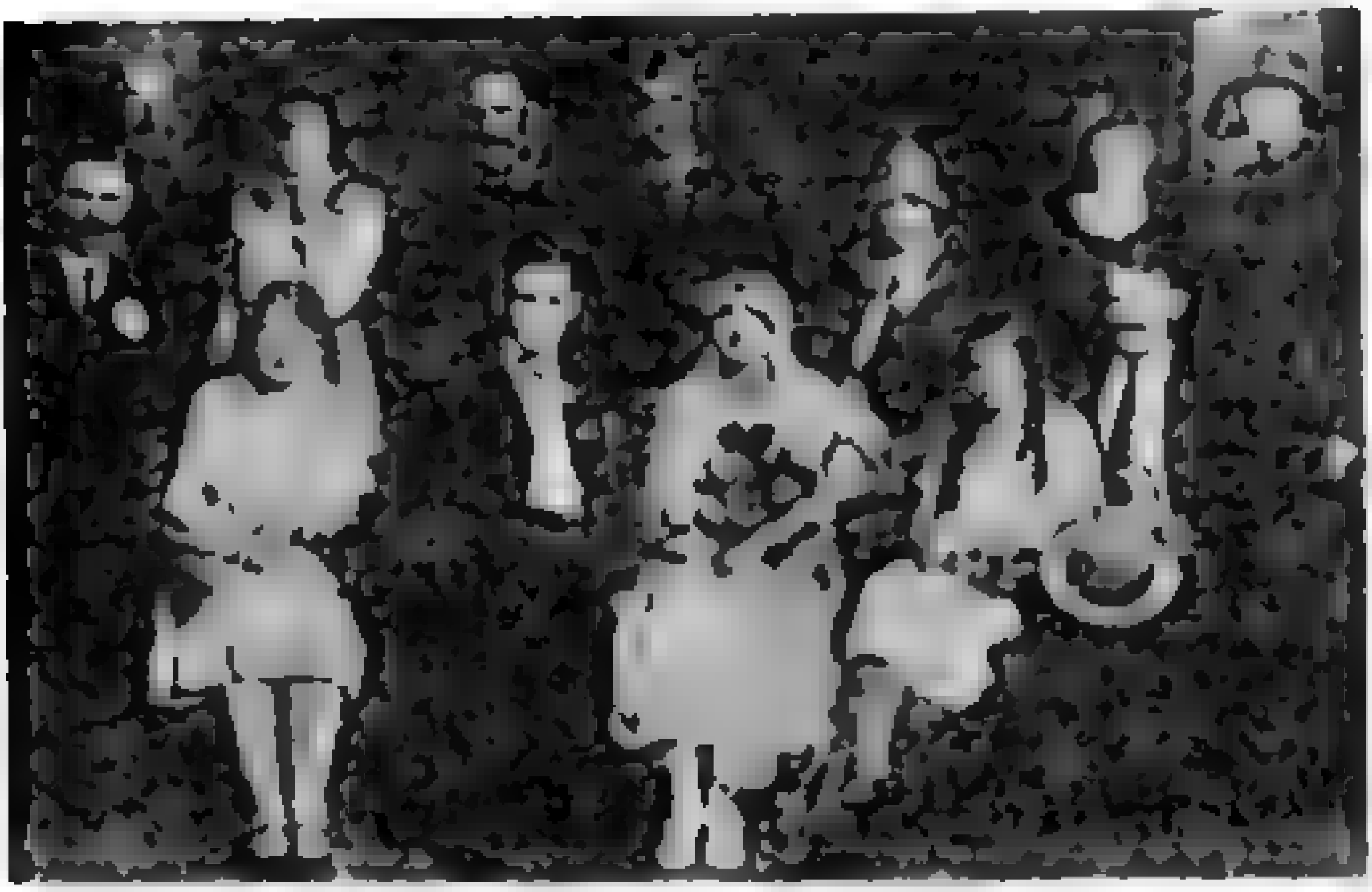


BOTHWELL'S CORNER ONWEGO CLUB PICNIC
AT PORT ELGIN BEACH
ON BAND STAND in 1930

Front row, standing on ground, l to r Lily Kinch, Grace Nelson, Mary Lamont, Mac Whalen, Bill Elliott, Wilma Boyd, May Foster, Archie McArthur, Dora Hutton.

Second row, up on band stand, l to r Cliff Foster, Osborne Foster, Gordon Bothwell, Frank Lamont, Wilmer Foster, John Bothwell, Allan Bothwell, Stan Kinch, Agatha Iredale, Donna Barrett, Marion Henderson, Tracy Iredale, Maurice Whalen, Louis Keating.

JOHNSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB



JOHNSTONE (SYDENHAM) Y. P. DRAMATIC CLUB IN COSTUME

Cast of "Deacon Dubbs," which was successfully played by the Johnstone (Sydenham) Y. P. Dramatic Club.

Front Row, left to right, sitting: Mary Morrison, Arthur McArthur, Vera Russell, Irene Johnston, Russel Dunn.

Back Row: Bert McGregor, Arthur Johnston, Anna Sutherland, Jack Ramsay, Percy Denton, Thelma Vanwyck, Anne Johnston, Isabel Sutherland.

LEITH BRASS BAND

The village of Leith had a brass band in the mid eighties and George Thomson, noted artist, was the leader.

In the 1880's, a number of musically inclined young men held many meetings to discuss ways and means of forming a band. It was quite an undertaking in those days to raise money to buy the necessary instruments. The matter was at last settled by each member giving $10.00 and also buying his own books. Mr. John Thomson offered to loan the remainder of the needed money without interest.

At last the great day arrived when the word was passed around that the instruments had been received The band used the old school house for practice as the newer school had been built. The instruments consisted of three cornets, two altos, a baritone, a euphonium, a bass and a drum Several more instruments were acquired later Mr Boddy, of Owen Sound was the instructor He walked out and back two nights a week. A waltz was the first number mastered followed by the "British Grenadiers" and the "Red, White and Blue"

In order to repay their loan they held a concert in the Annan Drill Shed and luckily cleared $80.00 Then began a busy time for the Leith Band They played at garden parties, also weddings and put on concerts. They were assisted by several girls in the community, Minnie Rutherford, Totie Rixon, Maggie and Jessie McKeen As time passed there were others who helped to make the concerts a success. The programs consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues and musical selections, which combined to make an enjoyable evening Transportation in the olden days was by horse and sleigh in the winter and with the democrat in summer. These drives would, along with the concert, bring about many an enjoyable outing to the members.

The members when the band was first organized were George Thomson, leader, Henry Thomson, Robert Fawcett, Robert Scott, James Gibson, John McKeen, William Couper, Charles Scott and Robert Gibson. As some left for other life work, among the replacements were Charles Lemon, William Ford and James McNeil. When George Thomson left to attend college, his brother Henry took over the leadership. Later Allan Ross was leader. The band was discontinued about ten years after its inception.

The above interesting old photograph shows the Leith Brass Band shortly after it was organized in the mid-eighties. The members were all residents of the village of Leith and the immediate vicinity, and the Band was in existence for ten years and was in great demand at public functions.

Front row, l. to r.—Charles Lemon, Robert Scott, George Thomson, Robert Gibson, Charles Scott.

Back row, l. to r.—Allan Ross, James Gibson, William Ford, Henry Thomson, John McKeen.

THE SYDENHAM AND ST. VINCENT YOUNG FARMERS

The Sydenham and St. Vincent Young Farmers' group was started on January 5, 1959. The first meeting was held at the Woodford Community Centre with an attendance of forty people.

Most of the meetings have been held at the centre, except for a picnic each summer, a bowling game once a year, a bus trip at one time, various speakers with picture tours from the Department of Agriculture, Grey Farmers' Co-operative, a druggist, a dentist, a veterinarian, and a Bruce Trail representative, as well as weed control and silage. And for the ladies there were demonstrations on lamp shades, cosmetics, home decorations, Christmas decorations, etc

The first president was Elliott Greig and the other presidents which followed him were Glynn Waterton, Don Abercrombie, Raeburn Weaver, Gwen Mitchell, Earl Spence, Cecil Long, Mamie Laycock, and Bob Hewitson. The secretaries have been: Doris Best, Lois Foster, Helen Ford, Bob Hewitson, Pearl Johnson, Doris Long, John Brown, Roger Mitchell and Shirley McInnis.

THE WOODFORD JUNIOR FARMERS

In the spring of 1921 a Junior Farmer Group was formed, which was called "The Woodford Whirlwinds." It has been difficult to find a great deal of information on this group, but it is believed that William Best was the first president, later Jim Morrison and Walter Hutchinson also served a term each as president.

Ruby Doran, who later became Mrs William Best, was the first secretary-treasurer and following her were Densie Morrison (Mrs. Norman Rudolph) and Margaret Best (Mrs Oscar Brown.) There may have been others, but no one seemed to remember

This group met once a month in the Best's hall with a large attendance They held dances every so often and put on plays and once a year had a picnic They also sponsored a football team

One of their big projects was to purchase a piano for $40 00 and donate it to the hall This piano can still be seen in the house that now belongs to Orton Day, the former Best home

The group disbanded about the year 1927 as most of the young people either got married or had moved away. Some joined other Junior Farmer Clubs

SILCOTE GRANGE HALL

Around the year 1875 an organization called "Grangers" erected a hall on the northwest corner of Lot 29, Concession 2 of Sydenham Township later being moved to the southwest corner of Lot 30 in the same concession in the Silcote community As the object of this society was both social and commercial it was important in the life of the rural districts, where co-operative buying was a saving as well as a convenience, and the opportunity of meeting socially was a great boon in the rugged life of the early settlers.

Songs were written especially for the organization A popular one was in part as follows·

"I want to be a Granger
And with the Grangers stand,
A mattock on my shoulder
And a hoe within my hand,
Beneath the tall tomato plant,
I'd swing the glittering hoe,
And smite the wild potato bug
Which skims across the snow."

When this organization disbanded, another group known as Patrons of Industry used the hall for their meetings. Another organization known as ' The Royal Templars of Temperance" made use of the building in its turn.

This building had close association with the Shiloh Methodist Church as during renovation, church services were held in the hall. When these three groups formerly mentioned ceased to operate the hall was lowered around 1907 and some of the material was used in erecting a shed for horses by the side of Shiloh Church The rest of the material was sold for use in local buildings.

SYDENHAM FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

The Sydenham Township Federation of Agriculture was organized December 9, 1943, at a meeting held at Bothwell's Corner The first directors were President, Findlay McDonald; Secretary Treasurer, Gordon Bothwell, George Bothwell, Colin Spence, Arthur Lemon, Jim Reid

Presidents serving the organization have been Findlay McDonald 1944-45; Ellwood Lemon 1946-47-48, Edgar Lemon 1949 50-51-52; Bob Hewitson 1953-54, George Searle 1955-56, John McCutcheon 1957-58; Vic Bassingthwaite 1959 60-61, Don Burr 1962-63; Mrs. Earl Spence 1964-65; Bill Medley 1966- Gordon Bothwell served as secretary-treasurer until 1951 followed by Raeburn Weaver, Glynn Waterton, Arthur Martin and Russ McCutcheon.

In this time the Sydenham Federation has sponsored Public School Public Speaking Contests, delegations requesting Sydenham Council to provide roadside weed control, Warble Fly spraying facilities, and Clinics for Rabies control. Through resolutions or petitions and by other means to parent groups the Sydenham Township Federation of Agriculture had part in bringing about improved Hydro facilities to farm areas, compulsory Brucellosis vaccination and improved marketing for hogs.

THE FOUNDING OF LOCAL 12 OF THE ONTARIO FARMERS' UNION

A meeting was held in Bognor Hall on November 25, 1952, in an endeavor to set up a Local of Ontario Farmers' Union. Mr Steve Miller from Manitoba Farmers' Union was the guest speaker

A second meeting was held on December 18th to elect officers. George A. Sutherland, then of Sullivan Township and now of Sydenham Township, was Provincial President and in charge of this election. Norman McKibbon was elected first president with the follow ing up to this date, succeeding him -Russ McMillan, Elmer Brown, Les Robertson, Ken Weaver, Orval McMillan, Harold Parkin

The members came from Sydenham, St Vincent, Euphrasia and Holland to form Local 12 of the Ontario Farmers' Union

FARM FORUMS OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

During the early 1940's Farm Forums came into being in this area The membership consisted of all interested persons in the community and the different families took their turn at being hosts during the Forum season The various members, usually the men, but occasionally the ladies, rotated as discussion leaders.

The meetings began with all present listening to a half hour radio broadcast over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (C B C) network, after which the leader appointed for the evening divided the number present into one, two, three or more groups, depending on the attendance Each group appointed a leader and a secretary The questions sent out in the National Farm Forum Guide were discussed and the answers recorded by the group secretary The leader for the evening went from one group to the other during the discussion period and later called the groups together again for a short and final discussion on the findings of each group.

The final findings were recorded by the Farm Forum Secretary and sent in on the Forum Findings Sheet available from the National Farm Radio Forum to Mrs. Edith Storr, Secretary-Manager of the Ontario Farm Radio Forum, in Toronto.

The National Farm Forum Guide was prepared by groups or individuals well versed in the field of the suggested topic under the jurisdiction of the National Farm Forum Editor-Manager

Topic Subjects followed a trend through the years on Marketing, Farm Produce, Farm Management, Machinery, Insurance, Co-op s., Taxation, Education, The Church, The Youth, Pension Plans, Tariffs and Trade, The Farmer and the Urban Worker, Arda and other Farm Groups, Disease Control and Safety

As these topics were planned for a nation wide subject, the members found it interesting to note that some subjects made more interesting discussion material than others. Occasionally, the topic did not pertain to this particular locality, but on the whole the subjects were interesting and broadened the thinking of the groups. In November, 1963, a series of topics on "The Farmer and Rural Development" and in January, 1961, on "The Business of Farming" were particularly interesting to follow Recreational features such as euchre or a varied program followed the topic discussion at the earlier meetings but later had to be foregone as the discussions took all the available time

Through the years, the Sydenham Farm Forums enjoyed the once a month Review or Fourth Night social gatherings when the various Forums acted as hosts On occasion the local Forums were joined by Massie or Kemble At least once a year Forums attended County Farm Forum Rallies and Annual Meetings held at Markdale Delegates were appointed various years to attend the Provincial Annual Farm Forum meeting held in Toronto at the Royal York or the King Edward Hotels.

An offering taken at the early meetings when there was a larger attendance covered the cost of the fees, guides and other material and was sent by the treasurer periodically during the year, to the Provincial office. In later years, an amout of around $3 00 per couple decided on by a motion of the local members as needed to cover the cost of the fees and other expenses has been sent to the Provincial office in a lump sum

BLIND LINE FORUM At a Women s Institute meeting in the late summer of 1944, it was decided to organize a Radio Farm Forum in the community, but owing to the size of the community and the number of people involved, it seemed advisable to organize two groups rather than one, one on the Blind Line and the other to include the village of Bognor and the 3rd and 4th Sideroad Consequently the people in the proximity of the Blind Line met at the home of Mr and Mrs. Stewart Shortt, on Monday evening, Novem ber 27, 1944, and with a large attendance organized the Blind Line Radio Forum with the assistance of Mr Findlay MacDonald. Mrs. Bert Shields was appointed secretary

BOGNOR FARM FORUM was organized on November 27, 1945, at the home of Mr and Mrs. George Moffatt, under the direction of Mrs. Findlay McDonald Election of officers resulted as follows -Secretary, William Martin, Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Harry Parkin; Chairman, Lawrence Stephens, Recreation Committee, Miss Jean Weaver and Mrs. Elmer Hodgkinson.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER FARM FORUM-The first recorded meeting was held on February 7, 1944, at the home of Mr and Mrs. Neil Ferguson, with seventeen present Mr. Gordon Bothwell was elected president and Mr Carl Morrison, Sr , secretary.

HILLVIEW FARM FORUM-In January of 1945, at a meeting of the Hillview Women's Institute, it was moved by Mrs Mac Gardner and seconded by Mrs. Neil Morrison that a Farm Forum be organized Mrs Harry Parkin and Rev Mr. Burgess were appointed a committee to make plans An organizational meeting was held in the Fifth Line School, with Mr Wes Magwood, Secretary of Grey County Federation of Agriculture, and Mr. T S Cooper, Grey County Agricultural Representative, present. On January 22, 1945, the first meeting of the Hillview Farm Forum was held at the home of Mr and Mrs. Frank Boyes Mr Achie Stewart was the first chairman and Mr Mac Gardner the first secretary.

HOATH HEAD one of Sydenham Township's first Farm Forums, was organized in 1943 and functioned successfully for nine years.

LEITH FARM FORUM was organized early in 1944 with Jaffray Rutherford elected secretary treasurer. Roger Mitchell was the second and only other secretary-treasurer in the life of the forum

The chairmen were elected each month and this position was shared by the members. Meetings were held weekly in the homes with as many as thirty to thirty-five members present

MORLEY AND SILCOTE FARM FORUMS-Farm Groups were organized at Morley and Silcote in November, 1941 The organization meetings were held at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Lemon, Morley and Mr and Mrs. Milford Johnson, Silcote

WOODFORD WEST FARM FORUM-1953-1956-An organization of the Woodford West Farm Forum was considered by a group of farm neighbours sparked by the enthusiasm of the late Mrs. Norman Waterton, on January 26, 1953 The meeting was held at the home of Mr and Mrs. Norman Waterton. Mr. Edgar Lemon was present to give information on the value such a group would derive. An executive was formed which included Mrs. Norman Waterton, president, Mrs. O. W. Elliott, secretary and O W. Elliott, treasurer

Today the pioneers are gone;
Too oft they sleep without a name;
In many an ancient churchyard lie
Neglected graves without the same

Oh' children of those pioneers,
Recall the debt you cannot pay,
And keep their graves and memory green,
Until you close life's little day

All honour to brave pioneers
Who laid foundations firm and true!
God grant that we may build upon,
And worthy be of sires like you.
-Rev. William Howey

CHAPTER 11 HALLS

ANNAN HALL

Information gleaned from old minute books and by what could be remembered by various people gives the year 1914 as about the time the farms in the area were getting pretty well equipped with barns and a place to hold the old barn dance was on the way out. Some enterprising community-minded people decided they needed a hall for a social centre. With this in mind an application was sent to Toronto and on June 16, 1915, a "Letters Patent" was granted to form a corporation to be entitled "The Annan Hall Club" and to be established without share capital. On August 6, 1915, property was purchased from Mr. Charles McArthur for $50.00.

The first annual meeting was held in the Annan United Church basement on September 29, 1915, at which time the following directors were elected T J Harkness, president; Wm T Cooper, secretary-treasurer, Robert Harkness, William Robson, Dr. W. McDonald Seventy-two people availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain memberships when the hall was first established.

The first chairs were bought from Breckenridges for $67 50 The brickwork cost $149.00 and the piano $150.00 Mrs. R. Sibbald held the mortgage which was paid off December, 1926 The first lighting was done by coal oil lamps followed by gas lanterns and the Delco system which ran from James Dickson's garage Later hydro came through the village and the hall was converted to hydro, the present lighting system being installed in 1957 at a cost of $114 54 The old fence was torn down in 1946. Various donations have been given to the hall including 6 planks and a cupboard, besides some gifts of money

Rental rates have varied over the years from $1 50 for local Showers to $12 00 for those outsiders who wished to use the building. The first rental fee was $4 00 and the Women's Institute was charged $2 00 Some of the organizations who have rented the hall were the Excelsior Club, The Women's Institute, The Farmer's Club, and the Sydenham Council

Over the years a number of local people have donated their time and talent to provide concerts and dances for funds to keep the hall operating This building has provided the community with a great deal of social life and contributed to the benefit of all, which was the reason for it being brought into existence

BOGNOR TOWN HALL

The social life of the Bognor community started off with neighbourly visits, logging bees, house dances, paring bees, quilting bees, box socials in the schoolhouse and house weddings.

BOGNOR TOWN HALL

BUILT IN 1888 THE ABOVE HALL IN THE RIGHT BACKGROUND SERVED THE COMMUNITY UNTIL 1957

In the foreground are shown the Bognor Football Team of about 1936. Front row l to r Alex. Morrison, Harold Watson coach, Mervyn Johnson, John Wilson Jr. Archie Shute, Gordon Jack. Back row l to r Lorne Shute, Wm. Gillies, Mel Johnson, John Shute, James Gardner, Dick Murdock, Neil Morrison, Jr., Eugene Thomson.

In 1888 a public hall of frame construction and complete with a belfry and bell was erected at a cost of about $150.00 and was financed by public subscriptions. Frank Quance was the treasurer of the building fund. The site was purchased from James Moore for $20.00 being part of E ½ Lot 6, Concession 3, Sydenham Township and situated across the road from the present Community Centre. The men of the community raised $10.55 in donations of from 25c. to $2.00 toward the cost of a bell. The money was collected by Walter Heming, who was also responsible for ringing the bell each week day, in the morning, at noon and in the evening, at set times.

Dances have been held in this hall down through the years from the time of its erection until it was destroyed by the tragic fire of July, 1957. The highlight of the early years was the annual New

Year's Ball topped off by a sumptuous banquet. Tickets were sold for the ball. Later the banquets gave way to lunches served following the balls.

Many splendid concerts and plays by local talent were staged, sponsored by societies and organizations of the community. Plenty of good music was supplied by local talent for these social events. Bognor has always been noted for its music. Some of the early settlers brought musical instruments with them from the "Old Land."

After the erection of the Hall, the local Orange Lodge, No. 67, which had previously, since 1857, met in a home near the village, moved its place of meeting to the new Hall.

Soon after its organization in 1912, the Bognor Women's Institute became interested in the interior decoration of the Hall and made this effort one of its major projects, which culminated in the promotion of a public fund for the complete renovation of the Hall in the summer of 1956 when the building was raised and a cement block basement was built underneath and plans laid for a later installation of a furnace and all modern conveniences.

The building committee was composed of Alex. Morrison, William Armstrong, George Moffatt, Leslie Robertson and Allan Reid, together with Neil H. Morrison and Harvey Irvine, who were appointed by the Sydenham Council.

The Hall trustees at this time were Kenneth Weaver, Leslie Robertson, Arnold Harbottle, Harvey Irvine and Secretary Treasurer Neil H. Morrison.

The Finance Committee, which was constituted to raise the necessary funds, was composed of the Hall trustees, already named, together with Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Russell McMillan and Mrs. Harold Watson, who was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

On July 6, 1957, as the Hall was nearing completion, fire broke out in the stable at the rear of Thomas Brown's store and post office immediately to the south, and along with Noble McGirr's blacksmith shop and the Hall all were burned to the ground. The flames were fanned by a high wind from the west. The prompt response of the

Owen Sound and the Meaford Fire Brigades in piping two lines of hose, a distance of a block and a half from the mill pond, saved the main part of the village, which would otherwise have been reduced to ashes.

BOGNOR COMMUNITY CENTRE

At a ratepayers' meeting held in the Anglican Church, Bognor, on August [illegible], it was decided to purchase another site for a new Community Centre. The Site Committee, consisting of Richard Matchett, John Moffat and Oscar McMillan, purchased one-half acre of land from Mr. Eugene Thomson for the sum of $100 cash, where the present building is erected. The committee reported at a later meeting held in the United Church.

The following committees were formed: Building Committee: Richard Matchett, Stewart Moore, Walter Manning, Perry Moore and Wm. Gilbert. Members from Sydenham Township Council—Harvey Irvine and W. J. McKinnon. Finance Committee: Kenneth Weaver, Arnold Harbottle, Jessie Robinson, Neil Morrison, Mrs. Russell McMillan, Mrs. George Thomson, Mrs. Gordon Jack, Mrs. Eugene Thomson and Mrs. Harold Watson.

Mr Rae Johnson and Mr Walter Manning drew the plans for the new two-storey building, the size of which is 76 feet by 30 feet These were readily approved by the Department of Agriculture in Toronto.

On September 28, 1957, the first sod was broken Excavating for the basement was done by Chester Holly, of Holland Centre and Lawson Juniper, of Meaford. W E Ormsby and Son, contractors, started laying the cement foundation on October 1st Because of the favorable autumn weather and the untiring efforts of Mr Ormsby and his son, Donald, the block building and basement floor was finished so the roof could be added before winter. Under the supervision of George Grant and Sons, of Meaford, the framework and blue asphalt roofing was completed in a very short time The interior of the building is finished with Mahogany wood grain paneling, with the ceiling and walls being well insulated The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario drew up the lighting plan Mr. J D Caesar, of Holland Centre wired the Community Centre according to these specifications The forced air oil heating system was installed by Mr. Phil Taylor, of Meaford The three-quarter inch maple flooring was laid by community workers. Sanding and varnishing was done by Ed Smithson, of Meaford The painting and varnishing of the stage and auditorium was decorated by Richard Murdock and William Armstrong

The committee received wonderful co-operation from the residents of the district in all the carpenter work required in building the splendid new Community Centre. Donated labor hours were 3,218 hours. The finance committee decided to canvass the district for financial support which amounted to approximately $1,500 00 Grants were received as follows County of Grey Council, $500.00, Sydenham Township Council, $400 00 and $3,470 00 from the Department of Agriculture in Toronto

The official opening was held on Friday, May 2nd, 1958, when a good program was planned by Mrs. John Moffitt, Mrs Bert Shields, Mrs. Herman Johnson, Mrs Frank Boyes and Mrs Alex Reid

The main source of revenue until the end of 1966 was derived from weekly Saturday evening dances in the Community Centre. Batterman's Orchestra supplied the music. Since this time the dances have been sponsored fortnightly with various orchestras in attendance

HOATH HEAD COMMUNITY HALL

In 1937, the Hoath Head Women's Institute purchased the little Methodist Church building on the Eighth line for a Community Hall. The roof was shingled, the interior redecorated, cement steps built and hydro installed. Cupboards were built, a piano purchased and the exterior painted. For some time it was used frequently, but later it seemed to have outlived its usefulness and the hall and its contents were sold by public auction in September, 1967 to Glen Beattie.

LEITH HALL

The Leith Hall is situated on Village Lot 8, on the north side of Princess Street and is a subdivision of Lot 33 in Broken Front, Concession of Sydenham Township. This property was donated by Helen and Henry Rixon on April 17, 1895, to William T. Ross, Sydney Day and John H. McKeen, trustees for a list of subscribers of the Leith Hall Club.

Each year trustees were elected. James McKeen, C.S. Kemp and D. Reid held the offices in 1920. The Club decided in 1921 to form a limited stock company with shares to be sold and a charter drawn up. A provisional board of directors was set up and consisted of M Rutherford, C.S. Kemp, James McKeen, D Reid, J H. McKeen, C. Scott and A. Cameron.

This company continued to operate the Leith Hall until 1949 when James McKeen was the only surviving trustee of the Company and the board decided to disband and to donate the hall building and property to the Leith United Church. Many meetings were held to attend to all legal matters

The Church now elects a six member board of directors, who have charge of the Leith Hall.

SILCOTE COMMUNITY BUILDING

When Silcote School, S.S. No. 7, Sydenham, closed in 1944, the Balaclava Women's Institute received permission from the Sydenham School Area Board to convert the school into a temporary community building for use by the Institute and communities within the area of the Institute This building was equipped with erectable tables, chairs, china and cutlery. The first lighting used was from Coleman gas lamps and lanterns until 1951, when electricity was installed by the Institute with permission of the area school board.

As a community building is of little use without a musical instrument, a piano was purchased in 1947. The entire building was redecorated and curtains hung at all six windows. Inside toilets had been installed before the school closed in 1944 In 1965, the Balaclava Women's Institute and the Silcote United Church Women, who use the building on various occasions, shared the expense of purchasing and installing an electric stove Water is brought from farm homes for table use.

WOODFORD HALL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE

Before the Woodford Community Centre was built, there was a dance hall, well known as Best's Hall, in the house owned by Orton Day. For years, many social functions were held in this hall, such as short courses for ladies and girls, showers, dances and parties, young people's meetings, and the last event was a shower for Mr. and Mrs. George White

Mr. James E Lemon started the hall in 1912, when he owned the farm. Mr. Lemon was well known as a musician and composer. The present owner of the farm, Mr. Day, found a copy of one of Mr Lemon's compositions, "The Balaclava Two Step" when he moved to the farm. The dance hall was closed about 1947 and is used now for a rumpus room by the Day children

When the Woodford Women's Institute held a euchre and crokinole party in Woodford School on March 24, 1950, the president of the Women's Institute, Mrs John Bothwell, asked Robert Laycock to outline particulars with regard to forming a community centre committee to study the possibilities of a community centre and athletic field in the community.

After the information had been given and possibilities discussed, it was the unanimous wish of the gathering to form a committee Those named to it were Robert Laycock, Norman Waterton, Frank Benedict, William Linn, Lloyd Garbutt, Colin Spence, Carl Kellough, Mrs. John Bothwell, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, and later were added Mrs. Peter Morrison, Bob Best, Mrs. Alvin Keeling and Irvin Vanwyck

The committee met on March 29, 1950, and appointed Carl Kellough as chairman, Robert Laycock, secretary, Lloyd Garbutt, treasurer The following committees were formed. SITE COMMITTEE-William Linn, Mrs. George Best, Lloyd Garbutt, FINANCE COMMITTEE-Mrs. John Bothwell, Frank Benedict, Colin Spence, Carl Kellough, Mrs. Harvey Keeling, Bob Best, BUILDING COMMITTEE-Norman Waterton, Mrs Peter Morrison, Irvin Vanwyck, and site committee

The committee's first consideration was to find and purchase a suitable site for the project. After looking over several properties an option was taken on three acres of land belonging to the late Wm Stewart, in the village This property was bought and paid for and the centre erected on it.

Members of the committee visited many communities where community centres were established and finally decided on the size of the auditorium as 30 feet by 60 feet and a porch 15 feet by 28 feet. Mr. Glynn Waterton drew the plans for the building which were readily approved by the Department in Toronto

The finance committee decided to canvass the district for financial support and adopted a pledge system over a period of three years, 1952, 1953, 1954, which amounted to approximately $3,500.00 when 1954 pledges were received. Grants have been received from the Department of Agriculture in Toronto, County of Grey, Township of Sydenham and Township of St. Vincent.

On June 23, 1952, the first sod was broken by the township maintainer when the land was levelled to begin preparation for a sports field. On September 13, 1952, a bulldozer further levelled the ground and dug the foundation for the new centre. In the fall of 1952, the committee began stockpiling materials donated by Peter Morrison, Arthur Lemon, John Cooper and John McCutcheon.

On April 13, 1953, a start was made on the excavation for the basement when stone was quarried to complete a start on building operations. On April 24, 1953, the concrete was poured for the main wall of the auditorium under the supervision of Mr. Lorne Wright, of Blantyre. On April 29, the wall for the porch was poured to complete the basement wall. On May 28, 1953, the framing of the mud-sill began with Mr. Mac Gardiner, of Owen Sound, in charge. The construction continued on the auditorium to July 1st, when the building was erected with the roof on. In early fall the insul stone siding was put on, chimney erected, cement floors and steps put in. The interior was commenced with insulation plywood put on the walls, heating system and wiring installed, varnished, and maple flooring laid.

The committee received wonderful co-operation from the residents of the district in labour donated. Approximately 5100 hours had been donated by April 1, 1954, also from Mr. Mac Gardiner for his excellent leadership in supervising the construction of this fine building.

The Woodford Community Centre Committee co-operated to complete the building with Carl Kellough as chairman, Frank Benedict, vice-chairman, Robert Laycock, secretary, Mrs. George Best, treasurer (in place of Lloyd Garbutt), Mrs. John Bothwell, finance chairman, Norman Waterton, building chairman, and other members of the committee as have been heretofore mentioned.

Friday, April 30, 1954, was a red letter day for this district, when the new Woodford $20,000 Community Centre was officially opened. Mr. F. A. Lashley, Director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, as the guest speaker. Distinguished guests were the Hon. Dr. Mackinnon Phillips, Ontario Minister of Health, Colin E. Bennett, Grey North M P ; George Mannerow, Grey County Warden, Charles Tomlinson, Reeve of St. Vincent Township, Lorne Locke, Reeve of Sydenham Township; Rev. Ralph Clark, minister of First Baptist Church, Owen Sound and Woodford, pronounced the dedication for the new hall.

Through the years there have been many improvements made, such as inside facilities for men and women which were installed in 1956, at a cost of $410 00; dining tables were purchased from Knights of Meaford, in 1957, the exterior of the building was painted (white and green), in 1960, a well was drilled by Wright Bros. (this well is 85 feet deep) with total cost of $275 00, a pressure system was installed on the well, which will produce 60 gals. of water every 10 minutes.

In November, 1961, a public meeting was held in the Community Centre to secure a new Community Centre board The following were nominated for this board: Mrs. Earl (Eileen) Spence, Mrs. Percy (Violet) Bowden, Cecil Long, Ronald Morrison, Stan Sutton, with Jack McCutcheon as Honourary member Later John Craig was added. The present board members are John Craig, Alvin McCutcheon, Elwood Snider, Mrs. Lloyd Spence, Mrs. Bob Best

Since this time tile ceilings have been added to the dining room and kitchen. In 1963, kitchen cupboards were installed by Glynn Waterton, tile floor, sink and taps and hot water tank were also added. At this time the basement was decorated.

In 1963, a Woodford Community Centre sign was added to the front of the building

Through the years this building has been maintained by holding banquets, dances, meetings, social activities, showers, sales It has been the location for many other events of interest to the people of the district.

CHAPTER 12 MILLS AND SHOPS

SLATTERY'S GRIST MILL NEAR ANNAN

Some time in the 1800's Mr Robert Patterson purchased over 200 acres of land in Sydenham Township. On part of the property was a stream and a waterfall with a good head of water At the site of the waterfall he built a flour mill, barn and a hotel Mr John Wilson took over the property in the time of about 1846 1849 There was erected on the waterfall, two mills, a sawmill being built on the opposite side of the stream from the flour mill At one time woollen machinery was installed in the upper storey of the flour mill and a weaving business carried on for several years. Mr Dixon was the name mentioned as the weaver.

Another miller whose name has not been mentioned in many accounts was Mr Manders, who came from Baie Chaleur and unfortunately found other interests to take his attention and his business suffered as a result

The Tolton water wheel then in use was later replaced by one patented by Charles Barber, of Meaford The millstones used to grind the wheat were imported from Scotland

During the early 1900's this was a very thriving business and served the majority of farmers in North Sydenham from Highway 26 to Vail's Point Approximately a hundred farmers patronized the mill

In 1906 James Slattery bought the property and in 1928 sold it to Albert North During the next ten years the flow of water decreased to such an extent, the advent of more efficient machinery and better roads, all tended to the business gradually being suspended. The Slatterys re-purchased the propery in 1937.

Wilson's Falls was the scene of two drownings in the early days. One of them was a hired girl who was swept over the falls while attempting to fill a pail of water

In recent years, the mill building has fallen down, though parts of the dam, millstones and bits of machinery may still be found on the site The house has been moved to a new location about a half mile south of Annan on the Lakeshore Road and serves now as a modern dwelling It is owned by Mrs. Roberta Gilbank and occupied now by Mr and Mrs. Clifford Biggar and family

LEITH GRIST MILL

In 1846, Mr Telfer, land agent, built a grist and flour mill on the Leith River It was at first only half of its subsequent size, and had two runs of stones and a large belt, believed brought from England This mill was substantially built, but the dam gave a great deal of trouble at first, as it persisted in leaking, but this was overcome in time A Mr Fairbairn erected this mill and many of the first settlers found their first employment in its construction. About 25 yards north of the mill, there was a mill house built. It was razed about 1875

The millers toll was 6 pounds in the bushel Mr Telfer sold his interest in the mill to Mr James Wilson Farmers came from

many miles and often had to wait four or five days for flour to be ground. The oxen were tied to trees in the bush about the mill.

Mr. Adam Ainslie was the man who built the addition to the mill, bought grain for storage and shipment and enlarged the mill pond.

Mr. Charles Kemp came to Leith in 1891 and assumed charge of the mill. He ground the last grist in the late summer of 1921, and the machinery which had rumbled for 75 years was silent. Mr. Kemp was a very faithful, trustworthy miller and served his community well. The mill building was dismantled and the machinery taken out and sold. Very recently, there were still remnants of the old mill to be seen just west of the footbridge leading to the Golf Course.

LEITH OATMEAL MILL ON KEEFER'S CREEK

In 1858, Allan Ross built a mill for his father, James Ross, Sr., on Keefer's Creek, half mile north east of Leith. This mill was built for a woolen mill but never operated as such This machinery was bought from a mill on the same stream, three-quarters of a mile east of Annan and built for John Wilson. After installing this machinery, the owners changed their minds and bought 5000 logs in Sarawak and made plans to operate a saw mill, but this idea was also abandoned Oatmeal machinery was then installed Allan Ross was head miller and ground oatmeal for eleven years.

A turbine wheel was placed after a huge overshot wheel did not prove satisfactory Oatmeal was shipped to all parts of Ontario, New York and some even went to Edinburgh This oatmeal was so fine in texture that it brought a lot of prestige to Sydenham Township and Leith One can only imagine the business being done in the midst of a Scotch settlement.

The stream started drying up in the summer and in the early 70's the mill was shut down. The machinery was removed about 1890 and the mill torn down in 1902 The site was later occupied by a honey extracting establishment owned by Mr Frank Showell

WOODFORD GRIST MILLS

A grist mill was built on part of Lot 4, Concession 1 S.C.R., Sydenham Township around 1900 or before This is the land where the Clarence Fligg and Allan White families now have their homes It was owned by John Thompson and Mr Haig This mill was a three storey building with a basement. At first it was operated by a steam engine and the grain was ground by a stone Flour was also made at one time Mr Tom Clarke rented the mill for awhile and he installed a grinder run by a gas engine It was torn down in the year 1917 when Mr Robert Long owned the land

There was no grist mill then until Mel Scarrow built one on part of Lot 4, Concession 1 N.C.R. This was located about half way up the hill on the north side of the road which goes through Woodford Mr. Scarrow built the mill in 1944. It was run by a Deisel fuel engine and grain was ground into chop for the farmers in the community The mill caught fire and burned on December 13, 1945

This was a great loss to the farmers in the district. In the spring of 1946, Mr. Scarrow re-built the mill, and in the summer of 1948 he built a home on the hill north of the mill and he and his family moved to it on September 4, 1948.

In 1949 Fred Genoe bought the mill and the house and he and his family moved to Woodford on January 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Scarrow and family then moved to Owen Sound. Mr. Genoe operated the mill until August 1, 1950, when he sold it to Mr. Ed. Wilson, of Goderich. The Genoe family then moved to Owen Sound. Mr. Wilson operated the mill until February 13, 1953, when Gus Franks and family from Baysville purchased it and they also bought the general store from Lloyd Garbutt at the same time. He operated the mill until October 1, 1955, when Marshall Newman, of Chesley, purchased it. Mr. and Mrs. Franks and family moved to Chesley taking over the business owned by Newmans.

On November 20, 1958, the mill burned and has not been re-built.

BOGNOR GRIST MILL

For story of Bognor Grist Mill see Bognor Sawmill history.

DRESSMAKER SHOPS AT BOGNOR

In the very early days most of the materials used in the making of clothes was made from woolen cloth made from the fleeces from the home grown sheep. A man could hire a tailor to come in from Meaford at the rate of 50c. a day and board. Girls came in to sew at the rate of 25c. and later 30c. a day. Money was scarce.

A description of a wedding dress over 80 years ago is given in the Tweedsmuir History book. A heavy woolen serge dress, the skirt being ankle length and very full (five or six widths of material were used for skirts at this time). The tightly fitted waist was cut to a point in front; three-quarter bell sleeves, a handsome embroidered set consisting of "habit shirt," fancy collar and white undersleeves, high laced boots and homemade woolen stockings

Mrs Rorke, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs Long are listed as early dressmakers in the village Misses Nellie and May Wallace, who lived in the house now occupied by Russel Hill and family, worked in their home

Miss Hanna Moffatt is the dressmaker remembered by present day villagers. She was kept very busy sewing in her home and when asked for a special order for "kilts" to be worn by the school children for the fall fair, had to call on the assistance of women in the village to help her The boys and girls were fitted for black pleated skirts and black tops, over which was a plaid sash With this costume they wore a Glengarry cap.

Nowadays, with ready-made dresses, mail order houses and easy access to the city, a dressmaker is not as necessary as she used to be Also dressmaking is much simpler today Horsehair braids, buttons, domes, hooks and eyes, laces, ruffles, flounces, tassels, shirring, extra padding for sleeves and bustles are all outdated.

Not only were dresses elaborately adorned but usually several petticoats of linen or broadcloth or both were worn beneath Even the infants were bountifully supplied with petticoats, barrow coats, vests, binders, etc Little girls wore pinafores with ruffles and little boys wore dresses until about three years old

When one sees the beautiful stitching done by these pioneer dressmakers, mostly by hand and without electric lights, one marvels at their neatness and efficiency

DRESSMAKER SHOPS AT LEITH

The Misses Betsy and Robina Easton were dressmakers and lived in a small log building built in 1857 from logs on the lot on which it stands. They resided there until 1890 About 1915, this house was renovated into a summer cottage called Blarney Castle and is now occupied by Harold Oatt. Very often the dressmaker went to the home of her client and completed the required sewing before she returned home

Mrs. Alexander and Miss Eliza Cameron were also dressmakers. The former resided just behind the school on the property owned by Miss Lottie Day. Mrs. Alexander was the grandmother of Mrs. Herb Little and Miss Day. Miss Cameron lived on Queen Street, where Rev. Mr. Graham and his wife have their summer home.

DRESSMAKING SHOPS AT WOODFORD

In 1893, Mrs. Jane Chapman and children, Gordon and Mabel, came from Owen Sound to Woodford. Mrs. Chapman started a dressmaking shop in three rooms in the back part of the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kyle Sr. In 1894 they moved to the building on top of the hill in Woodford, which had been George Knight's factory. In 1920 Mrs. Chapman purchased this building from the Stinson's. There were living quarters in the building where Mrs. Chapman continued dressmaking until 1950, but had slowed down due to her advanced years. In 1950 she moved to Owen Sound and lived her remaining years with her daughter, Mabel, and passed away in 1956, in her 99th year.

In 1897, Mrs. Mary Silverthorn purchased a house and lot from Mr. and Mrs. George Arthur. This lot was east of the large brick home of the Lemon's. There was a small log house with floors covered with hand hooked mats. Along the front was a fence and a little gate, with a board walk to the door and no steps. On each side of the walk were beautiful flowers. Mary Silverthorn lived in this house a number of years before she purchased it. She was a dressmaker and made her living working at her trade. She also taught dressmaking to some of the girls in the district. In 1901 the house was sold to Wm. Alexander, and later was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Silverthorn. In that same year she made a wedding dress for Emma Long, now Mrs. Reg. Wilcox of Meaford. Mrs. Silverthorn retired to Meaford.

CHAPTER 13 TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1850 - 1967

The following is a brief outline of affairs of the Township of Sydenham from the time of its organization as a township under "Authority of Act 12 Victoria Chapter 80, entitled an act to provide by one general law for creation of Municipal Corporation and establishment of regulation of police in and for the several counties, cities, towns, townships and villages in Upper Canada."

At this time the Township of Sydenham was still in the County of Wellington (the County of Grey being formed in 1852) with its capital Sydenham Village (now Owen Sound) and remaining a part of Sydenham until August 4, 1857, when the town of Owen Sound was organized by Act of Parliament and established as Grey County capital. The county buildings were erected the following year on Third Avenue East in Owen Sound. A new county administrative building was built on Ninth Avenue East in 1960.

It was on January 21, 1850, that the first Sydenham Township Council met, by appointment, at the home of William McKenzie. Present for that meeting were Robert Hoath, John Telfer, Thomas Lun, John Frost and Caleb Morden. The first reeve, named at that meeting, was Robert Hoath and the first township clerk was William McKenzie.

Down through the years people of Scottish, Irish and English stock have worked to develop the township Sydenham Township, whose development has been linked with that of the City of Owen Sound, is one of the most northerly townships in Grey County It can boast of having a beautiful portion of the county's shoreline, reaching from Owen Sound to near Vail's Point, the entire length of the eastern shore of Owen Sound Bay. The southern part of the township is watered by the Big Head River and other streams which flow into the Bay As Leith grew a small wharf was built there at the mouth of the river assisting in transportation It enabled a 'batteau'' to dock there and convey passengers and freight to steam boats waiting at anchor

There is a natural boundary on the east, a high ridge separating Sydenham from St Vincent Township. Some parts of the township are hilly, others gently rolling and in the early days we read of the huge stumps 6 to 7 feet in diameter

The Township of Sydenham was surveyed in 1842 and 1843, after the original site of Sydenham Village, now Owen Sound, had been laid out as a town plot. The concession lines in the township run north and south with the lots being numbered from the south In those early days, the land agent was John Telfer and the surveyor, Charles Rankin The Lowland Scots settled along the shore of Owen Sound Bay, around Leith The Highland Scots located in the southern part of the township and the Irish in that district known as the Irish Block, to the north of the township The English settlers could be found in any part of the township.

The three main roads, as well as concession and sideroads, were laid out early in the township's development. One of these gravel roads was between Meaford and Owen Sound and aided settlers coming in from the east. The Garafraxa Road extended north to Owen Sound and gave to those travelling this way a most beautiful view of the Bay and countryside Roads were steadily improved in the township but it was not until 1928 that the highway between Meaford and Owen Sound was completely paved

[illegible] well now lives.

Left to right Jesse Lipsett, Frank Lipsett and Wilson Johnson are shown with their teams of horses and scraper as they finished opening up a portion of concession 2 in front of Miss Elsie Lipsett's home in the spring of the year in the early 1940's.

It was not until 1925 that highways in Ontario were given a number Prior to this time they went by given names. In 1926 or 27 the Gravel Road or Centre Road, as it was sometimes called, running through Sydenham Township from Owen Sound to Barrie was given the Highway number 26.

County Roads were designated in 1917 Running from Rockford to the 2nd Concession, south, through Bognor to Walters Falls, by way of St. Paul's Church, from Woodford down the Blind Line and west on the Derry Line, meeting the aforementioned County Road between Lots 9 and 10, on the 2nd Concession. Legend has it that when the roadway going east from Rockford in South Sydenham was opened some one wanted to know what they should call the road, whereupon an Irish lady suggested it be known as the Derry Line, "The Londonderry Road." It was at Derry in Northern Ireland where the famous seige took place in 1689 The road extends into St. Vincent Township and is now known officially as County Road No. 19 A surburban area road runs from Bothwell's Corner through Annan to Leith and by the Bay shore to Owen Sound

In the early years road overseers were appointed, whose duty it was to look after and maintain with the physical help of the neighbours, certain sections of the township roads Some thirty-eight were appointed in February 1850. Statute labour was abolished in 1925 and the first Road Superintendent appointed

The early road building was undertaken with the best known means, oxen and men with pick and shovel The low lying roads were built up with the tree trunks placed side by side across the road. The corduroy roads, as they were called, served for many years. The gravel roads were a great improvement, with horse graders, stone crushers and road rollers. Gravel was crushed for road work by township crushers and later this was done by contract. The introduction of the maintainer was an improvement on gravel roads as well as clearing snow roads.

The winter roads were always a problem with deep snow and high drifts. Heavy loads of wood and logs were hauled in a caval cade, often a mile long and frequently through continuous pitch holes.

Thirteen fence viewers and eight pound keepers were appointed in 1850. The dog tax was first levied in 1854

Sydenham Township produced five County Wardens. Richard Carney served in 1854 In 1873 Hugh Reid was County Warden. William Lemon passed away during his term of office as County Warden in 1894 In 1906 James M Thompson was Grey County Warden and Wm. McGregor served in 1940

The following persons served as Township Reeves: 1850 Robert Hoath, 1851 1853 Thomas Lun, 1854 Richard Carney, 1855 William McDonald, 1856 William Millar, 1857 Robert Innis Campbell, 1858 William Lang, 1859-1862 Robert McCutcheon, 1863-1864 John Cooper, 1865-1878 Hugh Reid, 1879-1886 William Lang, 1887-1890 John Thompson, 1891-1894 William Lemon, 1895-1896 John McDonald, 1897-1898 Francis Quance, 1899-1902 John McDonald, 1903-1906 James M. Thompson, 1907-1908 Neil McDonald, 1909 John Burns, 1910-1911 Hugh McKay, 1912 John Burns, 1913 1917 John G Campbell, 1918 James L Boyd, 1919-1920 George E Hill, 1921-1924 John J Currie, 1925-1926 George A. Bothwell, 1927-1928 M X. Traynor, 1929-1930 J. H. Fretter, 1931 1933 Colin Spence, 1934-1935 Thomas Ramage, 1936-1937 Allan Wilkinson, 1938 1940 Wm. McGregor, 1941-1942 G Findlay MacDonald, 1943-1947 James E. Reid, 1948 1950 Andrew Beattie, 1951-1955 Lorne Locke, 1956 Neil H Morrison, 1957-1958 Wm. J. McKibbon, 1959-1961 John McCutcheon, 1962-1964 Mel Morrison, 1965 and until August of 1966 Robert Burns and August 1966- James Sibbald

Deputy Reeves serving Sydenham Township were as follows 1852-1853 Richard Carney, 1854 William McDonald, 1855 1856 Robert Innis Campbell, 1857 Stephen Cameron No deputy reeve was elected in 1858 as property owners in the township did not number the required 1000 in order to have a deputy reeve in County Council In 1859 James Gardiner was deputy reeve and Robert Innis Gardiner in 1860, 1861-1862 John Cooper, 1863 John McDonald, 1864-1865 James Gardiner, 1866-70 James Graham, 1871-1877 James Gardiner In 1878, because the number of township land owners had risen above 2000, two deputy reeves were elected, these being William Lang 1st Deputy and James Gardiner 2nd Deputy In 1879 one deputy, James Gardiner, was elected John McDonald served for the years 1880 1881 and Robert McCutcheon, in 1882 Again from 1884 1896 two deputies acted Hugh Gordon as 1st Deputy and C. H. Heming as 2nd Deputy from 1884-1886 and from 1886-1888 Wm Lemon was 1st Deputy and J. C. McLaren, 2nd Deputy, Wm Lemon served as 1st Deputy and N MacDonald as 2nd Deputy from 1888-1890, in 1891-1892 James Sutherland was 1st Deputy and John McDonald, second John McDonald and P C McGregor served 1893-1894, then P C McGregor and Wm McKinley served 1895-1896

In 1897 there was a change in representation of the county. The county was divided into eight divisions, Sydenham and Holland forming Division No. 8 with two representatives from each division John McDonald served as Deputy in 1897 1898, Thos. Williscroft 1899 1902; Anthony Shute 1903-1906

The system of commissioners from eight county council divisions was abandoned with the election of 1907 and the old plan of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the municipalities forming the County Council was put into effect.

In 1907 Henry Y. Fulford was elected, 1908 Charles P. Day and again 1909-1911 Henry Y. Fulford, 1912 Charles P. Day served and 1913-1917 James L. Boyd, George E. Hill 1918, Colin Spence 1919, John J. Currie 1920. George A. Bothwell was Deputy Reeve for the next four years 1921-1924, succeeded by M. X. Traynor in 1925, J. H. Fretter served from 1926-1928, followed by Duncan Morrison 1929-1930. Thomas Ramage served for the next three years 1931-1933 and Allan Wilkinson 1934-1935, 1936-1937 Wm. McGregor, 1938 Charles F. Lipsett and in 1939-1940 Findlay MacDonald was the Deputy Reeve. 1941-42 saw James E. Reid as Deputy and in 1943 John G. Lemon acted. Andrew Beattie served 1944-1945, Victor Bye 1946-47 and Lorne Locke 1948-1950. Neil Morrison served as Deputy Reeve 1951-1955, followed by John McCutcheon 1956-1958. Walter Reid was elected in 1959-1960, Mel Morrison in 1961 and Lloyd Spence from January to July 1962, Lorne Lemon finishing out this year from July to December. Robert Burns was Deputy Reeve 1964-1965, followed by James Sibbald Jan. 1965 - Aug. 1966, then Pat Traynor stepped up to be Deputy Reeve when Mr. Sibbald replaced Mr. Burns as Reeve due to illness and Mr. Traynor is Deputy Reeve for Sydenham Township in 1967.

There have been seven Clerks of Sydenham Township down through the years and they served as follows: 1850-1858 Wm. McKenzie; 1859-1887 Charles Gordon, 1888-1912 James Cannon, 1913 John McDonald, 1914-1931 James M. Thomson, June 1931-1958 Clayton Boddy; Fall 1958-1967 Gordon M. Bothwell, who is still acting in this position.

Treasurers of Sydenham Township have been, 1850 William Wilson, 1854 William Lun. Considerable research has failed to locate the names of the treasurers from 1855 to 1903. In 1904 Hugh Reid was treasurer, 1905-1913 John MacDonald, 1914-1937 P. C. MacGregor, 1938-1962 George A. Bothwell, 1963- until present time Lloyd Spence.

In 1925 the pathmaster or road overseer system, involving statute labour, was abolished and John J. Currie was named the first township Road Superintendent. Mr. Currie retired in 1950 and Everett P Johnson was appointed in 1951. The present Road Superintendent, Walter Manning, was appointed when Mr Johnson retired in 1958.

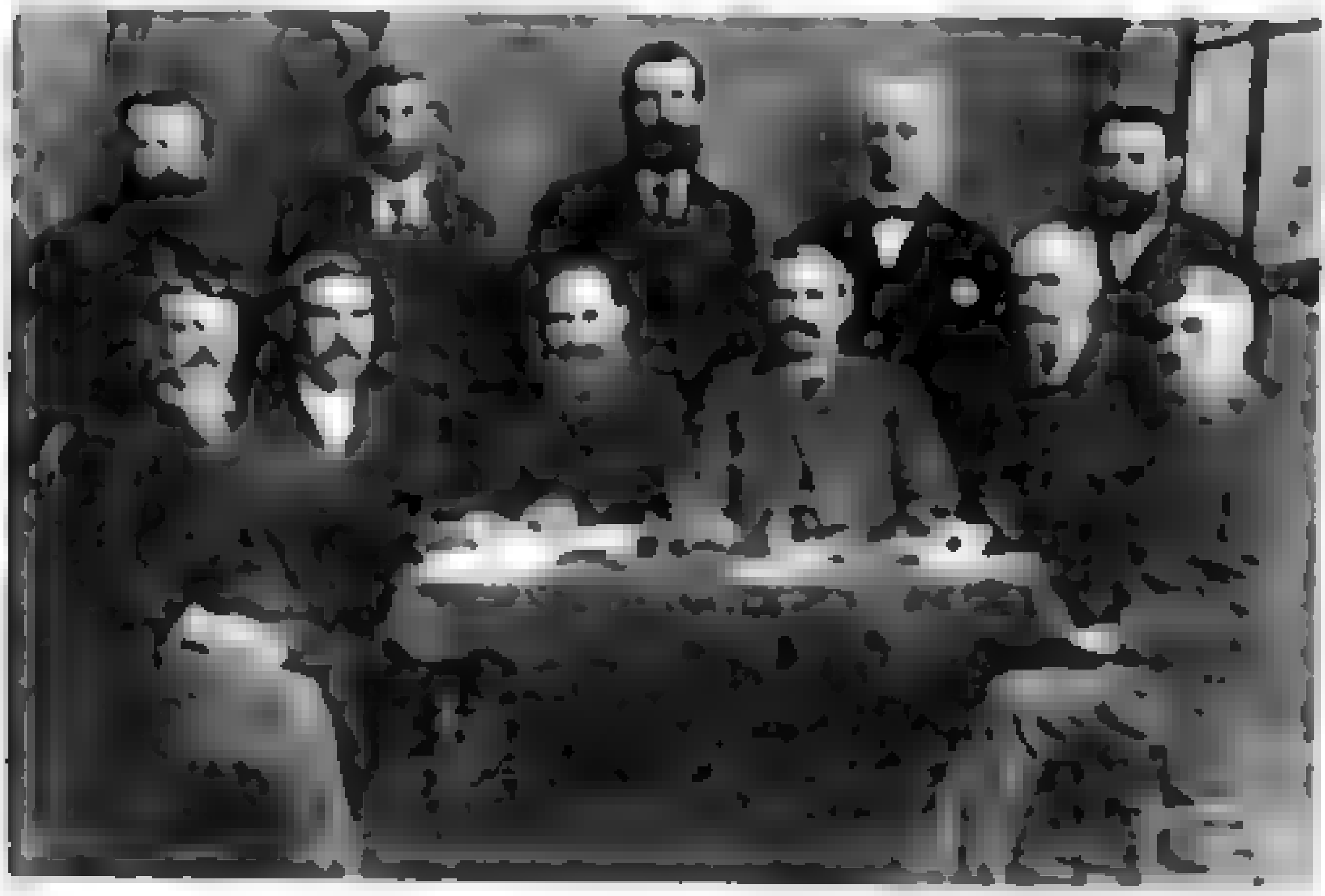
At Sydenham Township Council's second meeting on February 18, 1850, James Douglas was appointed assessor. Hugh McKay and John Goodall were also named, but were not to act unless the assessment bill was brought into operation in 1850

In 1852 Charles Brown and George Brown were appointed assessors for the Bay ward and the River ward, Angus Gunn for the Garafraxa Road, Harris Knight for the St. Vincent ward and Henry Reilly for the Lake Shore ward Owen Sound was still a part of Sydenham at this time and did not become a separate corporation until 1857. In 1859 William Johnstone was appointed assessor and continued in this capacity until 1874 Dollars and cents were used after 1860 to express value. Prior to this date pounds, shillings and pence were used

From 1875 1876 Angus McKay was assessor; 1877 Joseph Rogers; 1888 James Cannon, Jr., 1888-1903 George Wilkinson; 1904-1905 Gilbert McDonald, 1906-1908 George Wilkinson; 1909-1911 George Turner, 1912-1920 Duncan Gillies, 1921 William Atcheson, 1922-1928 Robert Gardner, 1929-1933 Wm T. Moffatt, 1933-1951 Michael X Traynor, 1952-1963 Allan McPhatter, 1964- Walton Robertson appointed assessor Until 1947 most assessors of rural townships did their work in the winter, travelling by horse and cutter or on snowshoes.

In 1947 Grey County adopted The Radbourne Manual of Assessment in preference to The Department of Municipal Affairs Manual, whereby a County Assessor was appointed to oversee and advise all assessors and try to equalize all assessments in the various towns, villages and townships. In 1963 the assessment system was revalued and the Department of Municipal Affairs Manual of Assessment was again accepted.

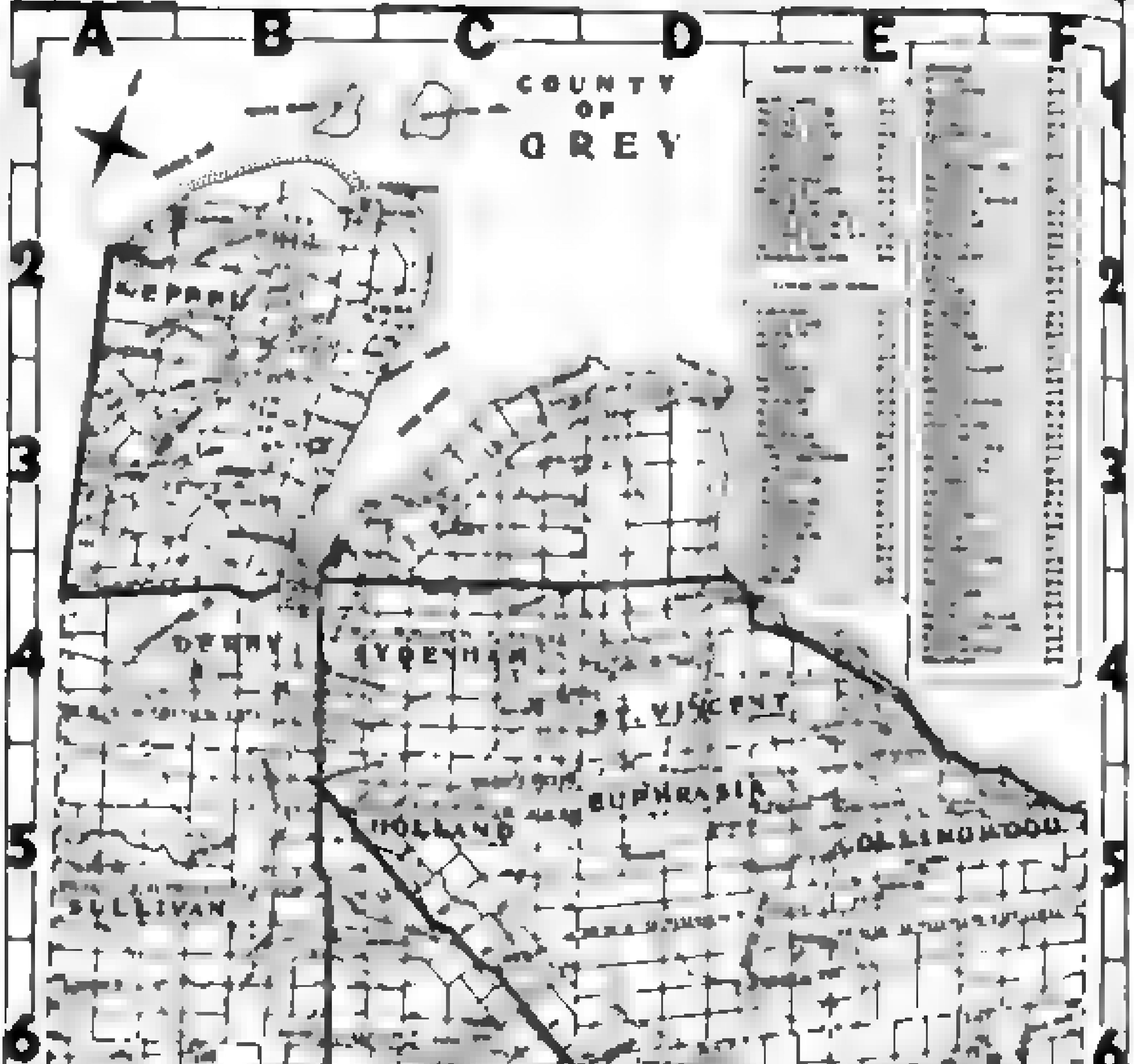
This township was named for Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord Sydenham, who was Governor of Canada in 1839-1841 In 1861 the township had a population of 3,021 and for various reasons this de-closed and in [illegible] there were 2,151 persons living in the township. In [illegible] the annexation by the city of Owen Sound of a portion of property in the north-west section of the township comprising Ranges 6 to 11 and bordered by Highway 26 and the Tenth Line, has further depleted the population by over [illegible] persons and now in Canada's Centennial year, the population stands at [illegible] persons. It was on this annexed property that the Pittsburgh Glass Company built their modern $25,000,000 plant.



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1898

Front Row, seated, left to right: J. C. Campbell, 2nd Deputy Reeve; [illegible] Councillor; John Cameron, Clerk; [illegible] Reeve; [illegible] Councillor; Peter [illegible] McGregor, 1st Deputy Reeve.

Back Row, left to right: [illegible] Auditor; [illegible] Auditor; George [illegible] Treasurer; [illegible] Councillor.



A
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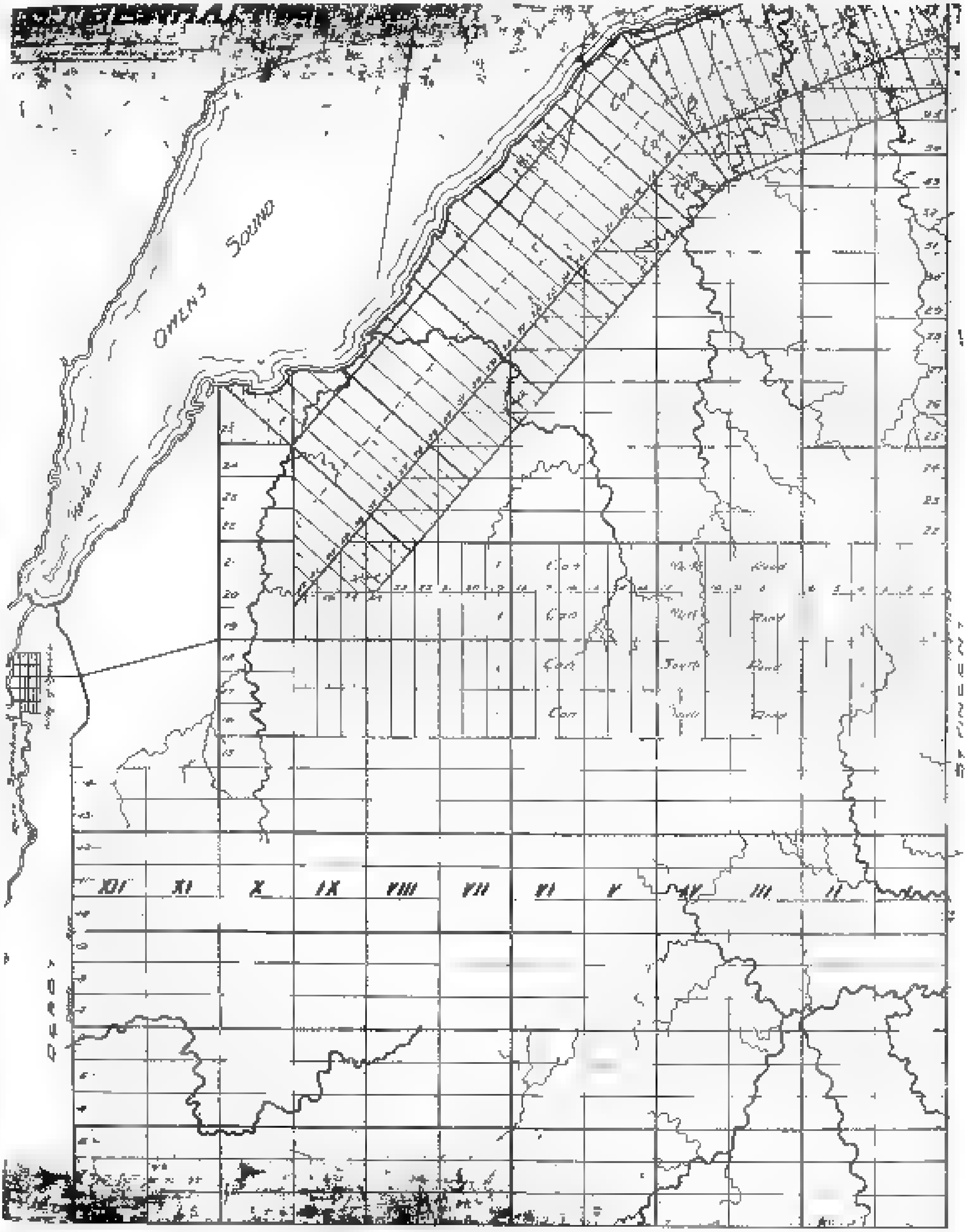
COUNTY OF GREY
KEPPEL
DERBY
SYDENHAM
ST. VINCENT
EUPHRASIA
COLLINGWOOD
HOLLAND
SULLIVAN
ARTEMESIA
OSPREY
BENTINCK
GLENELG
NORMANBY
EGREMONT
PROTON
CROYDON PUBLISHING CO

MAP OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP AS SURVEYED



ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY
OF PROPERTY OWNERS IN
SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP 1865,
WHICH IS REPRODUCED FROM THE
GAZETEER OF THE COUNTY
PUBLISHED BY
W. W. SMITH OF OWEN SOUND

THE TOWNSHIP OF SYDENHAM

	Con.	Lot
Armstrong, James	1	1
Armstrong, William	1	1
Armstrong, Thomas	6	22
Armstrong, Francis	7	23
Armstrong, James	B	37
Armstrong, David	C	35
Armstrong, Robert	C	35
Armstrong, Charles	B	33
Atcheson, Hamilton	3	5
Abra, Thomas	[illegible]	6
Alexander, Matthew	(Leith)	
Alexander, Richard	(Leith)	
Alexander, James	10	25
Alexander, Alex.	4	23
Alexander, Robert	4	27
Anderson, Thomas	5	1
Anderson, John	5	1
Anderson, Peter	C	19
Andrews, Mary	10	7
Arnett, Francis	12	13
Atkins, Walter	B	30
Ainslie, Adam	B.F	34
Bailey, John	2 S.C.R.	12
Bailey, Edward	9	3
Bailey, Robert	1	5
Baxter, Colin	1	7
Baxter, Donald	2	7
Ballard, Peter	1	14
Bannan, Timothy	2 N.C.R.	1
Bannan, Joseph	1 N.C.R.	1
Bannan, John	1 N.C.R.	1
Bannan, Edward	2	5
Binane, Timothy	7	11
Binane, Michael	7	13
Binane, Patrick	7	14
Binane, James	10	14
Boyce, Andrew	2	12
Barry, James	2	15
Burns, Patrick	2	23
Burns, James	1 S.C.R.	13
Burns, Robert	1 S.C.R.	13
Bowley, George	2	31
Bowley, Thomas	(Leith)	
Brown, George	4	25
Brown, Thomas	B	4
Brown, Thomas	(Leith)	
Brown, William	A	40
Black, James	5	23
Black, Joseph	12	14
Buzza, George	5	25
Buzza, William	B	11
Bodle, William	6	5
Bodle, Mary	2 N.C.R.	16
Bryan, James	6	[illegible]
Butchart, David	10	[illegible]
Bowles, William	11	3
Beattie, Andrew	C	31
Beattie, Robert	12	14
Beattie, John	2 S.C.R.	16
Beattie, Walter	B	41
Baker, Michael	2 N.C.R.	3
Berridge, George	1 S.C.R.	8
Bryson, James	1 N.C.R.	3
Boyle, Robert	1 N.C.R.	10
Blackshaw, S	A	18
Blackshaw, W	A	[illegible]
Benedict, A	B	[illegible]
Benedict, Daniel	B	3
Benedict, James	B	3
Bready, Andrew	B	12
Bready, Joseph	C	[illegible]
Burr, James	C	4
Burr, Peter	(Leith)	
Blue, Charles	C	21
Bothwell, John	10	19
Bonestead, William	1	7
Bigger, Andrew	C	34
Caswell, Sarah	1	3
Caswell, William	1	5
Caswell, Samuel	1	5

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

	Con.	Lot
Caswell, Robert	1 S.C.R.	16
Cameron, John	A	12
Cameron, Daniel	A	13
Cameron, Angus	A	13
Cameron, Benj.	1	22
Cameron, Peter	2	23
Cameron, Duncan	11	10
Cameron, Daniel	2 S.C.R.	1
Cameron, Peter	2 S.C.R.	1
Cameron, Thomas	2 S.C.R.	1
Cameron, James B.	1 N.C.R.	15
Cameron, Henry	A	13
Cameron, Angus	A	13
Cameron, Donald	A	20
Cameron, William	B	3
Cameron, Alex	B	3
Cameron, William	B	23
Cameron, Abraham	B	25
Cameron, Duncan	C	3
Cameron, George	C	19
Cameron, Andrew	C	10
Cameron, Stephen	C	25
Cameron, Arthur	(Leith)	
Cameron, George	(Leith)	
Cameron, Peter	(Leith)	
Cameron, Thomas	B	27
Campbell, Thomas	B	30
Campbell, Donald	B	33
Campbell, John	1 N.C.R.	3
Campbell, Donald	10	11
Campbell, Malcolm	9	8
Campbell, Robert L.	9	13
Campbell, James	9	14
Campbell, William	10	22
Campbell, Malcolm	11	16
Campbell, Ronald	2	23
Campbell, H. O.	2	40
Campbell, Moses	2	24
Campbell, George A.	2	23
Campbell, Walter	3	23
Campbell, Hugh	3	27
Campbell, Duncan	3	28
Campbell, William	3	28
Campbell, Neil	6	23
Campbell, John	6	23
Campbell, Alex	1 N.C.R.	14
Connor, Charles	3	23
Connor, John	3	28
Cahoon, James	1	25
Cahoon, Samuel	1	25
Cahoon, John	2	25
Cahoon, George	2	26
Crawford, James	2	10
Crawford, John	A	19
Crawford, Robert	A	19
Corbet, James	C	12
Cannon, James	7	24
Cannon, James, Jr.	7	24
Cannon, William	8	29
Cannon, Thomas	7	23
Cook, Dickinson	8	3
Cook, Francis	12	6
Cook, Moses	12	6
Cohean, Alex	6	9
Cohean, John	6	9
Carson, William	11	2
Carson, William, Jr.	11	3
Carson, Edward	11	3
Coleman, Robert	12	1
Coleman, William	13	2
Coleman, John	13	2
Cunningham, William	13	10
Cunningham, Patrick	A	20
Cavers, John	1 S.C.R.	3
Cavers, Francis	1 S.C.R.	3
Cavers, John	1 S.C.R.	3
Cavers, James	1 S.C.R.	2
Conme, John	1 S.C.R.	4
Conme, Brian	2 N.C.R.	21
Caldwell, William	1 S.C.R.	8
Craig, William	1 S.C.R.	8
Codling, Joseph	1 S.C.R.	10
Cranny, Thomas	2 S.C.R.	2
Cranny, John	2	22
Cranny, Thomas	3	22
Cranny, Patrick	3	22
Carr, James	2 S.C.R.	7
Carr, William	2 S.C.R.	7
Carr, James, Jr.	2 S.C.R.	7
Cornell, Levi	1 N.C.R.	11
Cornell, William E.	2 S.C.R.	8
Coulson, Albert	1 N.C.R.	21
Coram, William	2 N.C.R.	6
Coram, William E.	2 N.C.R.	6
Creighton, John	10	17
Creighton, Robert	10	17
Curtis, Sydney S.	E.P.	1
Crossin, Edward	B	5
Clarke, Robert	B	24
Clark, James	(Leith)	
Cullen, William	C	12
Carmichael, Alex.	4	6
Carmichael, John	4	6
Carmichael, Dugald	5	4
Currie, Lachlin	4	3
Currie, Duncan	8	12
Currie, Arch.	8	12
Currie, Charles	11	4
Currie, Neil	11	4
Currie, Gillan	11	4
Currie, Donald	10	1
Cochrane, Robert	8	24
Cochrane, James	6	3
Couper, John	7	23
Cathrae, Martin	6	24
Doran, Alex	1	14
Doyle, Richard	1	24
Doyle, John	1	27
Doyle, Bernard	1	27
Doyle, William	1	29
Doyle, James	2	28
Doyle, John	10	23
Doyle, Patrick	1	28
Dunn, James	2	14
Donovan, Edward	3	23
Donovan, Joseph	3	23
Davies, David	1 N.C.R.	15
Dunlop, Robert	8	8
Daly, Michael	9	3
Durie, John	10	14
Donald, George	1 N.C.R.	27
Donald, John D.	B	20
Douglas, Henry	2 N.C.R.	22
Downey, Patrick	B	27
Dale, Andrew	A	4
Duke, William	B	6
Davidson, James	B	23
Decker, James N.	C	3
Decker, Nelson	1	24
Day, Robert	C	24
Day, Thomas	C	20
Day, George	B	26
Day, Peter	B	26
Day, John	B	27

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

	Con		Lot
Duffy Michael	D.F		34
Edwards, William	1		6
[illegible] John	2		24
Ead, Arch	5		22
Elder William	6		13
Eliot Robert	1	S.C.R.	16
Elliot, Robert Jr	2	S.C.R.	14
Elliot Robert	8		28
Elliot, James	1	S.C.R.	14
Eames, George	2	S.C.R.	21
Eames, Charles	1	S.C.R.	21
Edmonstone, James	3		5
[illegible] Elizabeth		(Leith)	
Finlay, John	1		2
Finlay, Allan	1		2
Fletcher Alex. C.	2	S.C.R.	3
Frazer, George	3		7
Fettis, Michael	C		8
Frizzell William	3		8
Frizzell Thomas	3		8
Frizzell, Robert	3		9
Frizzell, David	3		11
Frizzell George	3		11
Frizzell John	3		8
Fleming William	10		6
Fleming George	9		11
Fleming, George, Jr	9		11
Farley, William	7		3
Farley David	8		7
Farley, John	7		6
Farley, John, Jr	7		6
Farley, George	7		6
Farley, William	8		4
Ferguson, Arch.	11		1
Ferguson, William	C		8
[illegible] Margaret	12		3
[illegible]	1	[illegible] C.R.	4
Farrell James	1	[illegible] C.R.	28
Fife, James	10		10
Fraser, Robert	A		7
Fraser Thomas	A		7
Gardner, Peter	6		7
Gardner Duncan	6		7
Gardner Malcolm	5		8
Gardner, William	1		8
Gardner James	1		10
Gardner Matthew	1		10
Galvin Thomas	1		22
Galvin Dennis	1		23
Gillies, Arch	3		3
Gillies John	3		2
Gillies, Duncan	3		3
Gillies, Peter	3		3
Godfrey, John	5		25
Godfrey James	5		28
Graham, Arch	10		30
Graham Allan	10		29
Graham, Alex	10		29
Graham James	12		2
Graham Samuel	12		3
Graham Simon	8		7
Gordon, Charles	11		7
Gordon Hugh	12		7
Gunn, Angus	1		8
Gunn, Donald	11		14
Gunn, Marcus	11		14
Green, Jonathan	2		1
Gilbert, John	2	N.C.R.	30
[illegible] Thomas	A		10
Gibson James	A		17
Gibson William	A		17
Glen, William		Leith	

	Con		Lot
Glen William	12		9
Grady, John W.	B		28
Grady, James	B		28
[illegible] Robert		(Leith)	
Hayes, James	1		3
Hood Robert	3		22
Hood William	1		29
Hood, Thomas	2		25
Hood, James	2		28
Hunt William	3		7
Hyatt, Leavens	2		13
Holmes Charles	4		24
Holmes Samuel	C		12
Holmes Edmund	C		12
Holmes John	C		12
Horan Thomas	4		24
Horan William	4		28
Horan John	4		28
Horan James	4		27
Horan, Michael	3		28
Horan, John	3		27
Hope Walter	5		22
Hogg, James	C		33
Hogg, John	6		24
Hogg, Duncan	6		26
Hogg, James	6		24
Hemstock, Alfred	1		14
Heath, Thomas	8		6
Heath, Robert	8		7
Heath, Robert, Jr.	8		8
Hotchkiss, Jonathan	10		17
Hatton, William	10		23
Hatton, John	10		23
Hatton Robert	10		23
Hyndman, John	12		3
Hyndman William	12		2
Hyndman, Matt.	12		7
Hamilton Thomas	12		4
Hamilton, John	12		6
Hamilton, Arch.	1	S.C.R.	21
Hembroff John	12		5
Hill, John	1	N.C.R.	4
Hopkins, Robert	1	S.C.R.	22
Harrison Jane	1	N.C.R.	22
Holdaway James	1		30
Harkness Gideon	B		31
Harkness, John	A		28
Harvey Malcolm		(Leith)	
Hutson, John	C		29
Inglis, George	1		4
Jenkins, William	11		14
Jack, Donald	2		16
Johnston, William	11		2
Johnston, David	1	N.C.R.	22
Johnston, Robert	C		11
Johnston, William	C		11
Keefer, William	C		29
Kergan, John D.	B		4
Kergan, W McL.	B		3
King James	1		2
King Robert	6		10
Kelly, Peter	10		10
Kirvan Martin	C		6
Knight, Alfred	1	S.C.R.	1
Knight, Harris	1	S.C.R.	7
Knight, Benjamin	2	S.C.R.	2
Knaggs, Robert	1	S.C.R.	6
Keys, John	1	S.C.R.	25
Keys, William	1	S.C.R.	25
[illegible] George	1	S.C.R.	9
Keeling, Charles	1	S.C.R.	24
Keeling, William	1	S.C.R.	24

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

	Con.	Lot
Keeling, David	2 S.C.R.	26
Keeling, James	2 S.C.R.	25
Lefiar, John J	1	30
Lefiar, [illegible]	1	34
Leonard, Thomas	3	12
Leavens, Thomas	9	3
Llandells, William	2	24
Lipsitt, Francis	3	20
Locke, William	C	21
Locke, Walter	9	10
Lamb, John	1 S.C.R.	2
Lamb, Mrs. Isabella	8	22
Lamb, Nathaniel	1 S.C.R.	2
Lawler, William	10	1
Lemon, Robert	1 N.C.R.	3
Lemon, John	1 N.C.R.	7
Lemon, Charles	(Leith)	
LeHaye, Lawrence	12	8
LaBerge, Stephen	BF	34
LaBerge, Peter	BF	34
Long, John	1 N.C.R.	13
Lamont, Daniel	1 N.C.R.	21
Lamont, Roger	1 N.C.R.	22
Lang, William, M.D.	B	42
Lang, Andrew	B	42
Lang, William	1 N.C.R.	26
Lang, Henry	B	43
Larter, Robert	B	12
Livingstone, Hugh	B	17
Livingstone, Ron	B	17
Lockie, Thomas R.	C	27
Muir, James	3	6
Muir, Andrew	1	4
Morrison, Murdoch	1	5
Morrison, Neil (age 30)	2	5
Morrison, Neil (age 42)	4	3
Morrison, Neil (age 43)	5	3
Morrison, Neil (age [illegible])	2 N.C.R.	4
Morrison, Alex	5	3
Morrison, James	5	3
Morrison, Mary	11	11
Morrison, Thomas	A	34
Morrison, Thomas	B	10
Morrison, [illegible]	B	10
Morrison, Kenneth	C	21
Moulton, Francis	C	3
Moulton, Elijah	B	3
Moulton, Franklin	1	21
Moulton, Charles	1 S.C.R.	2
Moulton, Horace	B	3
Moulton, Royal	(Leith)	
Monroe, John	11	12
Marott, Henry	1	13
Manders, Richard	1 S.C.R.	27
Mooney, Andrew	1	27
Mooney, James	1	27
[illegible]	1 S.C.R.	2
Murray, James	2	20
Murray, Patrick	1	20
Mathieson, John	C	30
[illegible] William	C	30
Moffat, Robert	3	3
Moffat, Matthew	2	11
Moffat, John	3	10
[illegible] John	2	9
[illegible] Michael	10	34
[illegible] Michael, Jr	10	24
[illegible] John	10	24
[illegible] John H	(Leith	
Malloy, William	2	14
Malloy, Hiram	2	14
Martin, Joseph	1 N.C.R.	8
Malone, Matthew	3	14
Matthews, Patrick	3	20
[illegible] Anthony	(Leith	
[illegible], Alex	6	25
[illegible] Thomas	6	20
[illegible] Peter	7	13
[illegible] Michael	7	12
[illegible] James	B	7
[illegible] William	B	8
[illegible] D. K.	1	1
[illegible] James	1	7
McIntosh, William	1	11
McCutcheon, Robert	3	23
[illegible] James	1	14
McNeil, Donald	2 N.C.R.	4
McNeil, Neil	A	20
McNeil, Malcolm	(Leith)	
McCartney, And.	1	20
McNivin, Alex.	2	1
McMillan, Dugald	A	14
McMillan, William	A	26
McMillan, Donald	B	8
McMillan, Alex	B	3
McMullen, George M	3	9
McMullen, Robert	3	9
McMullen, James	6	1
McCaskell, Angus	7	20
McKay, Angus	1 S.C.R.	11
McKay, Robert	1 S.C.R.	12
McKay, Neil	3	4
McKay, William	10	8
McKay, George	10	8
McKay, Alex	10	11
McKay, James	10	12
McKay, George	10	12
McKay, Mary	10	12
McKay, Donald	10	12
McKay, William	10	13
McKay, William	10	14
McKay, Angus	10	20
McKay, Hugh	10	25
McKay, Angus	11	9
McKay, James	11	16
McKay, George	12	10
McKay, Charles	12	9
McKay, George Jr	12	10
McKay, [illegible]	12	10
McKay, Hugh	1 S.C.R.	27
McKay, John	B	21
McKay, Donald	B	21
McKay, Alex	C	22
McKay, Hector	C	20
McKay, James	C	20
McKay, Donald	1	23
[illegible] Mary	10	34
McDonald, Robert	3	23
McDonald, Hugh	4	7
McDonald, John	9	11
McDonald, Angus	11	8
McDonald, Thomas	11	9
McDonald, Hugh	11	9
McDonald, William	11	11
McDonald, John	1 N.C.R.	12
McDonald, William	1 N.C.R.	12
McLean, Robert	3	23
McLean, Dugald	1 N.C.R.	24
McLean, Alex	1 N.C.R.	24
McLean, Martin	1 N.C.R.	10
McLean, John	C	17
McLaren, Arch	1 N.C.R.	13
McLaren, Alex	B	1
McLaren, Duncan	C	3

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

	Con.	Lot
McKechnie, Alex	A	22
McCarroll, John	3	27
McCarroll, William	3	27
McKerroll, William	10	22
McKerroll, Malcolm	10	22
McKibbin, William	6	3
McArthur, Angus	4	5
McArthur, Peter	4	22
McArthur, John	4	22
McArthur, James	11	9
McArthur, Duncan	3 N C R	10
McArthur, Alex	C	17
McArthur, Peter	C	18
McArthur, Dugald	C	26
McArthur, John	C	26
McTavish, Dugald	4	28
McTavish, Duncan	4	28
McMurphy, Donald	C	31
McLennan, Thomas	C	25
McInnis, Gilbert	3	5
McInnis, Arch	3	6
McInnis, John	8	22
McNabb, Richard	12	5
McNab, William	3	3
McPherson, Alex	3	6
McPherson, Arch	3	6
McPherson, James	3	6
McQueen, Malcolm	3	1
McMartin, Malcolm	5	24
McEachern, Malcolm	6	3
McEachern, Neil	6	3
McKissock, James	7	1
McKissock, John	7	1
McLeod, Roderick	A	31
McLeod, Peter	8	11
McLeod, Norman	BF	15
McLeod, Donald	BF	16
McLeod, Angus	B	18
McLeod, Donald	C	2
McLeod, Roderick	A	14
McLeod, John	A	14
McKeen, James	A	37
McKeen, John	A	37
McKeen, William	BF	30
McIntyre, Arch	8	6
McIntyre, William	8	19
McCurdy, Alex.	9	9
McGuire, Thomas	9	10
McClarty, Donald	10	13
McClarty, James	10	14
McClarty, William	10	10
McClarty, Hugh	10	10
McClarty, James	12	12
McClarty, John	3 S C R	26
McElheron, John	10	16
McElheron, Neil	10	16
McElheron, Daniel	8	16
McCauley, Alex.	12	3
McGregor, Malcolm	12	7
McGregor, John	13	13
McGregor, Peter	B	16
McGregor, John	B	16
McGregor, Donald	C	16
McFarlane, Joseph	13	11
McFarlane, William	13	11
McIlray, James	13	11
McCallum, John	1 S C R	10
McCallum, Donald	1 N C R	11
McCallum, Arch	1 N C R	11
McCallum, Duncan	A	22
McClurg, William	1 S C R	17
McKinlay, William	3	8

	Con.	Lot
McDowell, David	A	30
McDowell, James	A	30
McFee, Malcolm	A	34
McReynolds, James	BF	4
McKinnon, Hugh	B	12
McKinnon, Malcolm	C	11
McKinnon, Hugh, Jr.	C	12
McTaggart, John	B	28
Nixon, Andrew	1	8
Nixon, William	3	14
Nelson, J K	3	9
Neigh, John	4	1
Newman, James	6	13
Needlands, Robert	2 S C R	3
Nisbet, George	B	34
Nisbet, William	B	34
Noble, Charles	C	27
North, Daniel	(Leith)	
Osborne, Michael	7	14
Porter, Josiah	3	15
Peate, William	10	18
Peate, Frederick	10	18
[illegible] Benjamin	10	22
Phipps, Charles	1 S C R	7
Platt, William	C	30
Palmer, William	C	30
Rae, Benjamin	B	8
Rae, Thomas	B	7
Radcliffe, William	A	31
Rogers, George F	1	12
Ryan, James	1	32
Ryan, John	6	34
Ryan, John, Jr	6	34
Ryan, Patrick	6	34
Ryan, William	6	34
Reid, William	2	3
Reid, David	2	3
Reid, Robert	2	3
Reid, George	A	30
Reid, Hugh	C	40
Reilly, George	3	14
Reilly, Francis	3	28
Reilly, John	3	30
Reilly, James	6	34
Reilly, Henry	C	23
Reilly, Henry, Jr	C	23
Ross, William	A	29
Ross, John	3	34
Ross, Philip	10	31
Ross, Robert	1	9
Ross, David	C	37
Ross, James	C	38
Ross, James, Jr	A	30
Ross, Allen	A	30
Ramsay, Maxwell	3	33
Reoch, James	4	6
Rankin, William	8	1
Robertson, William	8	1
Robertson, John	B	30
Rutherford, Jane	8	8
Rutherford, Thomas	A	16
Rands, Isaac	9	13
Riddell, William	B	31
Stedman, George	1	1
Smith, Anson	1	5
Smith, Allan D	1 N C R	4
Sibbald, William	A	20
Sibbald, Andrew	6	33
Sutton, Thomas	1	9
Sutton, Ralph	3	8
Sutton, George	3	6
Silverthorn, James	2 N C R	1

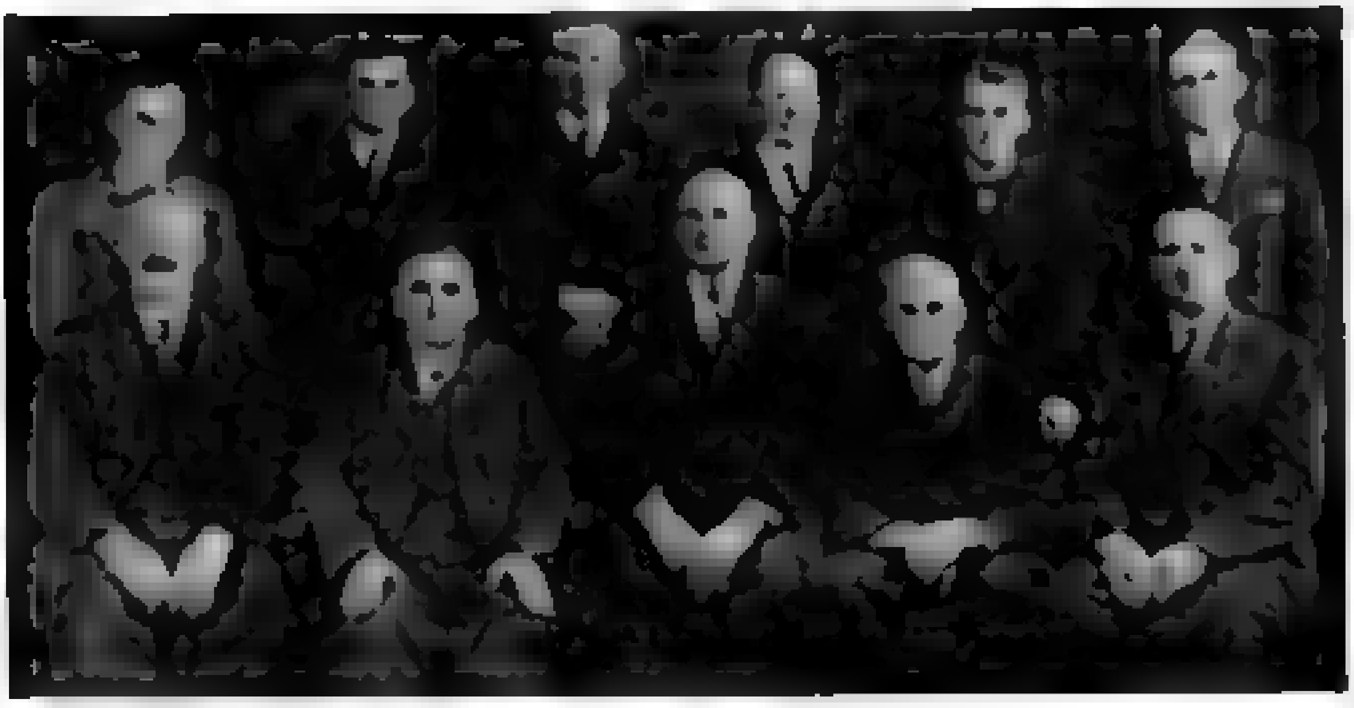
A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

	Con.	Lot
Silverthorn, Joseph	1	22
Silverthorn, Thomas	2 N.C.R.	2
Sword, Robert	2	4
Sword, John	2	4
Stoddart, Robert	4	4
Strachan, Richard	7	5
Strachan, James	7	5
Stewart, Alex	8	12
Stewart, James	7	7
Stout, John	7	7
Scott, Abraham, Jr.	8	15
Scott, Abraham	9	12
Scott, Arthur	10	22
Scott, George	A	8
Scott, Alex	B	10
Scott, Isabella	B	10
Scott, John	B	10
Shaw, Gavin	1 N.C.R.	4
Sayers, Henry	10	8
Spence, Peter	10	20
Spence, Dugald	10	21
Sutherland, John	11	6
Sutherland, Alex.	11	6
Sutherland, John	B	24
Sheppard, Rachel	1 S.C.R.	9
Sheppard, Benj	1 S.C.R.	21
Sheppard, Edward	1 S.C.R.	21
Seaman, Theodore	2 S.C.R.	4
Stephenson, Adam	2 S.C.R.	14
Sidwell, Luke	1 N.C.R.	8
Sidwell, John	1 N.C.R.	8
Steele, Robert	2 N.C.R.	22
Stephens, John M.	B	23
Speedie, William	B	34
Sinclair, John	C	13
Skilling, John	(Leith)	
Trotter, Matthew	2	1
Trotter, James	2	6
Trotter, James	1 S.C.R.	23
Tracy, Michael	2	26
Tracy, Timothy	3	26
Traynor, Michael	5	27
Traynor, Bernard	5	27
Taylor, Alex	A	39
Taylor, Daniel	B	39
Turner, George	3	29
Turner, William	1 S.C.R.	35

	Con.	Lot
Tassie, James	8	2
Tassie, David	8	2
Thompson, John	12	12
Thompson, Peter	12	12
Thomson, William	2 S.C.R.	17
Thomson, James	2 N.C.R.	23
Thomson, Alex.	2 N.C.R.	24
Todd, John	1 N.C.R.	18
Thomas, Francis	2 N.C.R.	18
Tilly, William	A	25
Telford, James	B	23
Telford, William	(Leith)	
Telford, William P	B	[illegible]
Veitch, Thomas	A	25
Vanwyck, Robert	B	34
Vanwyck, Cornelius	C	8
Vanwyck, Veart	2	31
Vanwyck, Gilbert	C	8
Vail, Thomas	1	30
Vail, John A	A	1
Walker, John	1	2
Walker, Thomas	1	8
Walker, Albert	2	11
Wilson, Robert	1	14
Wilson, Joseph	2	[illegible]
Wilson, John	3	13
Wilson, Thomas	3	[illegible]
Wilson, John	1 S.C.R.	6
Wilson, Richard	1 S.C.R.	12
Wilson, William	1 S.C.R.	12
Wilson, David	B	8
Wilson, John	B	8
Wilson, Catherine	C	30
Wilson, James G	C	30
Wilson, John	C	33
Wakefield, William	2	7
White, Robert	2	29
White, John	3	24
Wh[illegible]tat, Alex	6	5
Wilkins, John	9	6
Wilkinson, William	10	19
Williams, Thomas	10	19
Wark, Thomas	12	4
Waterton, William	B	6
Waddell, Adam	C	18
Young, Thomas	9	12

Surveyor Rankin commenced his survey of the new Village of Sydenham on September 22, and finished November 30, 1840

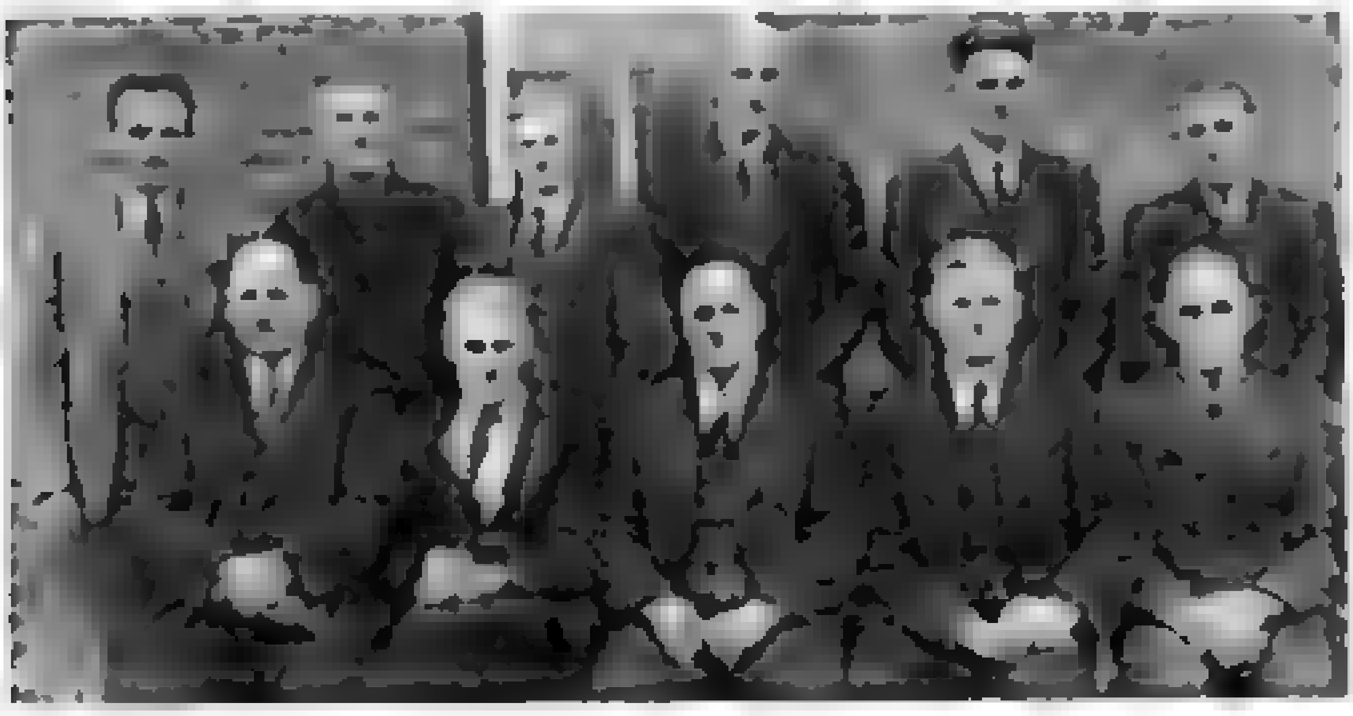
Unlike Collingwood, St Vincent and Euphrasia, the Township of Sydenham was, from the beginning, an intrinsic part of the "Owen Sound Settlement". The Owen Sound Settlement was an experiment, a new departure in settling new lands, and the backbone of the Owen Sound Settlement was the Owen Sound Road, sometimes called the Garafraxa Road The principal feature of the new plan of settlement was the Free Grant of Fifty Acres.



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1930

Front Row, L. to R.: Duncan Morrison, Deputy Reeve; James M. Thomson, Clerk; Joseph Foster, Reeve; Percy C. McGregor, Treasurer; Allan Williamson, Councillor.

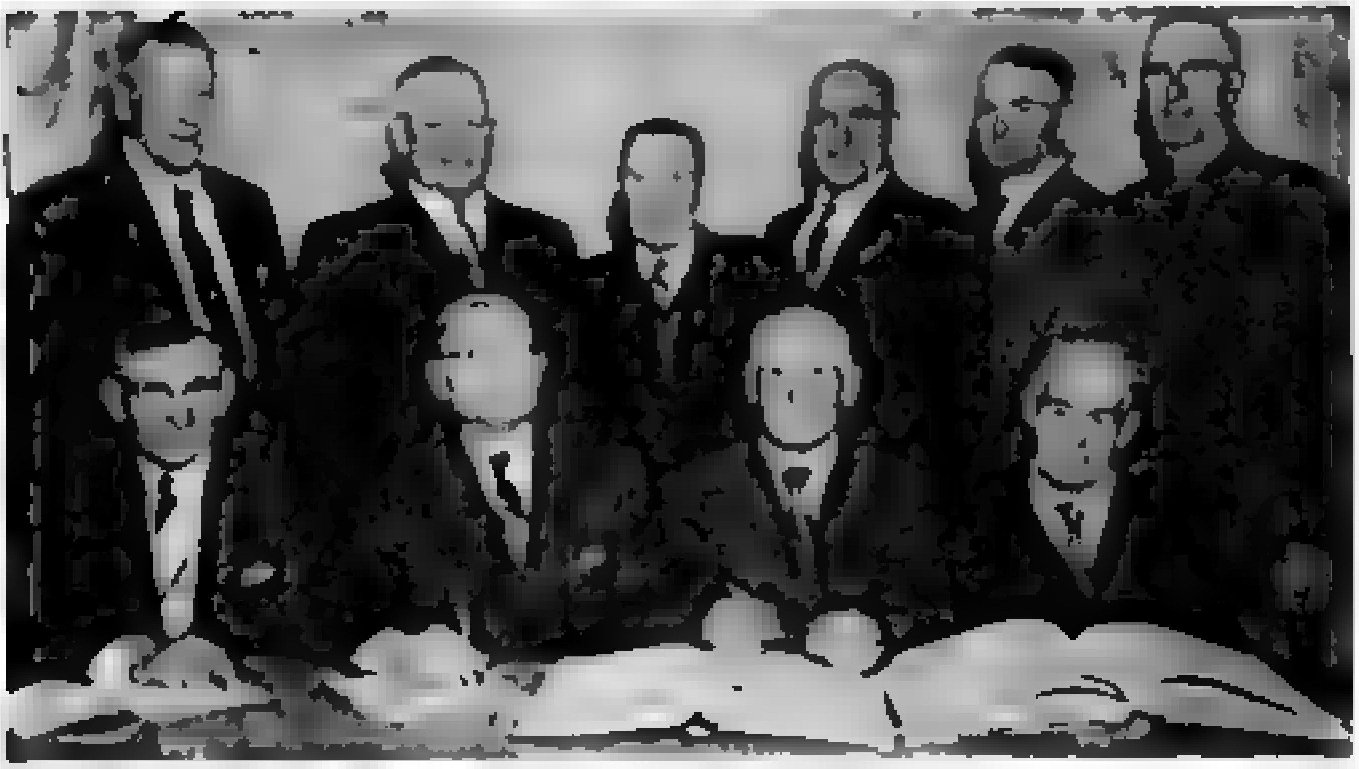
Back Row, L. to R.: Wm. McGregor, Councillor; Thomas Ramage, Councillor; John Currie, Road Superintendent; Wm. J. Moffatt, Assessor; Gordon Beatty, Auditor; Thomas McDonald, Auditor.



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1944

Front Row, L. to R.: Nelson Poe, Councillor; Gordon Beatty, Clerk; James Reid, Reeve; G. A. Bothwell, Treasurer; Andrew T. Beattie, Deputy Reeve.

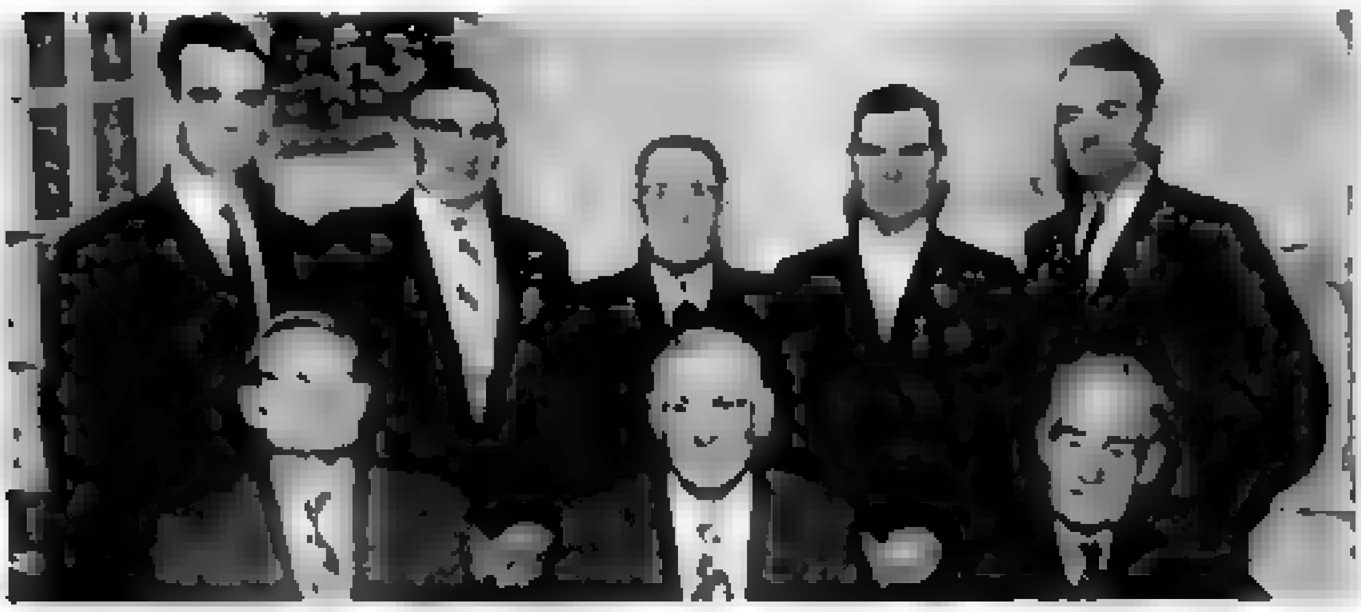
Second Row, L. to R.: J. [illegible] [illegible] Wm. [illegible] [illegible] George Thomson, Councillor; James [illegible] Councillor; Melville Morrison and W. S. Reid, Auditors.



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1957

Front Row, L. to R. Jack McCutcheon, Deputy Reeve; George A. Bothwell, Treasurer; William J. McKibbon, Reeve; Clayton Boddy, Clerk

Back Row, L. to R. Wesley McKay and Orville Potter, Township Weed Inspectors; Walter Reid, Councillor; Everett P. Johnston, Road Superintendent; Gordon M. Bothwell, Councillor, and Alan McPhatter, Assessor



SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1958

Front Row, L. to R. George A. Bothwell, Treasurer, William J. McKibbon, Reeve and Clayton Boddy, Clerk

Back Row, L. to R. Rev. Stanley Woodcock, minister of First Baptist Church, Owen Sound and Woodford Baptist Church, who conducted a devotional period at the inaugural meeting of Council in 1958; John McCutcheon, Deputy Reeve; Walter Reid, Councillor; Harvey Irvine, Councillor, Gordon Bothwell, Councillor

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1964

Front Row, L to R-Lloyd Spence Treasurer, Robert Burns, Deputy Reeve; Mel Morrison, Reeve; Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk.

Back Row, L to R-Pat Traynor Councillor, James Sibbald, Councillor, Rev Arthur Thompson, Minister of the Annan United Church charge; Arnold Harbottle, Councillor; Walter Manning, Road Superintendent, Allan McPhatter, Township Assessor and Stewart Howey, County Assessor

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1965

Front Row, L to R-Gordon M Bothwell, Clerk, James Sibbald, Deputy Reeve; Robert Burns, Reeve, Lloyd Spence, Treasurer

Back Row L to R-Arnold Harbottle. Councillor, Walter Manning, Road Superintendent Rev Arthur Thompson, Minister of Annan United Church charge, Patrick Traynor, Councillor; Walter I Reid, Councillor

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL 1967

Front Row, L to R Gordon M. Bothwell, Clerk, James A. Sibbald, Reeve; Pat Traynor, Deputy Reeve, Lloyd Spence, Treasurer

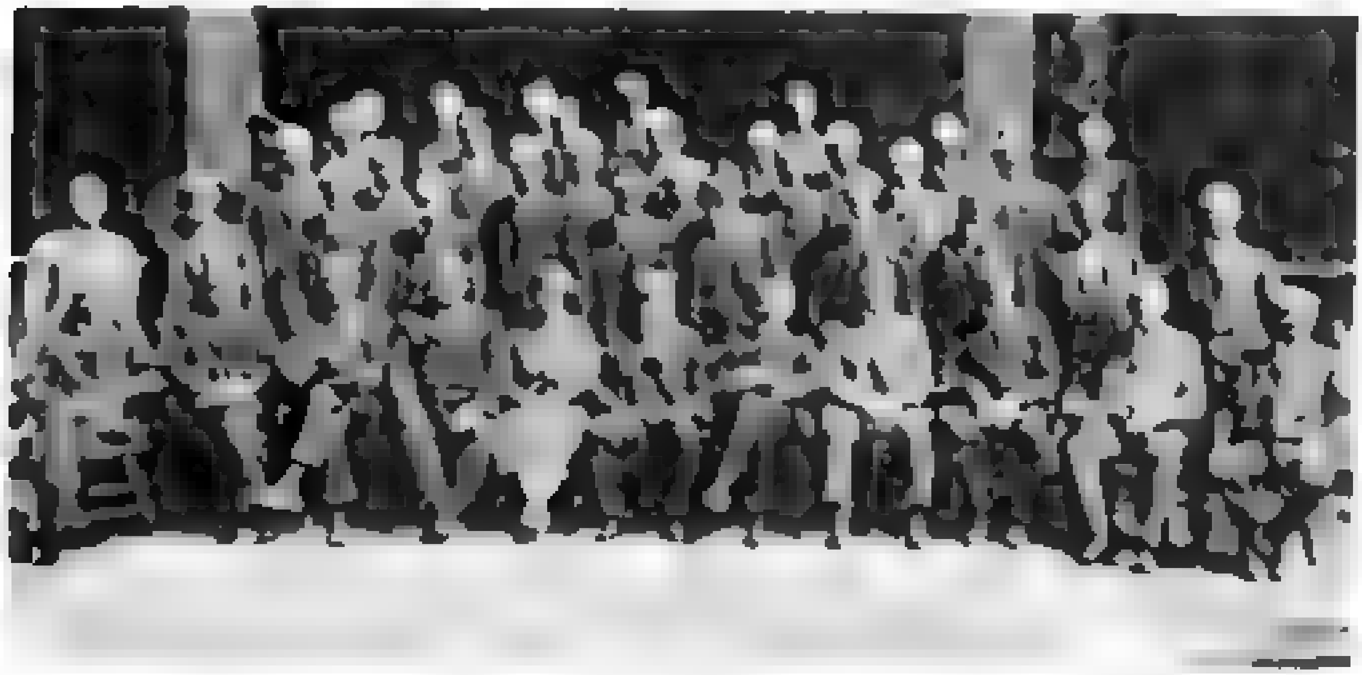
Back Row, L to R Walter Manning, Road Superintendent, Melville Morrison, Councillor Mr Arthur Tobey, student Minister of Woodford United Church, who conducted the devotional exercises at the January Council meeting, Lorne Lemon, Councillor, Percy Bowden, Councillor

Township shed built around 1941 to house municipal road equipment John Currie was the framer, located on Lot 25, I. S. C. R

Township building built in 1967 a few feet north and east of the old building, to accommodate the township equipment.

Shown above are Pat Traynor, Deputy Reeve; Miss Verna Potter, Sydenham Township Centennial Queen; Jim Sibbald, Reeve, cutting the ribbon at the opening of the new township building on Sept. 16, 1967. Following the official opening ceremony a dance was enjoyed.

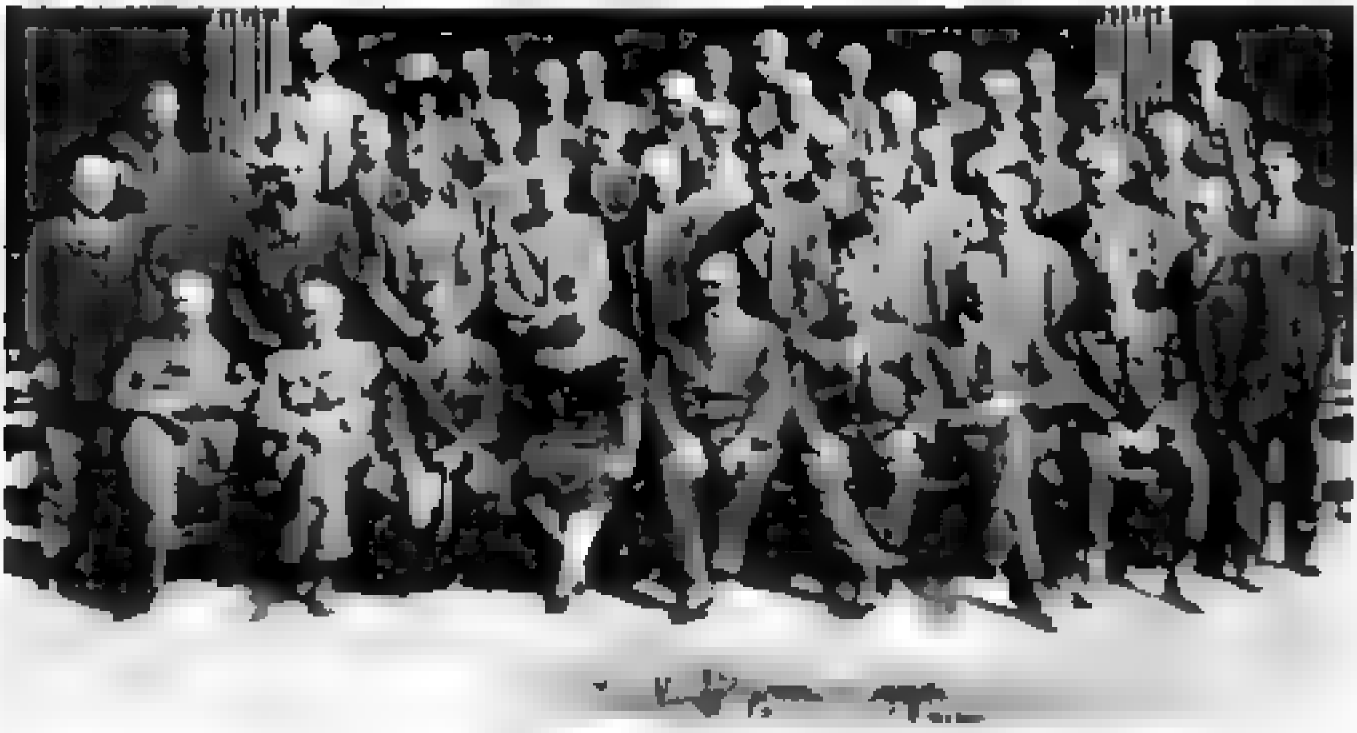
Grey County Council is comprised of representatives of the various municipalities within the county. The 1926 and 1928 pictures with a list of representatives from municipalities in alphabetical order shows Sydenham representatives



COUNTY OF GREY
LIST OF REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES, 1926
of the County of Grey with their Post Office Addresses

Artemesia—J. A. Hogarth, Reeve, Proton, R. R. 3
Artemesia—Alex. Carruthers, Deputy Reeve, Eugenia
Bentinck—D. J. McDonald, Reeve, Elmwood, R. R. 3
Bentinck—Robert Grierson, Deputy Reeve, Durham, R. R. 2
Collingwood—J. J. Buchanan, Reeve, Clarksburg, R. R. 2
Collingwood—W. I. Field, Deputy Reeve, Redwing, R. R. 1
Derby—Donald E. Sinclair, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 3
Egremont—Neil Calder, Reeve, Holstein, R. R. 1
Egremont—John A. Ferguson, Deputy Reeve, Holstein, R. R. 1
Euphrasia—John T. Miller, Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 2.—Warden
Euphrasia—W. H. Erskine, Deputy Reeve, Markdale
Glenelg—William Weir, Reeve, Durham, R. R. 1
Holland—D. J. Gardiner, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 4
Holland—Alex. Acheson, Deputy Reeve, Markdale, R. R. 3
Keppel—John A. Pringle, Reeve, Shallow Lake, R. R. 1
Normanby—Charles Holm, Reeve, Ayton, R. R. 1
Normanby—Andrew Filsinger, Deputy Reeve, Ayton, R. R. 3
Osprey—William L. Taylor, Reeve, Singhampton
Proton—William Jack, Reeve, Dundalk, R. R. 2
Sarawak—James T. Dickson, Reeve, Owen Sound, R. R. 7
St. Vincent—Robert J. White, Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 4
St. Vincent—John W. Jolley, Deputy Reeve, Woodford, R. R. 4
Sullivan—Jacob L. Lembke, Reeve, Chesley, R. R. 4
Sullivan—David McEwen, Deputy Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 2

Sydenham—Geo. A. Bothwell, Reeve, Owen Sound, R. R. 1, 7th from left in 2nd row
Sydenham—Joseph H. Fretter, Deputy Reeve, Woodford, R. R. 2, 4th from left in 4th row
Durham—Allan Bell, Reeve, Durham
Hanover—M. S. Armstrong, Reeve, Hanover
Meaford—William P. Riley, Reeve, Meaford
Meaford—W. Lillicrap, Deputy Reeve, Meaford
Thornbury—J. W. Hutchison, Reeve, Thornbury
Chatsworth—Neil McElheron, Reeve, Chatsworth
Dundalk—H. C. Moody, Reeve, Dundalk
Flesherton—W. J. Meads, Reeve, Flesherton
Markdale—A. E. Cogan, Reeve, Markdale
Neustadt—Charles Widmeyer, Reeve, Neustadt
Shallow Lake—David Allan, Reeve, Shallow Lake



LIST OF REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES, 1928
Of the County of Grey With Their Post Office Addresses

Twp. of Artemesia—Alex. Cameron, Reeve, Eugenia
Twp. of Artemesia—Hebert Corbett, Deputy Reeve, Proton
Twp. of Bentinck—Herbert W. Hunt, Reeve, Hanover, R. R. 1
Twp. of Bentinck—Geo. H. Magwood, Dep. Reeve, Hanover, R. R. 1
Twp. of Collingwood—J. J. Buchanan, Reeve, Clarksburg, R. R. 2
Twp. of Collingwood—Wilfred J. Reid, Dep. Reeve, Redwing, R. R. 1
Twp. of Derby—Donald E. Sinclair, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 3
Warden—Twp. of Egremont—Neil Calder, Reeve, Holstein, R. R. 1
Twp. of Egremont—William H. Hunter, Dep. Reeve, Holstein, R. R. 1
Twp. of Euphrasia—Harry H. Thompson, Reeve, Heathcote
Twp. of Euphrasia—Harold Dawn, Deputy Reeve, Heathcote
Twp. of Glenelg—Thomas J. Brodie, Reeve, Holland Centre, R. R. 2
Twp. of Holland—David J. Gardiner, Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 4.
Twp. of Holland—Alex. C. Stewart, D. Reeve, Holland Centre, R. R. 2
Twp. of Keppel—John A. Pringle, Reeve, Shallow Lake, R. R. 1
Twp. of Normanby—Charles Holm, Reeve, Ayton, R. R. 1
Twp. of Normanby—Albert H. Ovens, D. Reeve, Mount Forest, R. R. 4
Twp. of Osprey—Wm. L. Taylor, Reeve, Singhampton

Twp. of Osprey—Wm. C. Edwards, Deputy Reeve, Singhampton
Twp. of Proton—Howard Watson, Reeve, Proton Station, R. R. 1
Twp. of Sarawak—James T. Dickson, Reeve, Owen Sound, R. R. 7
Twp. of St. Vincent—Fred. E. Abercrombie, Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 1
Twp. of St. Vincent—W. H. MacGilvray, D. Reeve, Meaford, R. R. 3
Twp. of Sullivan—Jacob L. Lembke, Reeve, Chesley, R. R. 4
Twp. of Sullivan—David McEwen, Dep. Reeve, Chatsworth, R. R. 2
Twp. of Sydenham—Michael X. Traynor, Reeve, Annan, R. R. 1. 2nd from left in 3rd row
Twp. of Sydenham—Joseph H. Fretter, D. Reeve, Woodford, R. R. 2. 2nd from left in back row
Town of Durham—Allan Bell, Reeve, Durham
Town of Hanover—Robert Brigham, Reeve, Hanover
Town of Meaford—Homer Reid, Reeve, Meaford
Town of Meaford—Noble Arthur, Dep. Reeve, Meaford
Town of Thornbury—John W. Hutchison, Reeve, Thornbury,
Village of Chatsworth—Stephen H. Breese, Reeve, Chatsworth
Village of Dundalk—Hector C. Moody, Reeve, Dundalk.
Village of Flesherton—W. H. Thurston, Reeve, Flesherton
Village of Markdale—Thomas H. Reburn, Reeve, Markdale
Village of Neustadt—Louis Himmler, Reeve, Neustadt
Village of Shallow Lake—David Allan, Reeve, Shallow Lake

Grey County 1967 Centennial Council

Shown above are the members of the 1967 Grey County Council.

In the bottom row reading from left to right are Reeve George Akitt, Artemesia. Reeve Clarence Ormsby, St. Vincent, Reeve Willis Greig, Shallow Lake, Deputy Reeve Patrick Traynor, Sydenham, Reeve Henry Lantz, Neustadt, Reeve Bryan Hargest, Keppel, Dep. Reeve John Haliday, Sullivan, Reeve Harry Kress, Durham, Reeve James Sibbald, Sydenham, Reeve Douglas Holmes, Thornbury, Grey County Warden Ivan Aitcheson, Dep. Reeve Fred Davenport, Keppel, Dep. Reeve Donald McQuarrie, Normanby, Reeve Francis Collins, Bentinck, and Reeve Lyall McInnis, Holland

Standing on stairs left to right reading down. Reeve Robert Gillies, Egremont. Reeve Albert Seip, Hanover, Reeve Don Ferguson, Dep. Reeve George Abercrombie, Meaford, Dep. Reeve Gordon Lang, Holland, Dep. Reeve A. Vamplew, St. Vincent, Dep. Reeve Elgin McCutcheon, Reeve Lindsay Inglis, Osprey, Reeve Alvin Kuhl, Derby, Dep. Reeve Lloyd Chittick, Bentinck. Dep. Reeve Murray Betts, Artemesia, Dep. Reeve Arthur Taylor, Collingwood, Reeve John Dudgeon, Chatsworth, Reeve Harry Martin, Proton. Reeve David McNichol, Collingwood, Reeve Chas. Timmins, Glenelg, Reeve Joseph Reist, Ayton, Reeve Harold Woodhouse, Euphrasia, Reeve Gordon Aitcheson, Dundalk

At far right, top of stairs, Dep. Reeve Otto Blum, Hanover, and Clerk treasurer Harry Henderson.

CHAPTER 14 POST OFFICES

POST OFFICES IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Information received from the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa states that rural mail delivery was begun in Canada on October 10th, 1908 By 1912 there was 1003 rural routes

The first Post Office in Sydenham was established at Woodford in 1852. Several of the small communities in Sydenham received their names from their first Portmaster. A number of these Post Offices closed with the beginning of rural mail delivery in the locality

ANNAN POST OFFICE

The first post office was established at Annan on March 1, 1865, in the home of William Speedie, which was situated near the northern part of the village The postmarks of early letters bear the words Speedie C W , so it is presumed that the early post office was called Speedie. The original name of the village was Dunedin This name had to be changed due to another village already having that name On the death of Mr Speedie in 1885, his wife assumed the postmistress duties until March 1899. The post office was then moved to its present location, the north east corner of the main intersection of the village. Postmasters since that time have been Thomas Edmonstone, A. Bowie, and Mrs. Margaret Bowie, E. Wonch, Roy Loftus, George Scarrow, Elgin Bye, Everett Johnson, Gordon MacPhatter, with Earl Sampson being the present holder of this office

The mail routes from Owen Sound to the surrounding area post offices were established prior to the turn of the century The route from Owen Sound came to Leith and then to Annan and on alternate days to Balaclava and Garryowen Thus Annan had daily mail

Mail box routes were begun from Annan during the First World War There have been two routes numbered accordingly Mail carriers on the first route were John Wesley VanWyck, Frank Cameron and at present his son Norbert The second route has had more activity as to carriers and some of them have been James Frizzell, the Bells, Frank Bassingthwaite, George Kinch, Charles McArthur, Margaret Aitken, Gordon MacPhatter and Earl Sampson Men who carried the mail from Annan post office to Garryowen and Balaclava were John Godfrey, his son Tom and Peter Matthews.

The statistics for the Annan post office are as follows (Called Speedie from March 1, 1865 until May 1, 1874), William Speedie March 1, 1865 - March 1, 1885, Mrs. Margaret Speedie June 1, 1885 - March 1, 1899, Thomas Edmonstone May 1, 1899 Jan 30, 1901, A R Bowie October 16, 1901 - died, Mrs. Margaret Bowie May 1, 1902 September 24, 1921, E Wonch November 15, 1921 April 2, 1923, Roy Loftus April 24, 1923 - March 8, 1930, George Scarrow April 1, 1930 - May 18, 1931, Elgin Bye June 11, 1931 - March 5, 1946, Everett Johnson April 2, 1946 - October 31 1946, Gordon MacPhatter December 5, 1946 - November 25, 1948, Earl Sampson December 2, 1948-.

BALACLAVA POST OFFICE

Records show that a post office was established at Balaclava, Sydenham Township on the 1st February 1890 under the postmastership of W H Hunt whose term of office extended to February 18th, 1893 This office was closed on the 30th November 1961 Listed below are the names of all postmasters who served at Balaclava

Name of Postmaster	Period of Service	Location
W H Hunt	1 2 1890 18-2-1893	Lot 4, Concession B.
W F Lefler	30-8 1893—19 12-1894	Lot 4. Concession B.
G D Howatt	1 2-1895 30 6-1917	Lot 4, Concession B.
John Watson	13 8-1917—3 6-1929	Lot 8. Concession B.
Cerwood White	29-6-1929—13-10-1945	Lot 8, Concession C
Chas. Norman Lee	5-12 1945—2 12 1948	Lot 8, Concession C
Ernest Chas. Pitman	2-12-1948 15 11 1949	Lot 8 Concession C
Herbert Wm. Dickson	15 11-1949—29 9 1961	Lot 8. Concession C

BOGNOR POST OFFICE

The post office was first established here on January 5, 1873, under the name of Sydenham Mills. Owing to the confusion of mail with Sydenham in Frontenac County, Mr. C. H. Heming, postmaster of Sydenham Mills, suggested that the name of the office be changed to that of Bognor this change being made officially on January 6, 1879.

Following are the names of the postmasters of this office

Postmaster	Date of Appointment and Date of Vacancy	Cause of Vacancy
Peter Quance	1-5-1873—18-2-1874	Resignation
C. H. Heming	1-7-1874—26-1-1894	Resignation
E. F. Heming	1-3-1894—28-12-1901	Resignation
J. M. Thomson	1-2-1902—4-5-1931	Death
Mrs. Catherine Louise Thomson	14-10-1931—20-11-1935	Resignation
Alan McPhatter	9-1-36—9-10-1953	Resignation
Thomas Conboro Browne	10-10-1953—3-8-1957	Resignation
Reginald Blake Edmunds	7-11-1957	

The post office had been located in the general store in the village until that building was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1957. Seeing the danger, Mrs. Herman Johnson hurriedly and courageously removed all items pertaining to the post office and took them to her home in the village, where she took charge and then it was located in the Bognor United Church for a time before being placed in the general store purchased by Reginald Edmunds. Postal authorities were high in their praise of Mrs. Johnson's action in saving the office records and effects from destruction.

Prior to the establishment of the post office at Bognor and to the appointment of rural mail carriers, a local resident would walk to the post office at Woodford and bring the mail for others to his home where it could be picked up by those concerned. A box located on a large tree growing on the top of Shortt's hill on the Blind Line of Sydenham Township was a favourite place to leave mail for residents farther to the south when one of the Shortt family brought it from Woodford.

Ted Heming of the village of Bognor was known to have carried the mail in a bag on his back to the Woodford post office when roads were impassable for horses.

Rural mail carriers on the Woodford to Bognor, route No 1 Bognor and route No. 2 Bognor routes have been William Mellafont, William Anderson and Thomas McArthur, John Moffatt, David Murdoch, Hazel McClean, Robert and George Miller, Richard Mellafont, Dick Murdoch (14 years of age), Archie Shute, Lorne Shute and Mrs. Shute, Jack Metcalfe, Mrs. Gordon Jack

BOTHWELL'S CORNER POST OFFICE

The Bothwell's Corner post office was established on the 13th day of November, 1905, on Lot 27, Concession 1, South of the Centre Road, Sydenham Township, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H Cole When this post office was in the process of being established there was some controversy whether it be named Coles Post Office or Bothwell's Corner Post Office The community had already been known as Bothwell's Corner because of the large hotel built on the corner of the Bothwell property by John Bothwell across the Meaford Highway from the Cole home Hence the new post office became known as the Bothwell's Corner post office.

Mr and Mrs. Cole gave over a bedroom just off their large farm kitchen to the post office business and their first telephone was hung on the wall of the post office room.

The in-coming mail was brought to the post office by the stage driver, a daily horse drawn vehicle between Owen Sound and Meaford, and the out-going mail was taken by the same driver to other centres. Many a time Mrs. Cole gave the stage driver a hot drink with some fresh hot tea biscuits in the cold stormy weather

The people of the community called at the post office for the mail and often the school children called for it on the way home from school. Saturday when the farmers went to town to shop was a busy day at the post office, although it was open any hour of the day and on into the late evening.

MR. AND MRS THOMAS H. COLE

Mr. and Mrs Cole had eight children. They were Vincent, and Pearl (Mrs George Smith) of Brantford, Cora (Mrs. Vernon Hunter) of Burford, Carl, Hughie, Eric and Elsie (the late Mrs Jim Rutherford) all of Owen Sound, and the late William Cole, of Derby Township. Mrs. Cole and the older children assisted Mr Cole, who was the postmaster with the responsibilities of the post office.

The Bothwell's Corner post office closed March 31st, 1914. When the post office was established in 1905 every one thought it was such an advantage and when it closed in 1914 for the beginning of rural mail delivery it was a much greater advantage

Prior to the establishment of the post office, residents can recall going to Owen Sound post office about once a week when they went to shop and sometimes standing in a long line-up to get their week's mail Residents of this community are mainly served by Rural Route No. 1, Owen Sound and R. R. No. 2, Woodford

DAYWOOD POST OFFICE

A post office was established at Daywood, Sydenham Township on May 1, 1863 at Lot 25, Concession C. The post office was under the postmastership of Abraham S. Cameron, who served in that capacity until March 31, 1882. No further appointments were made to the postmastership at Daywood and the office was permanently closed on April 1, 1882. The property is now owned by Albert Laycock.

JOHNSTONE POST OFFICE

This post office was established at Johnstone, Sydenham Township on April 1, 1855, under the postmastership of William Johnstone who served in that capacity until April 8, 1886. This office was permanently closed on January 31, 1914. The original post office is now the home of the family of Jack and Lorne Lemon.

The names of all postmasters who have served at Johnstone together with their period of office and location are listed hereunder. William Ramsay the last postmaster was the grandfather of Irvin Ramsay and it was where Irvin and his wife (Jackie McMillan) now live that his grandfather operated the post office.

Name of Postmaster	Period of Service	Location
William Johnstone	1-4-1855—8-4-1886	Lot 12, Con. C
Mrs. Nancy Johnstone	1-7-1886—6-5-1896	Lot 12, Con. C
Mrs. Ellen Ramsay	1-9-1896—3-12-1897	
Ronald Livingstone	1-1-1898—27-3-1899	
Mrs. Jessie Cashore	1-6-1899—10-10-1900	Lot 19, Con. B.
Mrs. M. J. Gilchrist	16-6-1902—21-7-1909	Lot 19, Con. C
William Ramsay	1-9-1909—31-1-1914	Lot 19, Con. B.

GARRYOWEN POST OFFICE

The corner of Sydenham, S. W. ¼ Lot 25, Concession 4, which bore the name of Garryowen was first owned by John Ryan who took the land from the Crown. He built a house on the property about 1840 and ran a hotel in connection with it. At the same time and on the same property about a hundred yards from the Ryan home there was a blacksmith shop operated by Tom Leighton. In later years the place was sold to the Godfrey's, a probable date being 1881. The property belonged to the Godfrey family until 1910 when Mr. Tom Gallagher became the owner and postmaster. The Gallaghers kept the store and post office until the rural routes started in 1914 when the post office was discontinued.

The Gallaghers sold to James Carroll who farmed the land and discontinued keeping store. The farm was later sold to Mike Duggan and to John Grunsell. This property, part of Lot 25, Concession 4 is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hutchinson.

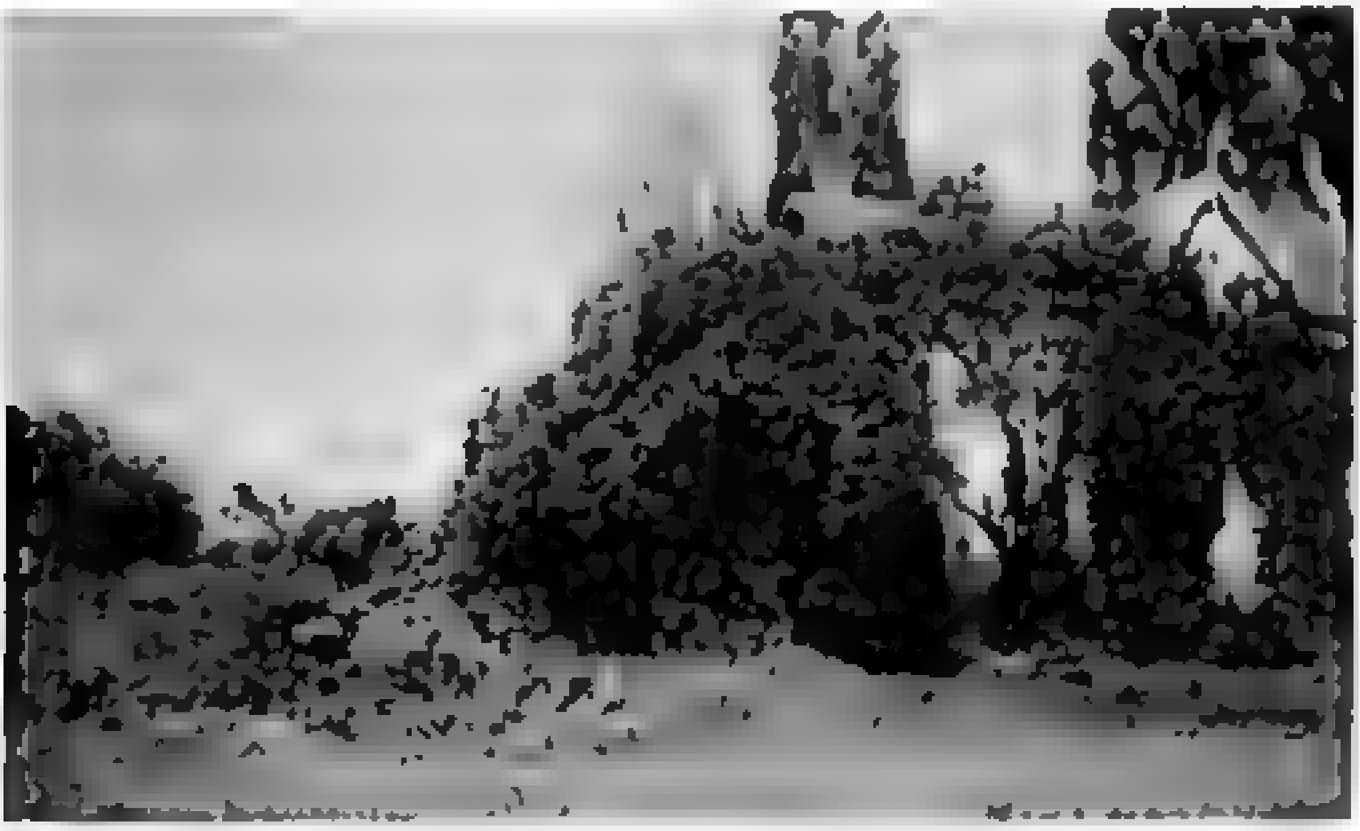
Fond memories are still held by the pupils who attended the Garryowen school of the kindliness of Mrs. William Godfrey who rewarded the scholars at Christmas and at the end of the school year with a treat of candies and an orange also a coloured handkerchief, all special gifts to be appreciated by children of that day.

Statistics for the Garryowen post office are as follows; Commissioned July 1, 1881, closed March 31, 1914. The following served as postmasters-July 1, 1881-Mrs. E. Leighton-November 18, 1881; January 1, 1883-James Godfrey-November 26, 1901; March 1, 1902-Wm. J. Godfrey-February 8, 1907, May 1, 1907-Louis Godfrey-September 26, 1910, November 5, 1910-Thos. Gallagher-March 31, 1914.

Mail carriers were John Godfrey, his son Tom and Peter Matthews.

HOATH HEAD POST OFFICE

The first post office to be established in the Hoath Head district was opened October 1, 1860, with Robert Hoath as postmaster and it was from the postmaster the village was named. Clary Nicholls now resides at the original Hoath homestead at Lot 6 Concession 8. Mr. Hoath served as postmaster until May 1, 1876 when the office was closed until June 1, 1877. It was reopened then with J. W. Cross as postmaster. It was closed again in February 1880 and reopened October 1st of the same year with J. Clendenning as postmaster. The post office was closed on March 1, 1881 and did not open again until January 1, 1883, with Michael Dealy, Sr., as postmaster. He served



The above picture of the home now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Tottenham is where Michael Dealy operated the Post Office in the 1880's

until June 30, 1890. On March 1, 1891 G. Currie was appointed postmaster. This position he held until August 1, 1894. D. Clark was postmaster from November 1, 1894 until December 1896. On March 1, 1897, James Fisher was appointed postmaster at the W½ of Lot 9 Concession 8, where Mrs. Robert Farley now lives (this lot is out of Glen Beattie's farm). Mr. Fisher held the position until 1914. At this time the post office was closed as the district was served by rural mail, R. R. No. 6, Owen Sound serving part of the area and R. R. No. 1 Bognor serving the remainder.

The above picture shows the Fisher home, now occupied by Mrs Robert Farley. The Fishers operated a blacksmith shop (the large door to the right), and a store in the centre portion of the building, where the post office was also located The back part of the house was their living quarters.

GREY POST OFFICE

Grey post office located at Seaman's sawmill on N½ of Lot 8 Concession 10 was established July 1, 1907, and was closed December 31, 1913 Mrs Matilda Campton was the postmistress. This property is now owned by Neil MacDonald No buildings remain.

MAIL SERVICE AT LEITH

It is said that in the earliest days of Leith mails were carried by Indian trail from Big Head River, possibly the Meaford area

For many years the mails came from Owen Sound by steamboat, the Frances Smith being the last one utilized in this service. Mail was coming bi-weekly in 1865 No record could be found as to when daily mail by land was established

The first postmaster was Mr William Wylie appointed in 1853. In 1855 James Ross bought the store from Wylie and became postmaster until his death in 1871, followed by his son James Jr. until 1875, when he moved to Annan and Arthur B. Cameron became postmaster until his death in 1886 His daughter took over the duties and was postmistress from 1887 until 1893 Her brother, Arthur Cameron, was postmaster from 1893 until 1941 and another brother Richard assumed the duties from 1941 until 1947, followed by another brother G Oliver Cameron and his son Clarence O were in charge until 1948. The Cameron family had the post office for 73 years.

Statistics show that William V Fisher was postmaster from 1948 until 1949, when William Rust D Eye took over until 1955 Mrs. M Viola Knott became postmistress on January 26, 1955 and is the present person in charge of mail handling at Leith

Mail came to Leith every day in the early years, but Balaclava and Garryowen only received it on alternate days. Mr McAleer took the mail to Balaclava Older people remember the faithful services so far as rural mail carriers were concerned and Mr James Frizzell and Mr George Scott believed that Mails should always be delivered regardless of weather conditions, and they have become lost and nearly frozen in severe snow storms. It is believed that shortly before the First World War, rural mail was established on the local routes.

Among the mail carriers on R R 1, Owen Sound were James Frizzell, the first mail carrier, and it is known that he walked many miles, Hiram Vanwyck, George Scott, Victor Habart 1937 51, and Mr William Pegelo, who is presently serving and has been carrier for 14 years The mail route for R R 1, Owen Sound was extended to Bayshore Road in December 1952

MORLEY POST OFFICE

According to records from the Postmaster General's Office in Ottawa, the Morley post office was established March 1, 1860, but the first postmaster there is any record of is James Lemon, who served as postmaster from 1868-1893 on the N½ Lot 31, Concession 12, St. Vincent Township. Charles Lemon served 1893-1894, Thomas Brown 1895-1898, on the same Lot. The post office changed location to the S½ Lot 32, Concession 1, Sydenham, when John McMillan was postmaster 1899-1900. It was moved back to St. Vincent when Charlie E. Johnson became postmaster on S½ Lot 31, Concession 12, 1901-1908. Joseph Treleaven, who lived on the N½ Lot 30, Concession 12, served from 1909-1912. J. Arthur McDonald, who lived on N½ Lot 29, Concession 1, Sydenham, was the last postmaster of the Morley post office serving 1913-March 30, 1915, when the post office closed with the beginning of rural mail delivery in the locality.

SILCOTE POST OFFICE

In 1898 the ratepayers of the community known as the "Mountain" petitioned the government for a post office and upon it being granted the name of Silcote was given by the government in place of the Mountain as requested.

This new office opened February 1, 1899 in the home of J. M. Ramsay, who was appointed postmaster keeping the position until March 15, 1910, when he went West. The office then moved to the home of Mr. William C. Johnson, who became postmaster July 11, 1910.

Rural delivery from Silcote post office was established February 2, 1914, with Reginald B. Johnson as courier at a yearly salary of $273.00 with an additional $1.00 per box served. Later a straight salary was paid. When Mr. R. B. Johnson resigned, the postmaster, Mr. William Johnson, became courier of the route R. R. 1, Silcote, covering a mileage of approximately ten miles.

Mr William C Johnson resigned August 12, 1921, after which a new rural route delivery known as R R 1, Balaclava was begun Before Silcote post office was established mail for the Mountain Community, later Silcote came to the Johnstone post office on the lake shore road Each Friday afternoon the Mountain school teacher would send a pupil for the mail and upon his or her return the teacher would distribute the mail and the children carried it home. Mr Johnson first operated the post office from his home on Lot 31, Concession 2 and later moved it to Lot 31, Concession 3

Prior to rural delivery the mail was brought to Silcote post office twice weekly from Woodford, the couriers being Charles Johnson, Isaac Johnson and Horace Vail

WOODFORD POST OFFICE

Woodford, a village of an estimated one hundred persons, is situated at the intersection of Lots 3 and 4 and Centre Road in Sydenham Township, in Grey County Centre Road is now Highway No 26 Woodford is midway between the town of Meaford and the city of Owen Sound on this highway There is a massive rock on the direct line necessitating in those days a slight deviation to the north The early settlers could forsee the potential of a small stream and waterfall and no doubt this was an influence in locating at this point

The first record of a post office here was in 1852, according to statistics of the Postmaster General at Ottawa Thomas Elliott was the first postmaster from 1852 resigning in 1859 No records are available as to the location of the post office Peter McCallum is noted as postmaster from 1-6-1859 and his location was Lot 11 Concession 1, North Centre Road about two miles west of Woodford This is now the location of Elwood Snider's farm Mr. McCallum's death in 1861 terminated his term. Robert Lemon is listed as next postmaster from 1 4 1863 until 1864 His location was noted as in the hotel in the village on Lot 4 Concession 1 N C R , now owned by Edgar Taylor and formerly owned by Oliver Martin

John Hill was appointed to succeed Mr Lemon and his location was in another hotel on Lot 4 Concession 1 S C R, just below the rock. In later years this house was purchased from Les Laycock and transported to the suburbs of Owen Sound, when the rock was cut through to straighten the highway. This straightened highway left the principal part of the village on a crook in the road mostly west and north of the intersection John Hill is known to have owned the one hundred acres, Lot 4 N. C. R where the village now stands.

It is supposed John Thompson purchased this hotel on Lot 4 Concession 1 N C R from John Hill and carried on as postmaster from 1-2 1868 until 12-10-1910, later taken over by Fred Thompson until 10-4-1914, where he passed on Mr Thompson operated the P O where Perce Bowden's garage is now located

John J. Stinson was appointed 11-6-1914 and held office till 8-9-1933 in the present store on the hill Mr Stinson acquired the store from his father-in-law, R. P Williams, who lived over the store John Stinson lived in the house next door where John Craig now lives The location of the post office has remained here until the present time

After the resignation of Mr. Stinson, Mr Reuben Lion Hurlbut became postmaster 24 10 1933, living in the building which had been remodeled by the former owner After the death of Mr. Hurlbut in September 1945 Mrs. Hurlbut carried on until the appointment of Alexander Lloyd Garbutt.

Lloyd Garbutt was appointed postmaster on the 5-3 1946 His wife the former Alma Silverthorn and her sister, Gertrude Silverthorn, assisted in the post office and store When Mr Garbutt resigned 3-2-1953, Mr. Gustive David Franks took over both store and post office Mr Franks also ran a grist mill down the hill from the store taken over later by Marshall Newman Mr Franks' term was short only a little over a year 26-2-1953 to 30-3-1954 when he resigned selling the store to Melville B. Snell Mr Snell's term was equally short, being appointed postmaster on 23-4-1954 until 10-1-1956 when he resigned and disposed of the store to Mr Leodegar

Schickli Mr. Schickli's appointment was 10-7-1956 and with Mrs. Schickli is still serving the community in this capacity.

BURNHOUSE POST OFFICE

Burnhouse was located on Lot 14 Concession 1 N. C. R., the property now owned by John Bothwell in Sydenham Township Date of appointment of John Burns as postmaster 1 4-1904 It was declared vacant 14-9-1908, closed 1-1-1909

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO 2, WOODFORD

According to history little Mike Traynor was the first man to carry mail on this route Mr Traynor began about 1911, carrying mail from the Woodford post office In 1915 Lorne Snider took it by contract for a term When he was called to war his father, Mr Wellington Snider, and his sister LaVera (later Mrs David Artley) carried it for the balance of the year Lorne McDonald, Mr George Hutchinson, Sr , and James Stevens each carried on this route being paid by the day finishing Lorne Snider s contract. Mr Joe Baker took this route by contract in the year 1921 He covered this route of twenty miles in the afternoon with a horse and buggy in summer and horse and cutter in the winter In the morning he carried Rural Route 4 Woodford and R R 2 Woodford in the afternoon. His son Howard assisted him. Mr Baker lived in the frame house next to the manse, known as the Luton home

In the year 1929 George Hoath bought the contract and equipment from Mr. Baker He also bought the home including small barn and two acres of land. He kept three horses for the purpose of carrying mail and was assisted by his sons Carman and Perry Hoath In 1936 Mr Hoath and the Government agreed both routes should be carried in the afternoon so the box holders could get their daily mail the same day it was printed This transaction involved having two complete outfits for carrying purposes in the winter months Mr

Hoath carried the mail by car, but in the winter when horse and cutter were required he had to have hired help. This help included his sons, Carman and Perry, Lorne Snider and Wm. Waites. Mr. Hoath carried R. R. No. 2 himself because it was a much greater responsibility than route 4 having 55 box holders. In 1940 Irvin Silverthorn bought the business and equipment. Irvin carried this route himself also because of the responsibility. In 1950 he fulfilled the contract by the month until June 30, 1951, when Lorne Snider contracted with the Government for the position.

Of late R. R. No. 2 and R. R. No. 4, Woodford, were combined into one route by the Government and the forty mile route serving 75 box holders is covered by Mr. Snider each afternoon and a car is used for delivering mail by the courier summer and winter.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO. 3, WOODFORD

During the early years prior to 1922 a few men carried the mail between Bognor and Woodford by an agreement with the farmers. These men lived in Bognor and travelled by horse and vehicle to Woodford post office, picked up the mail and delivered it into the homemade mail boxes at the patrons' gates. Those served paid the carriers a small amount of money for this service. These men included Mr. William Anderson, Mr. Thomas McArthur and Mr. William Mellafont. Mr. Dave Murdock was the first contractor, then in the year 1922 Mr. Robert McClean contracted for it. Mr. McClean because of his trade as a butcher did not carry the mail himself, his daughter Hazel (Mrs. George Best) carrying it most of the time. Her brother, Bert McClean and sister Velma (Mrs. Ian Torrie) made the trip when Hazel could not.

In 1927 Mr. McClean gave up the contract and Mr. Robert Miller carried it for awhile. Mr. George Miller Sr. took over the contract. During his contract term Mr. Miller passed away and Mr. Dick Murdock completed the term of about two years.

In 1936 the route was let for tender and Lorne Shute received the contract. Lorne then carried the mail for 14 years. During the busy season his wife Edna (Long) Shute and his brother Archie took turns carrying it. In 1950 it was let for tender again. It was not applied for immediately and during this period Mr. Dick Murdock again carried it. Then in 1951 Lorne Shute again tendered for the contract and received it. He is still courier for this route.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE NO. 4, WOODFORD

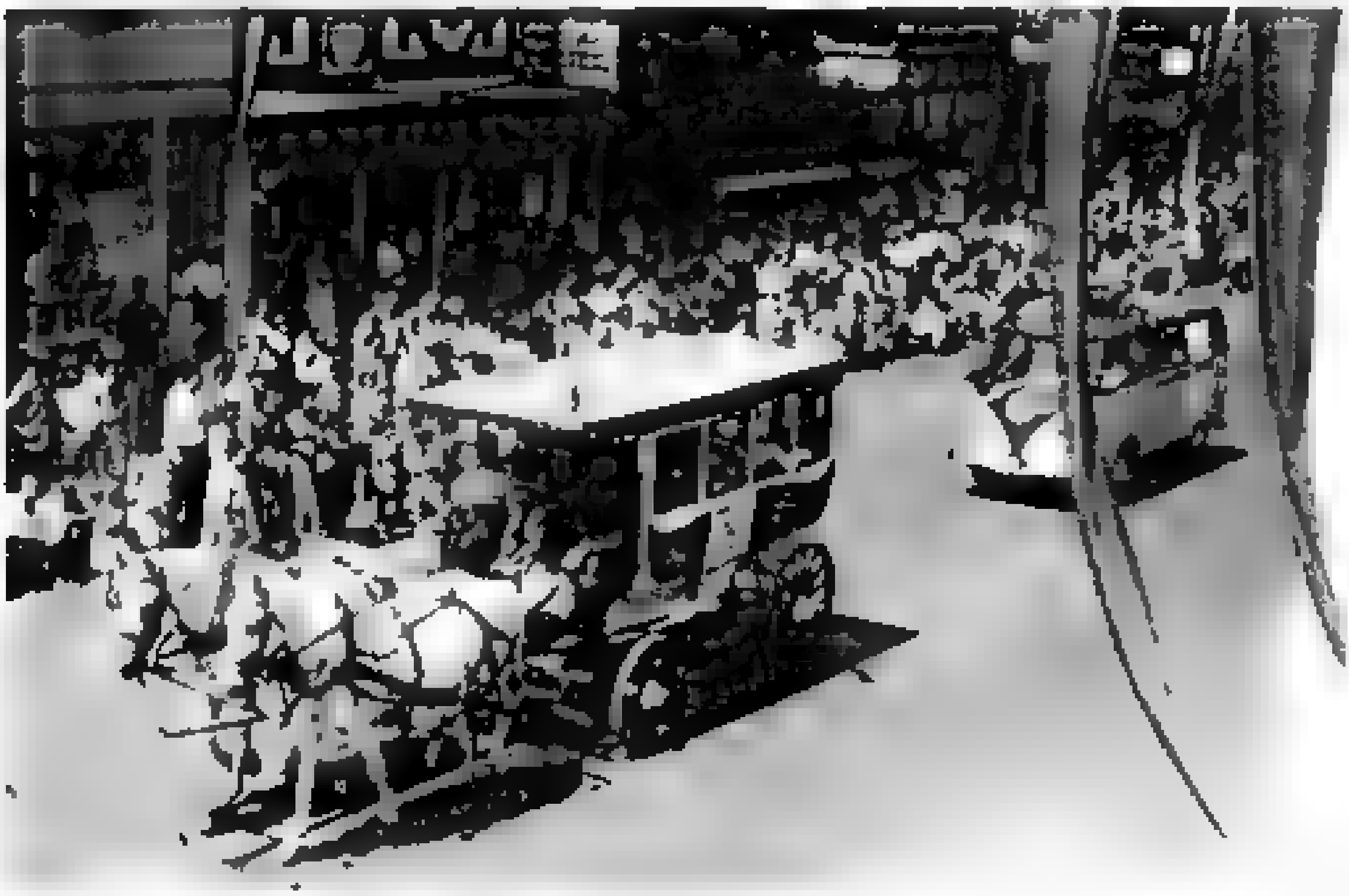
During 1914 John Jolley carried the mail by contract on Route 4 Woodford, which involves 17 miles. Mr. Jolley lived on a farm on the Eleventh Line of St. Vincent Township. He travelled by horse and buggy to Woodford post office, picked up the mail and proceeded north on the town line of Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships, for 4½ miles to the cross road known as 31 sideroad, east on this road for 1¾ miles to the Eleventh Line of St. Vincent, south on the Eleventh to the Gravel road (now Highway 26) then west again to Woodford. During the busy season on the farm Mrs. Jolley and daughters Annie (Mrs. Roy Boyle) and Grace (Mrs. Elmore Woods) took turns carrying the mail for him.

On January 1, 1919, Mr. Joe Baker took the route by tender. He carried this route in the morning with the help of his son, Howard. In 1929 George Hoath, of Paisley bought this business and carried the mail in the morning until 1936 when the Government and Mr. Hoath agreed that the mail should be carried in the afternoon so the box holders would get their daily paper on the day it was printed. It was necessary to have hired help on this route in the winter months when the mail was carried by horse drawn conveyance. Those who were hired included Mr. Hoath's sons, Carman and Perry, Lorne Snider and Wm. Waite. Mr. Hoath carried the No. 2 route himself it being a greater responsibility with 55 box holders.

In 1940 Mr. Irvin Silverthorn bought the business and equipment from Mr. Hoath and during the year 1942 the Government took over several square miles of land in Sydenham and St. Vincent Townships for war purposes. This made a change in the route and added more miles to it, as it meant travelling north on the Town Line and re-tracing the road back to the Highway. The route proceeded to the Eleventh Line then north on the Eleventh for 3½ miles and re-tracing the road right back to Woodford. Mr. Silverthorn's hired help carried this route too. His assistants included Russel Farquharson, Glenn Hammil, Elton Woods, Cecil Long, Osborne Long, Edgar Long, and Marion (Long) Silverthorn.

In 1950 Irvin Silverthorn let his contract go for tender and carried it by the month until in 1951 Lorne Snider contracted with the Government and received this appointment.

CHARLES WHALEN HAS OUTSTANDING RECORD



THE OLD AND THE NEW

Charlie Whalen shows grandson Larry Whalen how he drove the old stage coach between Meaford and Owen Sound. Behind the

horse drawn vehicle is the modern Cotten's bus, in the Centennial Parade in Owen Sound, in 1957

Few men have a record such as that of Charles Whalen. Accident free and always with courteous good humour, for close to fifty years, he held the reigns from the seat of the old stage coach or the wheel of the later bus as he piloted passengers and Royal Mail from Meaford to Owen Sound. It was a six day week job, summer and winter. There was wind and rain, snow and ice, but somehow Charlie and the mail got through and mostly they got through on time.

Charles Whalen started driving the "stage" in First Great War days, back in Nov. 1916, and retired more than 49 years later. During these years he was a familiar and popular figure on the streets of both Meaford and Owen Sound as well as the highway he travelled so faithfully.

Upon retirement as the driver of Cotten's Meaford Owen Sound Bus Mr. Whalen was presented with a gift donation from the Post Office Staffs of Owen Sound and Meaford.

There was also a gift of a silver engraved tray from the Meaford carriers and dealers of the Owen Sound Sun Times. This presentation, which is pictured above, was made by Charles Muxlow on behalf of all Meaford carriers and dealers. Left to right they are Bob Dube, Mary Murphy, Stuart Hardie, Jean Jenkins, Mr. Muxlow, Mr. Whalen, with tray, Stephen Theakston and David Curry

Charlie Whalen is the oldest son of Martin and Margaret (Keeling) Whalen and he had seven brothers and two sisters namely Millie who married Hector Gunn, Russel, John (killed at Browns feed mill), Rose married William Keeling, Stewart, Mac, Ted, Cecil (Owen Sound's fire chief), and Maurice deceased

Charlie married Lottie McKee of Sydenham on March 28, 1917 and they were blessed with two sons Gordon and Keith Gordon married Rae McQueen and they have two children Bob and Cathy at home. Gordon operates a grocery store in Meaford. Keith (a Road Manager at Kennedy's Foundry in Owen Sound) married Roma Gardiner and they have two children Pat (Mrs. Ron Geffery of Midland) and Larry of Owen Sound who married Merry McDonough. Larry and Merry have one son David, who is the only great grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whalen

Just prior to Mr. Whalen's hiring with Cotten's as stage driver Frank Thompson not only drove the horses but he owned the chuck wagon used on this route. Joe, Bill and Ab Carnahan, Snider Price and Tom Smith were other drivers who changed their horses at Woodford hotel mid-way between Owen Sound and Meaford George Johnson formerly of Bognor succeeded Mr Whalen as stage driver

THE RURAL POSTMAN

In the cold and blustery weather,
When the frost is on the rail,
Would you love to face a blizzard
With a half a ton of mail?
In the biting blizzard weather
When the snow comes to your knees,
Would you love to fish for pennies
While your feet and fingers freeze?
When the gleaming snow is drifted
Underneath a foot of sleet,
Would you love to have the chilblains
In your elbows and your feet?
When outdoors the wind is whistling,
And the air is full of snow,
Would you love to have a jitney
And the blamed thing wouldn't go?
Yes, I'd love the good old fireside,
Sipping coffee from a pail;
But I have to buck the snowdrifts
'Cause the farmers want their mail
I don't mind the frozen snowdrifts
When my knees are stiff with cramps,
If you keep the blooming pennies,
Buy a quarter's worth of stamps.
I get snow mixed in my whiskers
And I get it in my socks;
But it never hurts my feelings
Like those pennies in the box!

Author Unknown

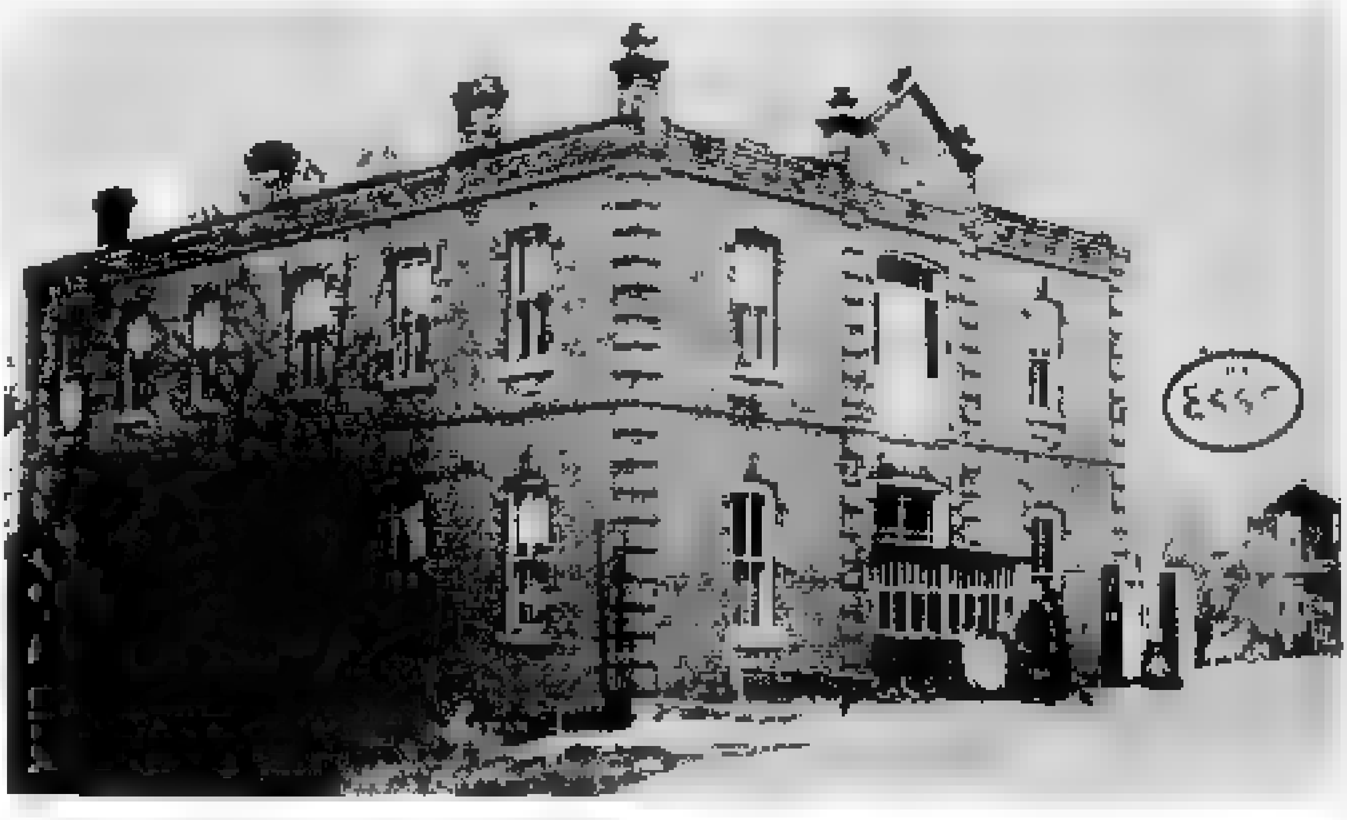
CHAPTER 15
INNS - HOTELS - TAVERNS

BALACLAVA INN

The first Inn or Hotel was kept by Elijah Moulton at the roadside on Lot 4, Concession B. John Hill, Sr., bought this early public house about 1870 and carried on until it closed.

BOTHWELL'S CORNER HOTELS

In 1889, John Bothwell bought the Mander's Hotel property on the south east corner of his 200 acre farm, demolished the frame building and built a 40'x60' brick hotel.



This building had an 8′ stone basement, 18″ thick and two storeys solid brick wall, three bricks thick As well as being used as a hotel and tavern it was also a community hall and meeting place for the Sydenham Township Council There were eleven guest rooms upstairs, while downstairs there was a dining room, a kitchen, a public room, used by the community for various gatherings and of course the bar room John Middlebro, an Owen Sound mason and bricklayer built this hotel for Mr Bothwell

Across the highway to the south there was a shed which held the horses and gave this necessary accommodation to the travellers of that long ago era

After local option came into effect this building housed a dairy and later a store and gas station operated by Mr. Wm. Ormiston who had purchased the building around 1920 He was assisted by his brother, Lockhart This hotel known to some as Ormiston's Hall, could have told an interesting story of the many dances, showers, meetings and Christmas Concerts held inside its walls, filling a need in the community The building was burned in 1955 It had been taken over from Mr. Ormiston by the Provincial Highway and while it was being demolished for highway purposes a fire completely destroyed the remaining structure.

HATTON HOTEL

Mr and Mrs. Robert Hatton bought property in 1865, on the north and south sides of Highway 26 and on the west side of the Tenth Line of Sydenham Township This corner was named Hatton's Corner, and was also the city limits of Owen Sound, the highway known as St. Vincent Street (this name is still to be found on the side of the building) A board sidewalk was on the south side of the highway from Hatton Hall into town

The Hattons built a large hotel on the southwest corner and also a barn On the north side of the highway another barn and driving shed were built to accommodate the horses of the customers coming

HATTON BUILDINGS

to this licensed establishment. The latter building was dismantled in 1946-47 and the timber which was still in excellent condition, was used in the building of the home and garage of Mr. Robert Hurley (whose mother was a Hatton) and Mrs. Hurley The Hurleys have two children, Dr Morrison Hurley, Montreal, and Anne, Mrs. Ronald Prickett, of London.

The hotel was built of bricks manufactured by Benjamin Pyette and Arthur Scott on the Dougal Spence farm, Lot 21, Concession 10, near a small creek now known as Telfer Creek. It contained ten bedrooms, kitchen, living and dining rooms and a bar room, where liquor was sold until the vote for local option January 1, 1906, thus closing the bar May 1st of the same year

The Hattons had a family of ten children, none ever marrying and each one dying in the old home. The last member of the family, Robert, died in 1946, well over 80 years of age. The property was sold through the estate to Mrs. G L. Parsons, of Goderich, who sold the barn and farm land to Robert Walter and just kept the hotel and a couple of acres. Mrs. Parsons completely modernized the hotel and it was a lovely country home where she and one of her sons and family lived

Hatton Hall, as named by Mrs. Parsons, who carried on a small catering business here

In the year 1955, Mrs. Parsons sold the property to Messrs. William and Lockart Ormiston, who erected gas pumps and used it as a service station. After William's death, Lockart sold to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Vermilyea, of Owen Sound, in February, 1957. Vermilyeas still operate the service station, have made more improvements in the home and carry on a very popular catering service.

Hatton's Corner ceased to be the city limits in August, 1857, when the town of Owen Sound was organized by an Act of Parliament. On January 1, 1967, the city of Owen Sound annexed the properties on the north side of Highway 26 and 200 feet on the east side of the Tenth Line. The south side of Highway 26 including Hatton Hall remains in the township and it is here that the Council hold their meetings each month, as also does the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute.

HOATH HEAD TAVERN

A tavern was built about 1865 by Lewis Shannon on Lot 6, Concession 9, where William Tottenham now lives In 1866 Michael Dealy bought the farm and operated the tavern Sheds were built near the road and cattle sales were held there

In this hotel a man by the name of Duncan McArthur choked to death on a piece of meat.

LEITH HOTELS AND TAVERNS

The first tavern was erected about 150 yards north east of the mill on the Leith Walk, on the left side of the road, next to the Miss Rutherford house This building was large and well built and withstood the ravages of the years very successfully One of its early features was a large bar in the front facing the Leith Walk with a storage room for beer This hotel was a very busy one in the early days with activity on both sides of the bar The hotel was called a necessity for the accommodation of the farmers waiting for their grists. It is believed that it was built about 1850 and only torn down in 1962 A new family residence now stands on this location

Mr Charles Kemp came to Leith in 1891 and occupied this building and was still a resident there in 1924 Rev and Mrs. Orr (a daughter of Mr. Kemp) owned the building and used it as a summer home until shortly before it was demolished.

The first hotel keeper was James Burr, who came from Elora Royal Moulton was the inn keeper at the Leith Hotel in 1865
Just east of this first hotel in the village and distant about 30 yards stood another large one storey log tavern, first built for and occupied by Mr William Glen. It was a rambling building and said to be very roomy and convenient. This hotel's existence was short lived as it was torn down about 1884, only about 34 years after its erection, to provide fuel for a brick kiln Its large stable also of homely log construction which stood directly opposite it on the Princess Street was torn down for the same purpose

WOODFORD HOTELS

The first known of the Woodford hotel, situated on part of Lot 3 and part of Lot 4, Concession 1, North Centre Road, Sydenham Township, was when the deed was recorded in September, 1883, when it was sold by Mr. and Mrs. James Lemon to Robert Gordon Mr Gordon owned it until 1887 when it reverted back to John Lemon, who in turn sold it to Margaret Lemon for the sum of $1 00 in the year 1896.

During these years with the open bar an attraction and accommodation for dining and lodging it was a successful operation The building consisted of a ballroom on the third floor where many parties and dances were enjoyed The second floor had six bedrooms in the main building and two over the back storeroom and these were usually all occupied The main floor consisted of a ladies' sitting room, a dining room on the east side with a centre hall and men's sitting room and bar back of it, a washroom off the bar on the west side, with a large kitchen and pantry to the north, with a storeroom at the back

To the west of the hotel there was a large shed for horses to be tied, with a manger running the full length of it where feed was placed for the horses, and a water trough with running water the year round, at the corner of a large platform which extended across the south and west of the hotel There was a barn to the west of the shed which was large enough to house fifteen to twenty horses with a loft above for feed It was here that the stage horses were exchanged midway from Owen Sound to Meaford for a good many years. Some of the hostlers were John McDonald, George Smith and Michael Traynor. Mr McDonald met with an unfortunate accident which caused his death when employed here In later years a blacksmith shop was operated in part of the barn

Some of the proprietors were Mr Craven, Mr Chiswell, and Mr and Mrs. Wm Dixon and family who lived here for a number of years and are well remembered by a number of local people

With the advent of Local Option, around 1906, the business deteriorated For a few years with the operation of Seaman's sawmill boarders were accommodated here, also the stage horses were kept The Dixon family moved to the west in 1913 Mr and Mrs Allan Hartley were the next to operate the hotel staying for two or three years Mr and Mrs. Arthur McKay and son Arnold were the next tenants moving here in 1922 During their stay the ballroom was a popular place for dancing enjoyment. They operated gas pumps garage, snack bar and blacksmith shop, leaving in 1926

All these years the property had been owned by the Lemon family and was sold to Mr Alexander Irwin in 1926, who had it in his possession until 1932, only living in it a short time It came into the ownership of Charles, James and George Shields in 1932 with Mr George Shields becoming owner in 1934 and retaining possession until 1945 when it was purchased by Oliver and Grace Martin, who had been living here since 1928 and where their family of six children were reared. After the death of Mr Martin in 1961, Mrs. Martin continued to make this her home until it was sold in 1963 to Mr Edgar Taylor, of Owen Sound Since then to the present time it has been vacant.

Woodford's other hotel was located on the south west corner of the Blind Line and Highway 26 This hotel was kept by John Hill and was moved to Owen Sound around 1955 and is used as a private residence

CHAPTER 16 BLACKSMITH SHOPS

One of the important figures in the early days was that of the blacksmith, and his shop was a centre of activity in many a village-town, or country cross roads.

JOHN LOURIE SHAPES A CHEERY RED SHOE TIP

To work hot iron a blacksmith must be able to accurately judge its temperature by its color After the shoe has been shaped it must be reheated then doused in cold water at an exact temperature to give it the proper temper

ANNAN BLACKSMITH SHOP

The blacksmith shop was located beside the home now owned by Mr. Lou Somers. The building consisted of three sections, which housed the machinery, drills, etc. and the three forges (pumped by hand, the bellows system) in the first section, next was a lean-to for storing coal, and directly behind the main shop was the shoeing shed This shed was separate from where the forges were located to make it cooler for the horses. The stable was behind the shoeing shed and here the blacksmith kept his own horses and above was a loft where the hay was stored.

Outside the shoeing shed were scales which were used to weigh anything and everything in the community.

Charlie Lemon, who was the blacksmith for many years learned his trade at McKinley's blacksmith shop in Bognor and started up business for himself in Annan He employed two men at all times Several men learned the blacksmith trade here

Bob Scott kept a tinsmith shop at the back for a number of years.

Others who carried on a blacksmith business in this location were J P. Telford, who built the stone house and buildings for the blacksmith trade about 1858 After Mr. Lemon's retirement the Alfred Pusey's and William Bell carried on the business. About 1924 James Leflar bought the business and carried on the trade until about 1928 when he moved to a farm at the south side of the village of Annan and built a blacksmith shop next to the cemetery. This business was closed in the 1940's when motor cars and tractors followed the horse and wagon.

BALACLAVA BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Duncan Cameron operated a blacksmith shop around the north west corner of Lot 3 Concession C in the early days of Balaclava. He was followed by Elijah Cross, George Johnstone and Wash. Moulton.

A blacksmith shop was built on the north west corner of Lot 8 Concession C. Some of the operators were George Johnstone, Mr. Hoath, W. Chas. Brown in 1913, followed by John Lourie Jr. in the early 1920's.

Mr. George Johnstone built a small shop at the roadside on his farm, Lot 11 Concession C. and carried on his trade there for a few years.

BOGNOR BLACKSMITH SHOPS

As two mills had been established in Sydenham Mills, which was the former name of Bognor, it is possible there could have been a blacksmith shop. Two names have been mentioned as blacksmiths, John Glenn and Charles Lemon, but no dates seem available as to when and where they had a shop.

Mr. William McKinley erected a shop on the west side of King Street near J. M. Thomson's General Store and the Town Hall around 1888. Along with the shoeing of horses, Mr. McKinley made the metal parts for the carriage shop run by Mr. John A. McPherson, which was beside the present day Keeling residence. They turned out wagons, democrats, sleighs, buggies, cutters, etc., needed for business and travel in the area. Mr. McPherson also made coffins. Mr. McKinley's shop was burned down and another shop was built on the same posts in 1890.

Several men learned the trade with Mr. McKinley. Mr. J. Moffatt, Mr. Robbins and a Mr. Fisher from England. Mr. Fisher lived over the blacksmith shop with his wife and daughter. Many tea meetings and oyster suppers were held over the shop, which had an outside staircase. Matthew Moffatt also worked several years with Mr. McKinley.

A second blacksmith shop was operated for a short time by Mr Watson near the present sports' field

Another well known village smithy and horse-shoer was Jim Campbell. Sam Hawthorne assisted Mr Campbell and boarded with the McPhersons across the road Around 1900 a horse could be shod with four new shoes for $1 00

Mr McKinley rented his shop to Mr Jasper, who lived in the house which is now Harry Edmund's General Store and Post Office. After Mr Jasper left the shop was rented to Mr Davis for a short time

In 1919, after service in the army overseas, Mr Noble McGirr rented Mr McKinley's shop and later bought it and ran it until the disastrous fire July 6, 1957, which burned down the blacksmith shop, general store, barn, residence and Bognor Hall

Mr Noble McGirr is still residing in Bognor and tells how the tires were made for the wagon wheels. He had to rise at daybreak and work before breakfast and then again after supper and into the evening so as not to interfere with the shoeing of horses during the day time Hemlock bark made the best fire to heat the iron Some trees used to grow up near the Rock and when they were used up slabs from the mill were used However, the slabs needed very careful attention as the fire gave off sparks and had to be built outside with buckets of water handy As iron swells when hot, the tires had to be carefully measured and welded so that when the iron cooled and shrank it would fit the wheel exactly

The village must seem very quiet to the residents who can recall the pleasant, clanging sound of the Blacksmith Shop.

HOATH HEAD BLACKSMITH SHOP

The first blacksmith shop in this district was located on the corner of Lot 10 Concession 8 and was owned by Thomas McGuire from 1875-77. Later James Fisher had a blacksmith shop there. Then he moved to a store and blacksmith shop built by James Reoch on Lot 9 Concession 8 beside the school house Here he carried on his work until 1928 when he retired and the blacksmith shop was closed

Mrs. Fisher kept a small country store in the same building and in the days before rural mail delivery, the store and blacksmith shop were favorite meeting places, where the mail was picked up and the neighbourhood news enjoyed.

LEITH BLACKSMITH SHOP

Messrs. James and Allan Ross built a house on Princes Street for Mr Peter Burr in 1855. A blacksmith shop was also erected beside the house It is believed that the anvil is still in existence

Mr Burr was a first class blacksmith and had a good trade. Mr. Sam Woods was blacksmith for two years. It is thought that the blacksmith shop closed about 1888.

SILCOTE BLACKSMITH SHOP

In the year 1890 a young man, Joseph Ramsay, purchased a half-acre of land from the south east corner of Lot 29 in the 3rd Concession of Sydenham Township, now known as Silcote Corner, and erected a blacksmith shop from which he would derive a living in the future for he and his young bride Until a house could be built he and his wife had use of a house on a farm near by. However at the birth of their first child, the young wife gave her life and that of the child, but the young man with blacksmithing in his blood kept the wheels turning and the horses shod ready for travel on gravel roads.

Many night by lantern light you could hear the anvil clang while he finished sharpening harrow teeth, set a tire, mended a broken cultivator, or put a new reach in a wagon, so the farmer could go about his daily task on the morrow A surplus of horse shoes could be seen hanging on the rafters as well as iron for sleigh runners needing repair.

During the summer months with doors wide open the smithy could be seen hatless and sweating, pumping the bellows to make red hot the horse shoe for shaping After a few tactful blows of the hammer the shoe still red hot was plunged into cold water before being applied to the hoof, from which arose a sizzling sound and odour of burnt hoof which still remains in the building today even though it is now used as an implement shed

Mr Ramsay was faithful to his work until his death in 1931 when the doors closed never to open as a blacksmith shop again

WOODFORD BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Around 1890, two men, William Croft and Roland McReynolds, owned and operated the blacksmith shop on the south side of the road opposite the store owned by R P Williams. The house Mrs. Girdler lives in belonged with the shop. A few years later Cyril

Richmond bought the shop and he and his wife and three little girls lived in the house. Several years later the Richmonds sold to Mr Jack Stott. He operated the shop for a few years, then sold to Mr Fred McCullough He and his wife and young son lived in that house for a few years, then moved to Rocklyn. In the early 1900's Mr. Robert Long bought the property now owned by Welburn Laycock. He and his daughter and son lived in a red house which stood where the house built by Chas. Brown now is located There was a small barn north of the house and Mr Long operated a blacksmith shop business there He married Mrs. John McDonald and a few years later purchased the farm on Lot 2 Concession 2 now owned by Robert Best and he did blacksmithing there as long as he was able

Mr Duncan Sampson had a blacksmith shop in a shed or barn on the hill, midway between the old hotel and the present Woodford store, going up to Woodford. Mr Sampson only stayed a short time

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

(Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett)

"Beneath the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands."
Is now a tale of yesteryear
Written by unknown hands.
But this, a tale, is of today,
The blacksmith shop is gone
The smith himself has passed away,
The old tree stands alone

The zephyrs whispering in its leaves
Tells of the days gone by,
Methinks I hear the anvil ring,
And see the bright sparks fly,
But the tree itself with branches wide
Stands out so strong and true,

Its feet deep planted in the soil,
Its head in Heaven's blue.

When Autumn winds come racing by
And sends the bright leaves down,
The frost then cracks the chestnut burrs,
And nuts fall on the ground.
Now through the winter's storms they lie
Deep down in rich brown earth.
Till spring sun, warm, on waking soil,
Brings tiny new trees forth.

So spring time comes and soft green mists
Spread o'er its branches wide,
Like drifts of foam, its blossoms white
Are like a blushing bride
The birds again its branches throng,
The tame bees buzz and hum
And sigh, old things have passed away,
All things have new become.

All old things that have passed away
Are things produced by man.
But new things that abide and stay
Are works of the Master's hand
Why then sigh we for past and gone,
The present is bright and true.
For they are naught but old things past
And behold! All things are new

CHAPTER 17 GENERAL STORES

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ANNAN

The first place of business in the village that was to be eventually given the name of Annan was a post office and store erected by Mr VanWyck and Mr. McKinnon. This was a large roughcast two storey house which stood directly opposite the school on the road leading to Leith and facing the Lakeshore Line. It was built of hewed barn timber frame and was a substantial building In the part of the house next to the road to Leith was the hotel, kept by Mr. VanWyck. At this time the name of the centre or village was VanWyck's Corner.

The next storekeepers after McKinnon were Rixon and Lemon who did business there for a few years. William Speedie was next in succession as a general storekeeper in the same location. He later moved farther north and built a store and a post office for himself.

The Ross Bros. (David and Hugh) kept store in the VanWyck building before they moved to the present store site Other occupants of this first, large old building were Logans, Bryons and Tompkins Another resident and business man was Charles Skinner, who had a butchering business there for awhile Mr Geddes bought it and tore it down and built the present residence where Charles McPhatter now lives.

This place of business at one time was given the name of the White Duck and over the years as the roads became more passable, the hotel business ended and a new era began with the motor car In 1928 James Dickson and his bride came to reside on the Geddes property Mr Dickson opened a garage business in what had been the old stable which was part of the hotel property He repaired cars, sold cars and supplied gas and free air to a growing number of customers.

To show the progress of time, it was in the early 1940's that Mr Dickson, along with several others in the village, began snowplowing the road from Annan to Highway 26 Thus, in less than one hundred years, what had been a solid untracked forest, was now a farming community with a gravel road which was more or less passable by car in the winter.

Other owners of this garage business begun by James Dickson, were Kenneth Galbraith and John Clifford also several other partners. In 1954, J Clifford sold the property to Kenneth Spence, and the garage was not operated until May 1955, when Charles McPhatter purchased it.

Today on the site of the first business place in Annan, stands a modern dwelling, a new and modern three bay-garage and the old stable, later garage, still stands as a storage place.

The second place of business was a large frame two storey building opposite the VanWyck hotel on the Lakeshore Line Here Thomas Vickers kept a store, also ran a cheese factory This building also was a hotel and was called the Grey Duck At one time a family of Campbells ran a shoemaking and repairing establishment there It also served as a residence for a number of years for other people and after being vacant for some time, mysteriously burned one night at midnight.

The other store and post office in Annan were those erected by William Speedie at the north end of the village and for a number of years the village went under the name of Speedie or Speedieville Other resident owners of this building were Sibbald and Mr. Joe Morris and the present owner, Mr Wm Riddell

On the lot between the Speedie post office and the school a stone cottage was built by James Davidson and in the barn at the back of the lot, he carried on a carpentry business along with Robert Clark This property is now owned by Delbert Curtis.

J Robinson had lived in a house next to the present church and was a weaver

At one time there was a large brick house north of the Speedie store which was built by Dr. Allan Sloane about the year 1865, which was destroyed by fire in the middle nineties. He replaced it and that building was used by Doctor William McDonald from the turn of the century until about 1920. The large old house stood empty for a number of years and was eventually torn down and the brick used to build the fine home now owned by Clement Reilly

Another building of note in Annan was the old Drill Shed which stood across the road from where the present hall stands. The date of erection of this building is unknown but an account of the drilling of men in 1862 and the name of the company was Leith Company, which afterwards gazetted as Number Three Company, Thirty-First Battalion of Grey County. These men served bravely in the Fenian Raids of 1866 The Drill Shed served as a shelter on a number of occasions for such events as school parades. It too met its fate by fire one Sunday at noon during a church service

Another place of business was built across the street and is the present store This frame building was built by the Telford Bros., James and William, and rented to the Ross Bros., David and Hugh, who had been in the VanWyck building Later another Ross firm in the persons of James Ross and Sons succeeded in line and did business until 1888. Following them, we have the names of Hill and McConnell as storekeepers The land upon which the present Annan store stands was taken from the Crown by John Hutson in 1841 The land for the store was bought by the Telford Bros. and a frame building placed on it. The next storekeeper after the McConnell gentleman was Tom Edmonstone, who also became the postmaster on January 1, 1899 It was in this time that the post office was brought into the store The next owner was Ted Wonch, who in turn sold it to Roy Loftus. With the coming of the motor car the store boasted the modern feature of gas pumps installed in early August 1924 In 1930 the store changed owners again with George Scarrow becoming the proprietor, succeeded by Elgin Bye

During the years in which Elgin Bye was storekeeper and post master the store was up-dated, hydro installed and a feed business carried on as well The next owners were Everett Johnsons in 1946 until within the next year when Mr Gordon MacPhatter took over The business changed hands again in 1948 and the present owner, Earl Sampson, took possession Within the last few years the outside of the store has been recovered, the inside remodelled to a self-service type of store and along with numerous modern refrigeration units and an oil furnace has the appearance of a modern store The owners also have two bus routes to transport children to the Owen Sound Collegiate and West Hill Secondary School. They also conveyed the public school children from Balaclava and Briar Hill to Leith prior to the opening of the new Central School in 1967

Other lines of business which have been housed in this building along with the store and post office have been a tailorshop run in conjunction with the store when the Ross family was there Several women's names have been mentioned as being seamstresses in this establishment.

During the years that the Ross Bros kept the store, a millinery shop was operated by Miss Katie Hill, who later married W. T. Thomson and they ran a tailor shop in Owen Sound

In the 1920 s a chiropractor opened a practice there for several years, the man s name being Dr Frank Lipsett

The manse for the Annan Church was built directly opposite the present church The frame building was erected in 1882 at a cost of one hundred and sixty-five pounds, fifteen shillings. This building too succumbed to flames in the 1920's. A very attractive brick home was built on this site in the 1930's and was the home of Mr Thomas Armstrong and his wife for a number of years and the present owner is G. McInnis.

Another building whose date of existence cannot be definitely ascertained was the Grange Hall which stood between the present store and the home of Everett Johnson It was the scene of many lively political meetings and served as a community hall until the present one was built in 1915. The old Grange Hall stood empty for a number of years and finally was torn down and moved away to serve another purpose

At one time there was a residence north of the present store and occupied by a Mr MacArthur and his family From a shed on the property he carried on a carpentry business for a time Later this building was moved down to the farm of Charles McArthur along with another building that had stood where the present garage is now This latter building had done duty as a small blacksmith shop at one time

The present home of Earl Bumstead had served as a home for several doctors namely Dr Thompson and Dr Early who used the small building at the back as an office Dr Early had lived at Annan from 1889 until 1895 Others who had lived in the house were John Scott and Alexanders, and the Frank Bassingthwaites bought it in 1934 and it was sold by the estate to Mr Bumstead in 1964

The present manse that is situated on the brow of the hill over looking the village of Leith, at the west end of the village of Annan,

was built by Robert Clark and bought by the Annan congregation for a manse in 1889, and Dr. J. B. Fraser and his family were the first to reside in it as church property.

The home of Mr. Lou Somers is already written up so far as the history of the blacksmith business is concerned. The house itself was built in 1858 by the Telfords. The iron fence which is across the front was made in the blacksmith shop which was operated on the property.

ANNAN

The following lines were written by Father C. Collins, C. S. B., after he left the community and were sent back to a friend, Mr. Clem Slattery.

Annan, lovely Annan, sequestered, quaint and fair!
How I love that peaceful hamlet for some friends are living there.
'Tis not the upland pastures with their droves of fattening kine,
Nor the groves of spruce and hemlock, or balsam, birch and pine,
All picturesque, attracting with a grandeur passing fair,
'Tis more than this and better — some friends are living there.

'Tis not the sparkling waters of the Bay that lies nearby
Nor the brilliant sunshine gladdening the face of earth and sky.
'Tis the charm of loyal friendship that weans the heart from care,
Oh, Annan, how I love thee, for some dearest friends are there.

'Tis not the fruitlands glowing in their wealth of treasure sweet
Nor the staunch and well built dwellings where love and friendship greet,
'Tis something more entrancing, more ennobling and rare,
'Tis romance, lovely Annan, my friends are living there.

'Tis not the gorgeous landscape with ermine-clothed plain
Festooned with wondrous garlands by hedge and bush and lane.
Or heaped with mounting snowdrifts reflecting sunlight's glare.
'Tis more than these, dear Annan - my friends are living there.

BALACLAVA

Several stores have operated in the Balaclava area. The village was first situated on the Lake Shore Line, on Lot 3, Concession B

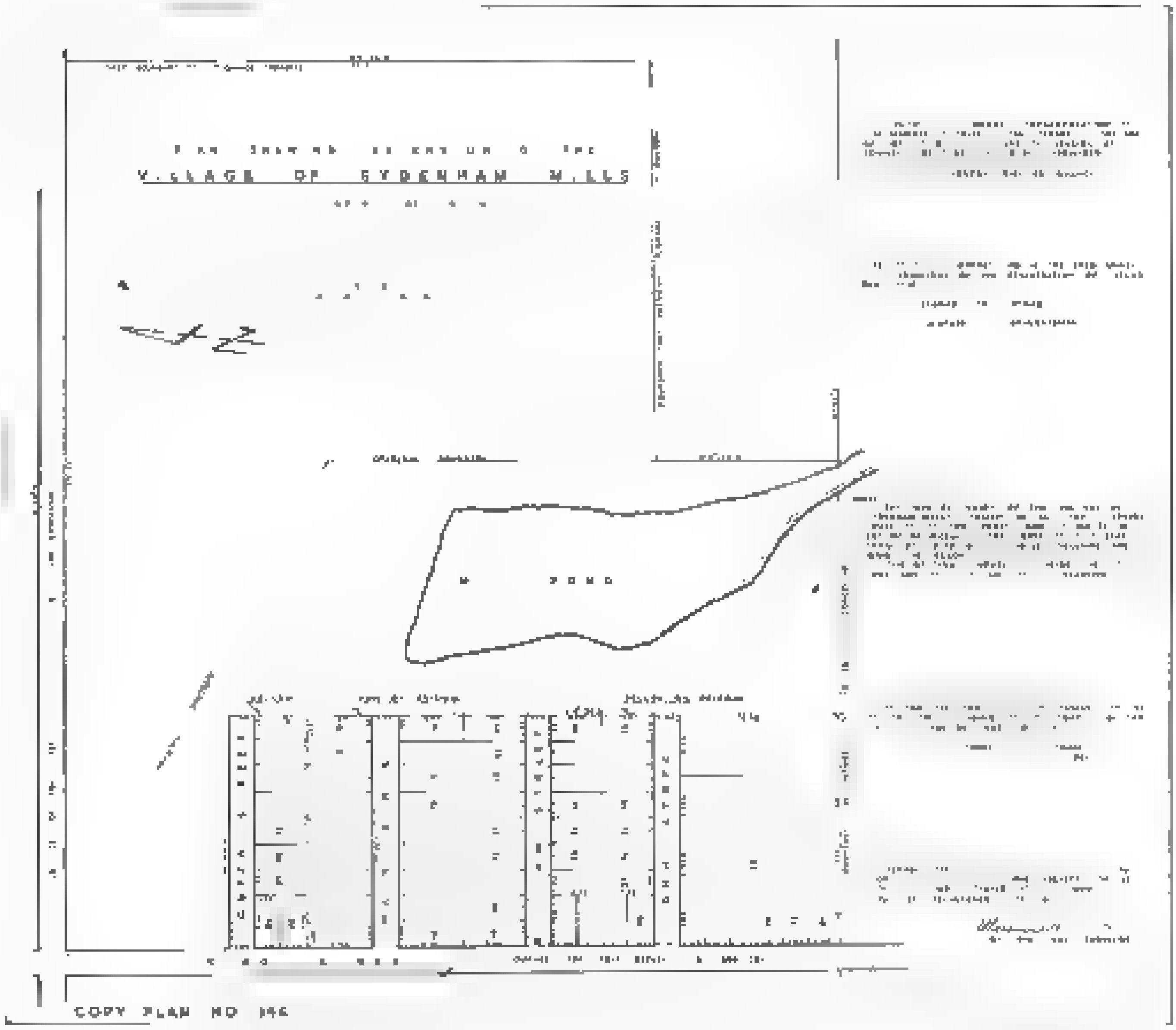
and on Lot 4, Concession C at the road leading to Johnson Harbour. It appears that the first General Merchant was John Kergan, who kept groceries, dry goods, etc. for sale. Later Harry Hunt kept store and the Post Office in 1880. One brick and stone building is still standing, which was built in 1875. A Mr. Leflar, Mr. Yates, Mr. David Dodge followed with Mr. George Howitt being the last store keeper in the village at this location.

Gradually the village moved south west to the corner at the Second Line of Sydenham. Mr. John Watson opened store in his frame home about 1900. Mr. Watson later kept the Post Office, giving this up in 1929. Mr. W. C. (Charles) Brown came to Balaclava to operate a blacksmith shop on the corner and started a store in his stone residence and later built the large brick store on the Lake Shore road in 1919. Mr. James Rouse took over this store in 1925 and Mr. Cerwood White in 1928. Mr. White had a good general store and also a trucking business. With the taking over of the Tank Range in 1942, this business was badly cut, with so many customers moving to other parts. Mr. White sold his store to Mr. Norman Lee in 1945 and Mr. Lee sold to Mr. Ernie Pitman in 1948. Mr. Herb Dickson took over in 1949 and kept store and Post Office until the Post Office was closed in 1961. This store remained closed until Mr. Bruce Keill opened it in 1965 for summer trade only.

BOGNOR

There was a time when the country store was more or less the centre of the community. The girls and women met to post or receive mail and to make their grocery purchases, when a greeting or friendly chat was enjoyed. The boys and men took possession in the evenings when everything from "dollars to doughnuts" was freely and exhaustingly discussed.

It would be possible to manage without the store at the corner in this advanced age, for the motor car brings you to the city in half



an hour; the telephone allows you to chat or make a business deal with a neighbour twenty rods or twenty miles away, and a twist of the dial brings the country or the world news to you as you sit comfortably in your home

Mr Ted Heming owned the first general store in Bognor at the corner of King and Main Streets, in the early 1870's. At this time the village was called Sydenham Mills He also ran a Post Office and because of the confusion caused by the name had the village renamed Bognor Miss Essie Mellafont, now Mrs. A D Gillies, recalls being a clerk in this store, receiving $1 00 a week in wages (she boarded at home) Chewing gum was sold in the shape of a mouse with a long tail

Mr James N Thomson had a store where the Community Centre Hall now stands. This was the former Temperance House In 1888 when Mr Thomson built a new store on part of Lot 6, Concession 3, and the dwelling on the north, on a quarter acre of land, the village store was an absolute necessity It supplied a man and his family with food, dishes from which to eat it, pots and pans in which to prepare it It clothed the mother, father and every member of the family from the skin out, and from the soles of their shoes to the crown of their hats or caps. It was not possible to buy furniture, but many furnishings were to be had - window blinds, curtains, glass, wall paper, paint, varnish and floor coverings. Besides this it was the drug store, book store, drygoods store and the notion counter for a hundred and one small articles such as needles, pins, thread, crochet cotton, elastic, embroideries, laces, domes, hooks and eyes, buttons, etc

One daughter, Clara, and three sons, John, George and Alex were born and grew up in the Thomson store

Some years later the store was enlarged and in 1902 Heming store and Post Office were purchased and moved intact to rest beside the Thomson store This served many years as a storage room At one time a tailor, Mr Slaney, and Dr. Nixon and later Dr Henry had rooms over the store The entrance to these was gained by an outside stairway

Much of the trade in early days consisted in exchanging eggs, fowl and dairy butter, etc., for goods. Mr Thomson always had a

good stable of horses and was able to take much of this fresh merchandise to Owen Sound supplying the lake vessels when they came to port.

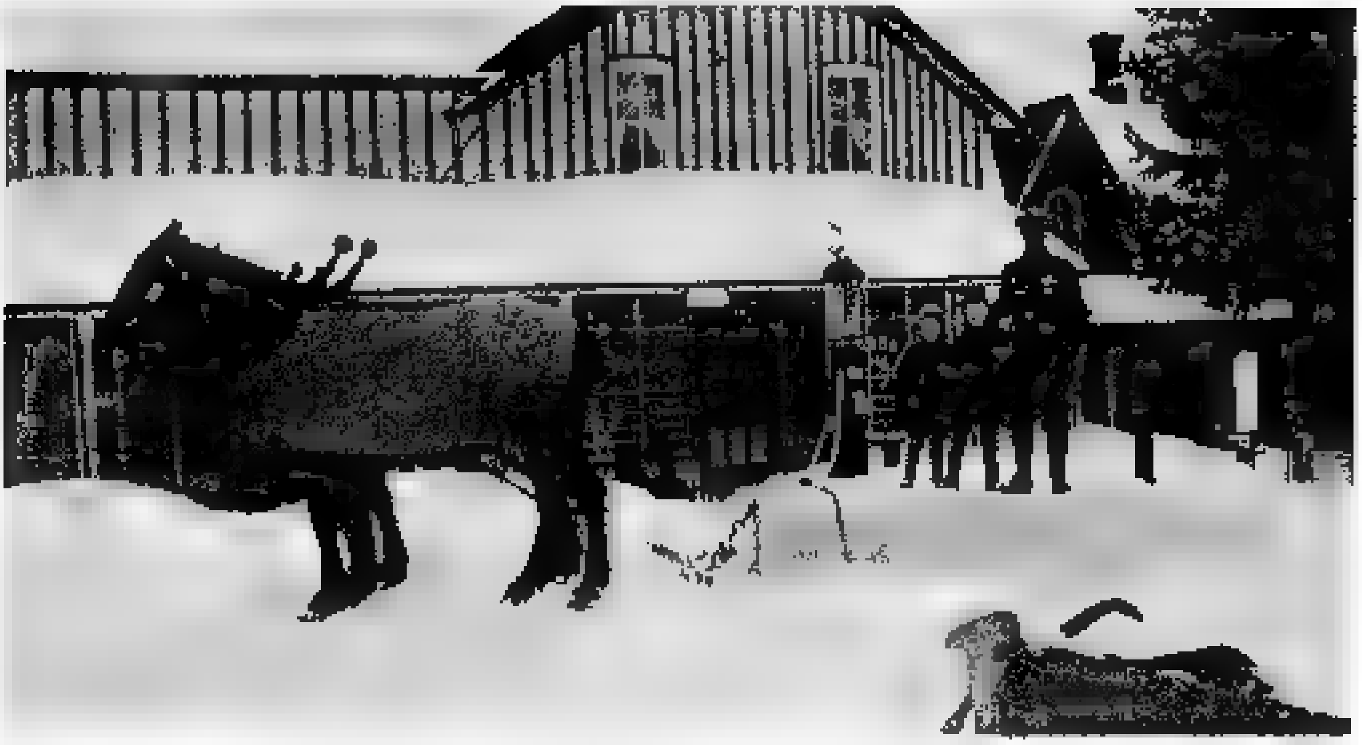
The place had a fine row of Balsam trees along the fence and north side of the lot. The Community Hall rested in the shadow of these trees. The hall had been built a year previous to the store. The motor car's coming necessitated the installing of gas pumps and the selling of oils, greases and certain car repairs and accessories.

In 1934 Allan McPhatter purchased the store and Post Office and on January 1, 1935, he, his wife and two sons, Charles Wesley and Kenneth Allan, came there to reside. Two more children were born, Melva Muriel and William Malcolm.

The store has been lighted by coal oil lamps, gas Coleman Lamps which were installed in 1938, and then hydro electric. The goods from wholesale houses in Owen Sound have been conveyed by wagon, democrat, sleigh, truck, trailer and car.

McPhatter Boys Pose on Truck Running Board

In 1939, a sawdust burner was placed in the basement to heat the store and dwelling. It was the first of its kind in this part of the country. Locker storage vaults were installed in 1946 or '47 at a cost of between $3500 - $4000, built by Mr. Mac Gardner.



ALEX MORRISON HAULS ICE LOGS WITH TEAM
CHARLIE AND KEN McPHATTER GO ALONG

Ice, 20" - 24" thick, was cut in logs on the mill pond in 1936. Alex Morrison with his sturdy team hauled the ice blocks to McPhatter's General Store, for Ice Refrigeration and Ice Cream freezer usage

In 1953, Tom Brown, with his wife and little son Tommy bought the store from Mr McPhatter. The disastrous fire of July, 1957, destroyed the store, along with Noble McGirr's blacksmith shop and the Community Hall

On October 10, 1950, Glenn's Self Service Grocery store opened up shop on the east side of the street. Mr and Mrs Glenn and a daughter ran the store for two years.

For the next three years the store was taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Harron, who had four sons and a daughter

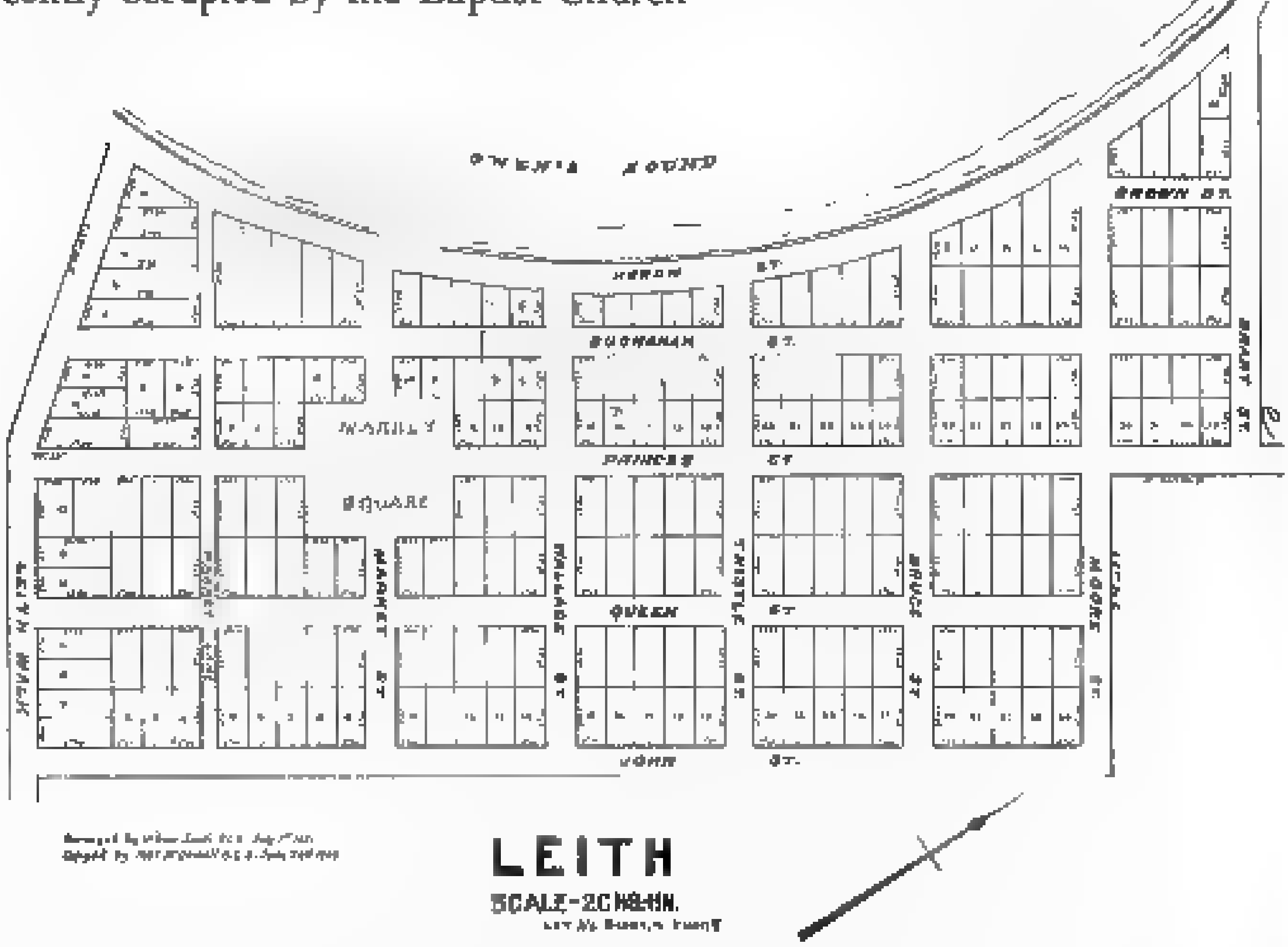
Mr Harry Edmunds purchased the store and Post Office in October, 1957

Mr and Mrs. Charles Keeling and sons had gas pumps installed and besides selling gas, sold candies, tobacco and soft drinks They were situated opposite the ball park This business has been abandoned since the death of Mr and Mrs. Keeling

The only store in Bognor at present is Mr Harry Edmund's Post Office and general store.

LEITH GENERAL STORES

Shortly after 1846, the Mill House was built and here the first store was operated A gentleman named William Wylie was the first storekeeper The Mill House was razed about 1875, but had not been used as a store for some years, as in 1853, Mr Wylie had erected a store at the corner of Princess Street and Leith Walk with a store house at the back with the intervening space being occupied by his residence The Wylie store and residence were burned one day in April 1888, while occupied by David Ross. This site was more recently occupied by the Baptist Church



In 1854 a store and two storey house were built opposite Mr Wylie's buildings for Mr Peter Marshall This latter site was covered by a residence of Oliver Cameron

In 1855 James Ross, Sr , and his sons, James and Allan formed a partnership under the firm name of James Ross and Sons and rented the Marshall store for two and a half years. They carried on a general store business until late in 1857 when they bought out Mr

Wylie and moved across the street. Here they continued in business until 1875. In one year in the early 70's they sold over $1000.00 worth of tobacco and if they sold other goods in proportion, it is evident that their turnover was considerable. The Marshall store was burned in the late summer of 1880, while it was empty. Some thought is given to the fact that it did not take fire accidentally. This building was a large high one, and big enough for a small boy to lose his way.

IN ABOVE PICTURE ARE ARTHUR CAMERON, MAIL CARRIER, TOM GODFREY, AND MISS HANNAH DAY, A MISSIONARY

In 1864 Mr. Arthur Cameron built a general store and residence on Leith Walk, just a little east of these first two stores. Mr. Cameron was named postmaster on April 5, 1875. A daughter, Miss Emma, and sons, Arthur Jr., Richard and G. Oliver and later his son, Clarence (Bub) operated this store and Post Office until the sale of it to Mr. William Fisher in September, 1948. The Camerons were in business here for about 84 years, and for many years it was the solitary business in Leith Its record is a unique one and it is doubted if it can be duplicated in Grey County 'A Cameron never can yield '

This store was sold to Mr Wm V Fisher in September 1948 and from him William Rust D'Eye purchased it in March 1949 Mr D Eye operated the store until 1958

Directly across the road from the store had been a stable, later converted to a garage and in 1949, Clarence Cameron was making cabinets sash doors etc in the basement The Camerons sold their property, including the house next door to Mr Norman Hall Early in 1954, he sold this two storey frame building (Mr Cameron s work shop) to Mr Rust D Eye, who converted it to a Snack Bar operated along with the general store

In 1961 Mr Rust D'Eye sold the store to Mr Gordon MacPhatter and the Snack Bar to Kenneth Spence who converted it to a house The MacPhatter's residence was not only living quarters, but Miss Lois Knaggs operated a hairdresser s shop in the front of the building, and Mrs. Andrew Beattie had an antique room for a short period

In 1965, Mrs. MacPhatter sold her property to Miss Dorothy Butchart who operated an art gallery there for a time

For some time a snack bar was operated at Paynter s Bay by Charles McIntosh and this was later moved to the site where the store is situated now The Browns had it for some time Mr and Mrs. Garfield Knott began operating the snack bar and small grocery store in 1954 and in January 1955 the Post Office was moved to the store and housed in this small cabin The large modern grocery store was built in 1959 and a thriving business exists

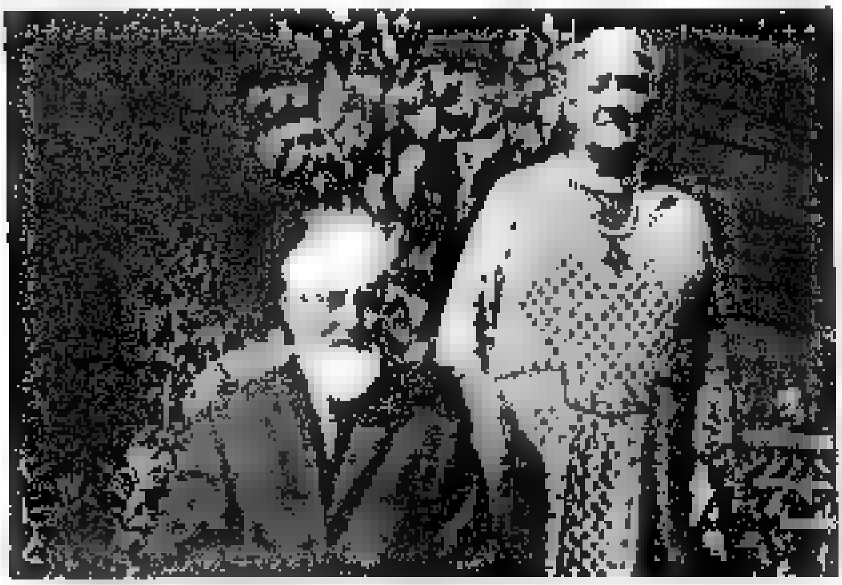
GENERAL STORES OF WOODFORD

Through the last hundred years or more Woodford had many different stores. There is very little known about the first one but the first store of which there is knowledge was of log construction on the property, where the old hotel now stands. In 1863 Robert Lemon used this building for a Post Office and it is not known whether he kept a store as well. In 1865 Mr. John Hill succeeded Mr Lemon until 1867 His location was in an old hotel on the south-west corner of the Blind Line where Les Laycock's house stood In 1868 John Thomson, of Galt, bought this building and he kept the Post Office and store until 1910, about 58 years He sold all kinds of merchandise including Derby hats and boots.

The store had two large windows which faced the east There were wooden shutters which pulled around over the windows. They were shut at 5 p. m when the Post Office was closed for the night.

When the buildings were torn down Will McCutcheon got the store, now the back part of Roy McCutcheon's house; Colin Spence, got the house, and Mr M W Laycock took the barn to his farm. It is now part of Lloyd Laycock's barn. Mrs. Thomson died about 1895 and Mr Thomson did little business after that time other than carrying on the Post Office

In about 1882 Fred Thomson, a shoemaker, built a house where Mr and Mrs. Perce Bowden live. He did shoemaking in the building, where Mr. Bowden has his garage office. He later built a piece on the east side and opened a store He obtained the job as postmaster in 1910, when John Thomson died Fred Thomson died in 1914 and his widow and daughter kept the store for two or three years and then sold it to Mr and Mrs. John Rogers



MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROGERS

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Rogers carried on the operation of the store at Woodford for a few years and then sold it to Mr and Mrs Reuben Hurlbut who bought it for their son, William, who converted it into a garage

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Around about 1880 Mr R P Williams kept a store below the rock at Woodford Some people say it was located on the east side of the Blind Line and others that it was on the west side This store was burned down in the early 1890's and he built the new store on the hill, which is now owned by Mr and Mrs. Leo Schickli

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Mr and Mrs. John Stinson took over the store from Mr Williams, who was Mrs Stinson's father John Stinson's lived in the house now owned by John Craig After the death of Fred Thomson in 1914 they also acquired the Post Office

This store was a typical General Store, where a little bit of everything was sold Two counters ran the length of the shop and about halfway back there was a big wood stove with a lot of chairs grouped around it between the counters Oh yes, we must not forget the spittoons! On your left hand as you went in the door were groceries with shelves on the wall First came the patent medicines, then the canned goods and other groceries At the back on the same side was small hardware, consisting of nails, bolts, hinges, barn forks, hay forks, shovels and hard to say what else On the right hand side or the east side of the store were buttons, thread, yarn, pins and needles, some yard goods or clothes, men's ready to wear, overalls, caps, mitts and socks, also boots. Hanging overhead from the ceiling were pails, stable lanterns and what have you.

When Mr Stinson took the position as postmaster, he arranged a small space on the west side of the store at the front to be used as the Post Office The rural mail carriers sorted their mail at the back of the store When Mr. and Mrs Stinson's family grew up and left home, they sold the house, fixed the upstairs and two rooms on the east side of the store and built a room on the west side of the store and used these for living quarters.

After Mr. Stinson resigned in 1933, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hurlbut bought the store and Post Office. They resided in the living quarters in the store. Mr. Hurlbut died in 1945 and Mrs. Hurlbut carried on until she sold the store in 1946 to Lloyd Garbutt and his wife, the former Alma Silverthorn. Gertrude Silverthorn assisted in the store and the Post Office. They also lived in the quarters behind the store. The hydro was installed replacing the old coal oil lamps and an oil burning space heater replaced the old wood stove.

In 1953 Mr. Garbutt sold the store to Gus Franks, who bought the grist mill also and they lived in the house belonging to the mill. His son, James and family lived in the apartment above the store. Mr. Franks only stayed a short while, until 1954, when he sold the store to Melville Snell. Mr. Snell and his family lived at the store, and when there they changed its interior. The living quarters were changed over and the Post Office moved to the back and east corner of the store, and the rural mail carriers sorted the mail there also. Mr. Snell stayed until 1956, when he sold the store to Leo Schickli, of Toronto. When Mr. Schickli had been here only a few days some young men came into the store, tied him up and robbed the store. Notwithstanding this poor welcome to the neighbourhood Mr. and Mrs. Schickli still remain there today, in 1967.

Entering the store now, on the left side as you go in the door, there is an ice cream freezer where ice cream and popsicles are kept. Along the wall there is a vegetable counter and rows of shelves right to the back of the store, which are filled with canned goods, tea, coffee, cereals and other items. In front of the shelves is a counter starting with a glass case filled with candy for which the children spend their pennies. At the end, running east and west is a cold meat counter. On the right hand side of the store is a soft drink cooler and a counter and behind it rows of shelves containing men's ready to wear and rubber boots, hardware, and lots of odds and ends. At the back is the Post Office and along the back wall are the patent medicine shelves which contain medicines not only for humans but animals as well. The old stove has been removed and an oil furnace has been installed

Between the years 1935 to 1940, Mr and Mrs. Mervin Morris had a small grocery store in the house now owned by Elgin Weppler Mr. Morris also had a part time barber shop in this building as well

Through the years these general stores have been thriving places and many an evening the menfolk sat around the old stoves and talked and played cards.

ASSORTED WARES

General stores in the rural communities have always been centres of activity. City visitors frequently dropped in to look the place over and see what was stocked. One such queried a local storekeeper just after cars became plentiful on the highway, in this fashion-"Have you anything in the shape of automobile tires?"

"Yep,' said the storekeeper "Life preservers, funeral wreaths, doughnuts, and rubber bands."

DO YOU REMEMBER

It was Good Friday, March 21, 1913, when a gentle rain was falling in the morning, but subsided by noon, whereupon the skies became ominous Then all of a sudden, over the hills and through the valleys, a devastating wind storm broke loose levelling standing timber in the woods, unroofing and damaging nearly half the barns, and toppling chimneys in its wake The fury of the wind lifted sheets of water from the little ponds The storm was general throughout this area, but blew itself out by evening

It was about the turn of the century that Mrs. John Miller, of Bognor, sold a two and a half bushel grainbag full of dried apples to W J. Woods of Woodford Mr Woods loaded the dried apples on top of a big sleighload of chop going home at night from the Bognor mill. He lost the bag of apples with the name John Miller, Jr, printed on the grain bag The apples were never found

CHAPTER 18 BRIDGES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Owen Sound branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, "The Narrow Gauge" was formerly called the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and was chartered in 1868, built about 1870 and completed in 1873 It was run by the Grand Trunk for nearly two years (1882-83) It was then taken over by the Canadian Pacific by lease for a period of eighty-nine years Entering Grey County near the south east corner at Dundalk, it follows the general line of Highway No 10 through Proton Station, Flesherton, Markdale, Berkeley and Holland Centre to Chatsworth, then turns north entering the south-west corner of Sydenham Township, running parallel to Highways 6 and 10, passing Rockford Station turning slightly to the east, crossing Highway No. 26 under the overhead bridge and forming a loop to the left entering Owen Sound from the north, traversing a distance of eleven miles in Sydenham Township. The County gave a bonus of $264,000 which was doubtless a deciding factor in bringing the railway to Owen Sound The first train which steamed along the new line to the Georgian Bay terminus met with enthusiastic receptions at the various stations in the County and in the Capital a ball was held to celebrate its arrival

In honour of the first train on the C P R., "The Narrow Gauge,' to Owen Sound, traversing Sydenham Township, Mr Earl Leavens, of Annan, composed the following lines

The tea kettle steamer on the front,
   The carriage in tow,
The passengers got off and walked
   She went so awful slow

OVERHEAD BRIDGE ON HIGHWAY NO. 26

[illegible] with the level crossing hazards

[illegible] R. train going under the forms

RAILWAY SURVEYS

Around the turn of the century the proposed Manitoulin and North Shore railway line was surveyed between Owen Sound and Meaford One survey was made by way of Bognor, and another was by the shore line in the northern end of the township The project was to link Owen Sound with Manitoulin Island by way of the North Shore

In 1912, a proposed electric railway line was surveyed from Markdale bypassing Walters Falls, skirting the Bognor mill pond to the east, making a junction south of W J. Frizzells's barn, one line going to Meaford, the other to Owen Sound.

Neither of these surveys was ever completed

BRIDGES AT BOGNOR

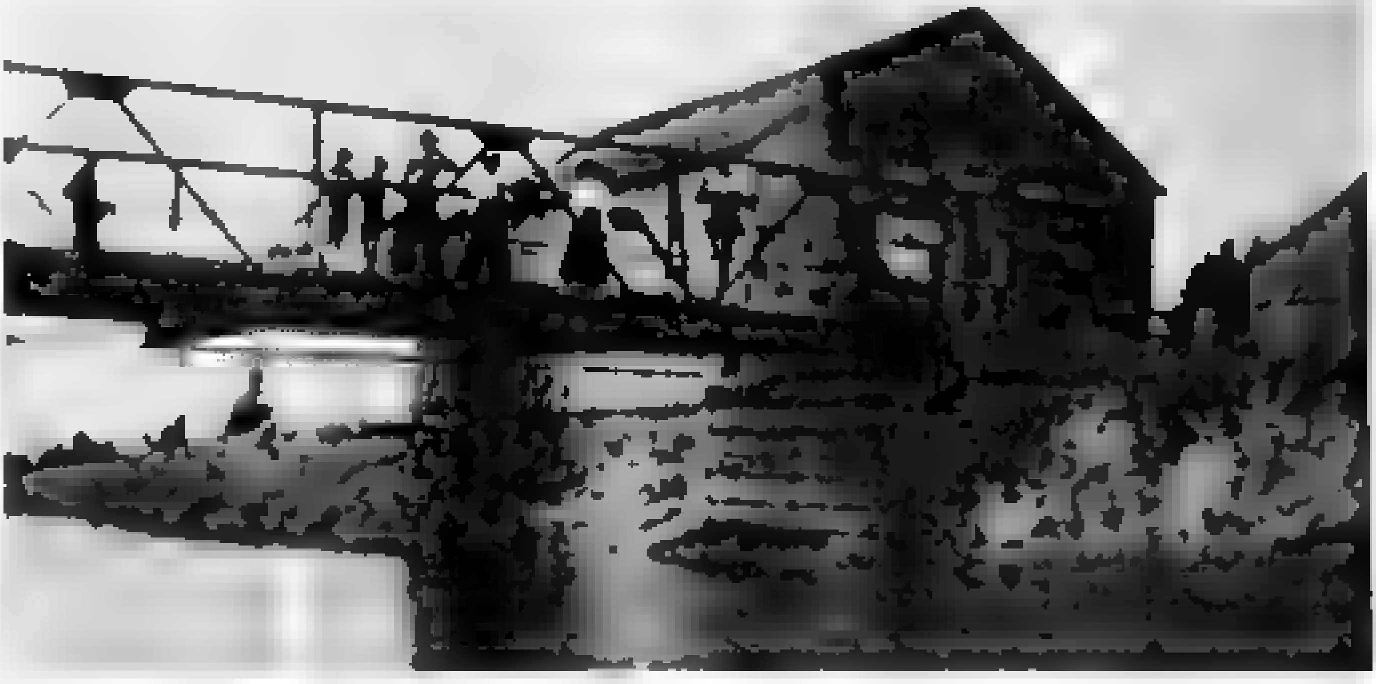
In 1905 the old wooden bridge over the Big Head river north of Bognor was replaced by a new steel bridge This steel bridge was replaced in 1960 by a cement arch bridge When the new steel bridge was in course of erection the trestle work had been completed, but a long delay ensued waiting for the arrival of the steel It was found necessary to place a walk two planks wide endways from each trestle

Come Christmas season and the Sunday School children were practising for a concert. Those from the north had to cross the bridge to get to and from practice in the village. Once at coming home time, everyone was able to walk across the slippery way except Christina Moffatt, now Mrs. George Thomson, who expressed great displeasure at the prospect of being left alone. Does she remember William J Miller walking back and carrying her over, under his arm, to safety?

PICTURESQUE BRIDGE AT LEITH

LOVELY SCENE AT LEITH

The new cement bridge at Leith was built in 1945 when the old one was dismantled.



This old bridge is still serving a useful purpose. When the new bridge was built the old one was taken to Ross McKay's pasture farm, S. ½ Lot 24, Concession 10, Sydenham, and is used there over Telfer's Creek.

The large storage shed seen in the background, at the north end of the bridge, is where cargo was unloaded from the boats and stored.

CHAPTER 19 PERSONALITIES

PERSONALITIES OF THE ANNAN AND LEITH COMMUNITIES

To choose outstanding personalities from a community one is torn between figures of the distant past and those of more recent times Some family names are synonymous with each other A clear example of this can be found in the names Day and Cameron. In the later part of the last century there was a saying common to the Leith territory that 'You couldn't throw a stick without hitting a Cameron or a Day."

The Cameron family were noted for their postal service to the residents of Leith. From April 1875 when Arthur Cameron became postmaster until 1948, the mail was always handled by a member of the Cameron family and the seventy odd years, six members were postmasters.

To carry further the Day-Cameron family idea, Emma Cameron married Charles Peter Day and to the union was born four children, one who has served her church as a missionary in India was Mrs. Hannah Day Scott.

Another Day family that was well known and who have descendants living in the Annan community, lived below the village a mile or so One is reminded of the changes of life and the sense of faithfulness to an employer when the life of Thomas Day is recalled The son of a pioneer family, he was employed on one farm for 63 years. Mr. Day was born in November 1861, the son of Mr and Mrs. George Day, early settlers in Sydenham township. The section of the township known as Daywood was called after his grandfather, Peter Day

Thomas Day was known far and wide for his genial personality and his ability to sing and recite at community entertainments. A very industrious worker, he had a keen interest in the fine Jersey herd of his employer on the Aitken farm. The orchard was also a special concern of his, and his loyalty and devotion were unsurpassed

When meditating on selfless devotion the image of the country Sawbones comes to mind. Many and varied would be the stories that could be told by doctors who came to minister in the Annan area One of the first was Dr Thompson, followed by Dr Sloan, whose family was quite active in the life of the Annan United Church Next was Dr. Early, whose wife was an active Annan Women's Institute worker. One of the more recent physicians was Dr. McDonald, members of whose family still reside in Owen Sound. The present doctor who resides at Annan, Dr. Whiteside, is an example of the change in times, as he is the administrator in charge of the Ontario Hospital on the outskirts of Owen Sound

Outstanding families who have contributed and still continue to make their mark on the community are many, but perhaps one might be pardoned in choosing one or two as examples unique in several ways.

Thomas Rutherford, the first storekeeper in the village of Sydenham, now the city of Owen Sound, has several notable descendants Mr. Rutherford came to live at Leith in 1847 and the farm is still in the family name A grandson, Brigadier T J. Rutherford, has made a meritorius military service to his country and following in his father's footsteps is Captain R C Rutherford, who has been cited for military valour and distinction

A granddaughter of the first Mr Rutherford, is Miss Kate Rutherford, who has for a number of years served as a missionary in Africa. Her sisters Jessie, a teacher, died in 1941 and Margaret, who has both taught and nursed, now resides in Leith The present resident on the family farm, Jaffrey Rutherford, has also made a name for himself as an O.A.C. graduate and excellent agriculturist.

Then there are family names which are no longer with us. These people have left a mark that is very evident even yet The Ross

BRIG T T RUTHERFORD

name revives stories of storekeepers both at Annan and Leith, talented Members who shared their knowledge and hospitality with the community The book, "Reminiscences of North Sydenham," published in 1924 was written by A.H. Ross.

To those who have laboured diligently on local boards of the church, the school, the agricultural society and in the political arena, thanks must be given to the Couper family, the Cannon family, the Harkness descendants and the Armstrong families. The history of any community is only as inspired and distinguished as the local leaders and the present is built on the labour and love of foresighted pioneers who planned well.

But not all the glory should go to members of families who have made paper headlines. In every community there are those who make a very deep impression on the lives around them without any fanfare, but whose deeds live on long after they have departed this life.

Cited as an example of Christian faith and devotion were the sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Ritchie Hogg, who lived across from the Annan Church. Miss Mary spent long hours as a dressmaker, Sunday School teacher and devout church woman. Her sister was the Martha of the two and no church was more hallowed and kept in immaculate condition than when Ritchie Hogg was able to care for it.

Many more names come to mind but perhaps future historians will do them justice

PETER M BELL

A unique and outstanding hobby has interested a Sydenham Township personality, Peter M. Bell, now of Calgary, Alberta, for more than half a century Pete began his hobby of making violins in 1910 and it has proven to be a very engrossing and satisfying hobby, one might say it has become almost a career Through the years he has made and sold violins as well as doing a good deal of repair work for others with his fine precision ,tools, which are quite valuable.

A room in his home was given over to his hobby which required such accuracy that his family say they were forbidden to enter the room except on occasion just to have a look and back out again.

Most of Pete's violins are copies of Stradivarius; the last one he made in 1965, in his 87th year, was a copy of Magini. He put double purfling on this violin which has a wonderful tone Maple or spruce and usually well seasoned wood often obtained from a fine old building which had been dismantled was used in the making of these fine instruments. The wood was often secured from South Germany but occasionally it came from a firm in Chicago. Pete was of the opinion that the violins made of well seasoned wood had a much better tone.

From the rough wood he would start to chisel the material to the required shape, the ribs and purfling had to be soaked in water and then bent around the form and held by means of clamps. The necks and scrolls always fascinated his family as he is such a big man with large hands and yet could do such delicate work

Pete has always attended the Celebrity Concerts in Calgary and has met some of the world's finest artists when doing repair work for them Along with his daughter, Meda, he still attends these concerts and does repair work for the artists when necessary although he is in his 89th year, and thoroughly enjoys these events.

As well as making violins which activity he still carries on, Pete has made violas and cellos. Since this was only a hobby it took considerable time to complete an instrument and although the same care was taken in making all of them, for one reason or another, some would have a better tone than others. He has sold many of these musical instruments and the value of the finished product of his skilled hands would range in price from $80 00 to $800 00 depending on the tone and other qualities. Although a dealer would sometimes value the instruments his estimate was always much more than the price asked by the maker

Pete's violins have been entered in displays at various exhibitions including Expo 67, which have won him awards and other honours through the years. He has always been musically inclined and played in oldtime orchestras in Sydenham and Calgary before he began the art of making violins and becoming interested in the violin artists.

Mr Bell's descendants in the Calgary area as well as nieces and nephews and great nieces and nephews in Sydenham Township, Owen Sound and other Ontario points are proud to have among their treasured possessions a violin made by him

Pete Bell was born at Troloss Crawford, Lanark County, Scotland, on September 28, 1879 He is the son of the late Thomas and Mary Lindsay Murray Bell and had two sisters and four brothers Mary Johnston (Minnie) Mrs. Charles Brown, William, Catherine Murray (Katie) Mrs Frank Johnson; Richard, James and John. Of this family of seven, Pete, the third oldest, and James, of Guelph, are the only surviving members. Thomas Bell was a shepherd in Scotland and with his wife and three oldest children, Minnie, Bill and Pete, came to Canada in 1882, and after a short time at Silcote in Sydenham township they moved to Texas, U.S.A., for about six years, where they grew corn and cotton. Two children Katie and Ritchie were born in Texas. They moved back to Sydenham around 1887 where they farmed on the E½ of E½ of Lot 30, Concession 2, (50 acres) Here, James and John were born The family grew up and attended school at Silcote

Pete worked with Jim Smith, a barn framer, in Sydenham Township and he helped to frame many barns in the surrounding area before going west around 1900 or soon after, where his occupation was as a building contractor as well as carpentering. When playing in an orchestra, after going west, he met and married Rosina Knoepfli, who was exceptionally good at playing the guitar and was equally as musical as Pete and was intensely interested in her husband's hobby of making violins.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Bell on Their Wedding Day

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell: A. Murray, Ina, C. McKellar (Mac), Meda (Mrs. Norman Chalmers), Jean (Mrs. W. Spencer). Although the family of Pete and Rose were not really inclined to the violin, they were quite musical. In the early 1930's Ina, Meda and Jean had their own trio and program over C.B.C. for three years as well as singing professionally in Calgary. Mac is presently Production Manager at C.B.R. radio station in Calgary. Murray is an electrician. Mrs. Bell died in the 1940's.

William Bell, grandfather of Pete and father of Thomas came to Canada from Scotland in 1873 or '74 and took 200 acres, known as Lot 30, Concession 2, Sydenham Township, from the Crown. He kept the N ½ of the W ½, Lot 30 for himself and divided the other 150 acres into 50 acre lots also. The S ½ of the W ½ Lot 30 became the property of his daughter Mary (Mrs. Andrew Farquharson), the W ½ of the E ½ Lot 30 went to his son, Richard, and the E ½ of the E ½ Lot 30 to his son, Thomas. A son William went to Texas and a daughter, Jane married Alex. McConnell and two other daughters, Maggie and Lizzie never married.

The above picture of the buildings taken from the northwest shows the house, the main part of which was built by William in about 1874. The lower part was built sometime after 1915. The barn and milk house can also be seen in the picture.

Thomas Bell found time just before he came to Canada in 1882 to make a violin. He was well instructed by a man in Glasgow on how to go about the manufacturing of a violin and always took good care of it. He was quite musically inclined and learned to play the violin himself as he could not afford to take lessons. He played "by ear" and also some by note as he was able to read music. Several of his family, if not all, learned to play the violin, but Pete was the only one who followed the hobby of making violins.

[illegible] which he made himself

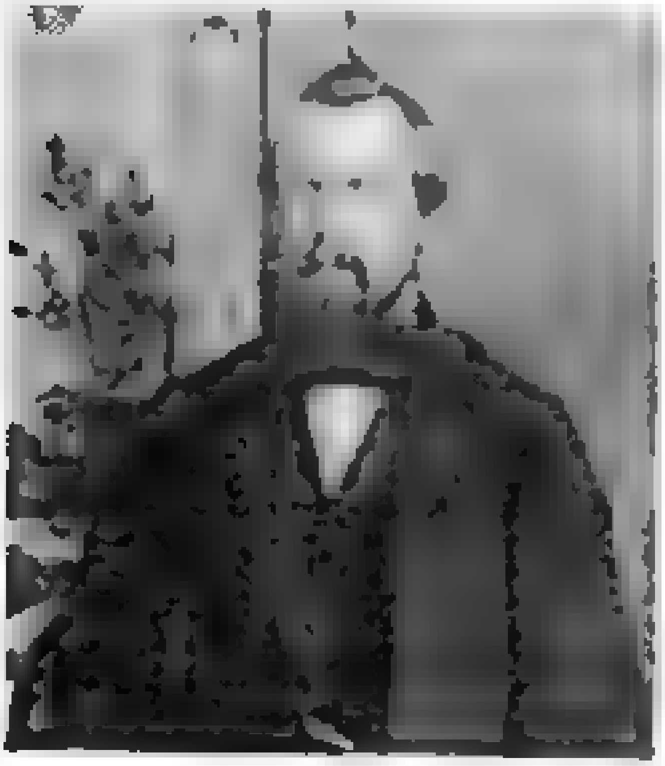
[illegible]

[illegible] passed away on [illegible] year. His wife, Mary [illegible] predeceased him on June [illegible] 1918, at the age of 60 years

THE BOTHWELL FAMILY

John Bothwell, Sr., of Meldrum, Aberdeen, Scotland, lived to be 104 years of age, being born in 1787 and died in Scotland in 1891. He had two sons who came to America, John and Robert. Robert settled in California. John came to Canada in 1852 and to Owen Sound in 1859, where he kept store. He purchased the property at Lot 19, Concession 10, Sydenham Township, in 1862, from Hugh Gun Campbell, who had been sent to this area by the Government to supervise land settlement. Mr. Campbell first arrived in 1837 with Charles Rankin, the surveyor.

After a fire destroyed his store, John Bothwell moved to the farm. He was twice married and had a family of fifteen, ten boys and five girls. His first wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Richardson and after her death he married Mary McKerroll on December 11, 1864. Mary McKerroll was born in 1844 and was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William McKerroll, who farmed in Sydenham Township.



JOHN BOTHWELL
1828-1896

MARY McKERROLL BOTHWELL
1844-1887

John Bothwell's children were William, Henry, Alexander, James, Robert, Alice, Archibald, Isabella, Elizabeth, Mary, George, Rebecca, Charles, Albert and Arthur.

THE ABOVE PHOTO SHOWS THE BOTHWELL FAMILY IN 1906

Front row, l to r— Arthur, Charles and William.

Second row, l to r—Henry, of Cincinnati, Mary (Mrs. Daniel McLaren), Isabella (Mrs. Arthur McArthur), James, Alice (Mrs. Robert Spence), Mrs. Henry Bothwell.

Third row, l to r, Rebecca, George, Mrs. William Bothwell, Robert Spence, Elizabeth (Mrs. Sidney Day) and Arthur McArthur.

WILLIAM (1862-1936), the eldest of this family, married Alzina Phillips and settled in the Toronto area. They raised a family of four girls and one boy Bertha, Mrs. Wm. McMillan, of Trenton, Fronia, Mrs. W. J. McLeod, of Toronto, Miss Ava, and Anna, Mrs. James E. Dawson, of Ottawa, and William A. Bothwell, a prominent Toronto businessman, now retired.

HENRY, who died in 1928, is survived by his wife Emma and one son Harry, also of Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry was a master mechanic and in his work south of the border worked out a number of mechanical devices which made possible the present day coin vending machines.

ALEXANDER and his wife Lucy lived in California.

JAMES MOLLISON (1865-1946) resided in Cadillac, Michigan, for fifty years after living for a few years in Ingersoll, where he married Elishia Henderson Gray, who predeceased him many years ago. He was married in 1927 to Mary Ann Brown, of Shallow Lake,

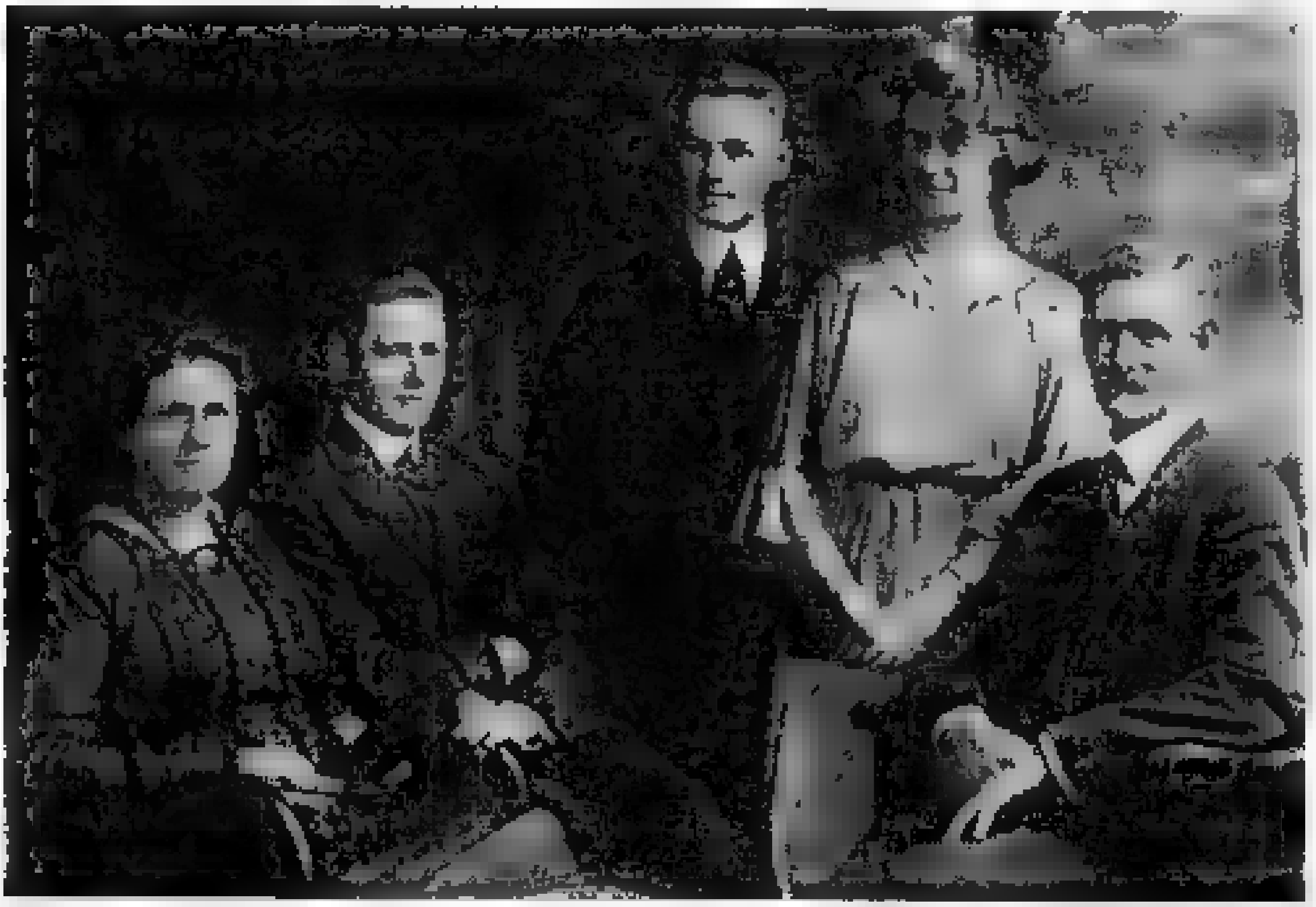
who died in 1950. There was no family. James was engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business and took an active part in civic affairs and in the Masonic Lodge.

ROBERT was born in 1867 and died at seven years of age.

ALICE JANE (1868-1931) married Robert Spence and they farmed at Lot 20, Concession 10, Sydenham Township. Mary was their only child and after teaching school for some time in Western Canada she was married to David Carson Barkley, of Limerick, Saskatchewan.

ARCHIE died early in life (1870-1872).

ISABELLA McKERROLL (1871-1967) married Arthur McArthur and they farmed in the Johnson community in Sydenham Township. They had one daughter Mayme (teacher), Mrs. J. Handley Smith, of Toronto, and twin sons, Archibald, who lives on the homestead and John, an accountant, of Windsor, now deceased. Mrs. McArthur was the only Bothwell daughter to spend all her life in Sydenham township.

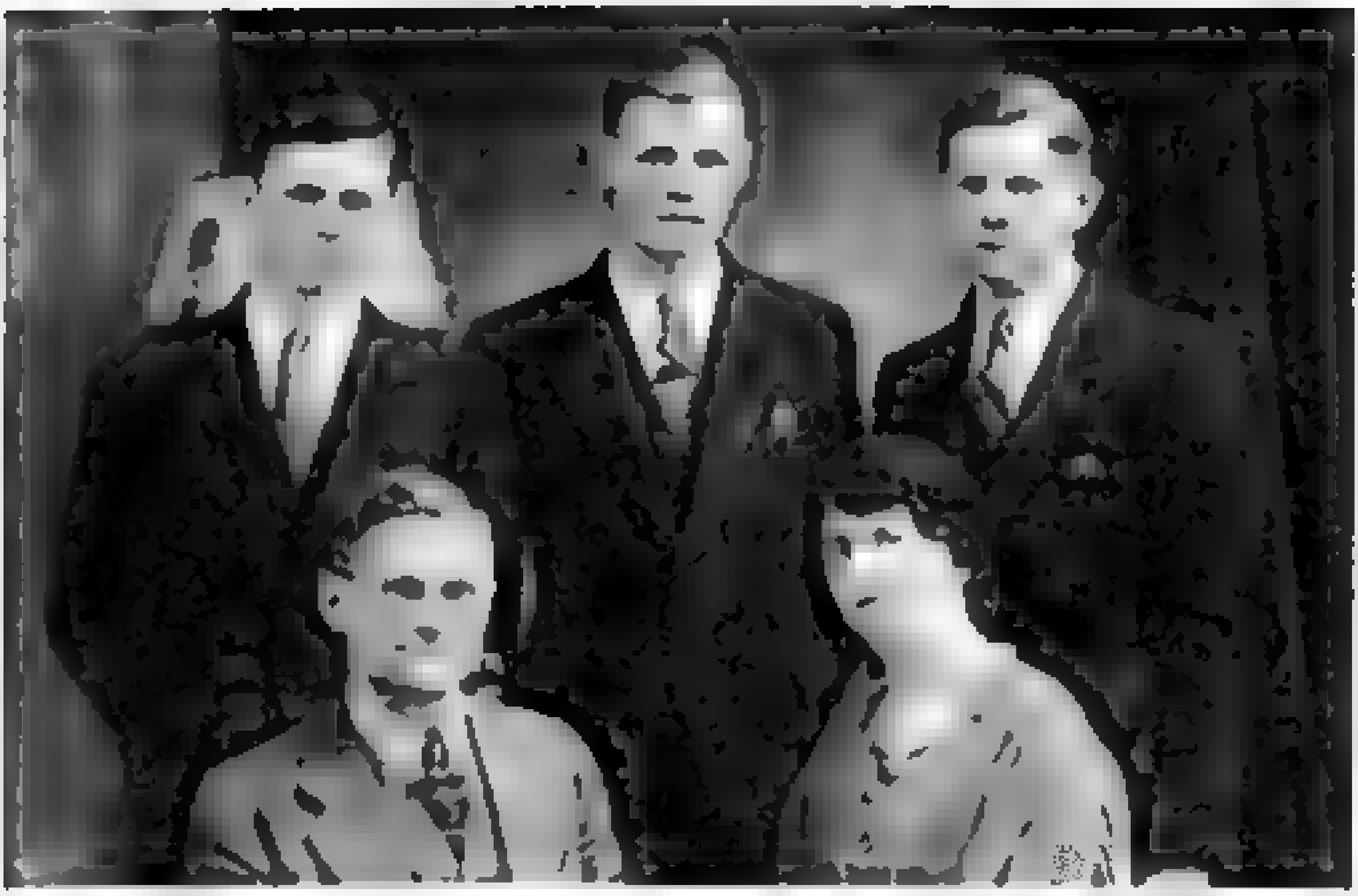


Mrs. McArthur, Archie, Jack, Mayme, and Mr. McArthur

ELIZABETH MARY (1873-1934) married Sidney Day, of Sydenham Township, on October 18, 1896, and after living at Bothwell's Corner for a few years moved into Owen Sound, where Mr. Day was employed by the C.P R Later they moved to Port McNicoll and then to Brantford, and it was there that Mrs. Day died. There was a family of four, all University graduates Howard, the oldest, became a barrister and after working in Saskatchewan for a time and serving with the rank of Major in the Army, during World War II, took a position in the legal office of the Toronto Transit Commission; Clarence "Happy", a druggist and a former prominent figure in hockey circles, having retired in March of 1957 as General Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs. He had worked with the Leafs for twenty-eight years and during his time as coach the team had received the Stanley Cup five times. The girls in this family were twins, Norma, after teaching school, married Russell Barker and now lives at Sudbury, and Audrey, Mrs. Walter Thomas Davis, of Buffalo has been for more than twenty-five years with the Buffalo area Red Cross and is at present director of its Blood Program

MARY VICTORIA (1875-1938) married Dan McLaren and they moved to British Columbia Colin, Gordon, Mildred and Beatrice, all of British Columbia were members of this family Women's Institute members across Canada will remember Mildred as Mrs. Jack Roylance, a past president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada

GEORGE ALLAN (1877 1965) married Mary Campbell McKay in 1910 She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKay, of Union Street and later of Owen Sound Mr. and Mrs George Bothwell had four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons grew to manhood. Gordon, the oldest, married Viola Menary and they have two daughters and two sons, Allan, who died in 1959 was married to Edna Boyd and they had three daughters, John, who resides at Woodford, is married to Beulah Johnson and they have a son and a daughter.



Shown in the photo above are Mr. and Mrs. George Bothwell on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary with their three sons. L to r Gordon, Alan and John.

George Bothwell was a former councillor and reeve of Sydenham Township. He was township treasurer for more than twenty years. He was an elder in Division Street United Church, past president of the United Co-operatives of Ontario, a member and past master of St. George's Lodge, A.F. and A.M., and also of the Shrine. He had been president of the Owen Sound Rotary Club 1942-43. George was the only Bothwell brother to make farming his life's work and after working for a few years for McLaughlan's Biscuit Co. he purchased the family homestead, and was well recognized as a progressive farmer in the district. Like his older brother, Henry, George also displayed some inventive talent. In the early days the huffing and the puffing of the C.P.R. engines pulling up the grade out of Owen Sound inspired him to buy a second hand locomotive, fit it with a clutch and a set of gears which gave traction to the wheels on the tender. George won the admiration of Sir William MacKenzie and Sir Donald Mann, railroad contractors, and they gave him permission to demonstrate his model on one of their lines in Quebec. However, the two railway men did not build locomotives, they bought them, and the makers of railway engines [illegible] [illegible] are the economic value of George's cooler. He also constructed a self-opening gate on the home farm which was a marvel to all who saw it, a forerunner of today's magnetic gates and doors. While president of the United Farmers Co-operative of Ontario, he went to the British Isles and Denmark to study on their behalf the farmers' situation in these countries. While there he addressed a group of Members of the British House of Commons on the work and aims of the Farmers' Co-operative Movement in Canada. He received an invitation from Their Majesties to an afternoon party in the garden of Buckingham Palace and another from the High Commissioner for Canada on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian Government Building, Trafalgar Square by His Majesty The King accompanied by Her Majesty The Queen on Monday, June [illegible]

Fiftieth Anniversary

MR. AND MRS. [illegible]
ON THEIR FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
OCTOBER 19, 1960

Front row l to r—John, Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell, George and Lynda

[illegible] were not present when the photo was taken.

MR. AND MRS GEORGE BOTHWELL'S FAMILY — GORDON was born in 1911 at Bothwell Manor Farm in Sydenham Township and attended Bothwell's Corner Public School and O. S. C. V I., graduating with honour matriculation in 1929. Later he attended the O A. C graduating with two scholarships and also being elected permanent president of his class. He is an elder of Division Street United Church and also a trustee. He is a former choir member, acted as president and served for more than 25 years. Although not at present a member of the local Lions Club, Gordon was a charter member and holds a ten year chevron. He is much interested in farm organizational work and is a past president of the Grey County Crop and Soil Improvement Association and is a full fledged farmer operating 450 acres. He has been a councillor and at present is clerk of the municipality, having served in this office for seven years Gordon and his wife, the former Viola Menary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs. Hugh L. Menary have four children: Anna Belle, Mrs Jack Fray, R R. No. 2, Owen Sound, who is a registered nurse, Mary Elizabeth, a graduate of Macdonald Institute, Guelph University, is at present County Home Economist for Oxford County and lives in Woodstock, George is a student at Guelph University and John is in Grade 12 at West Hill Secondary School in Owen Sound

(GEORGE) ALLAN (October 6, 1912-May 23, 1959) was a progressive farmer and was also keenly interested in sports. He had a happy personality vividly recalled today by those who knew him well At the time of his death Allan was chairman of the Board of Management of the Annan United Church, where his tenor voice was welcomed in the choir He was also chairman of the North Sydenham Area School Board Allan and Edna Mary Boyd, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. Robert J. Boyd, of Sydenham Township, were married in St Andrew's Presbyterian Church They had three daughters Mary Alice (Mayme), Mrs Wm. John Hillis, of London; Edna Marie, Mrs. Douglas Arthur Ormsby, of Milton, and Alvena, at home

JOHN LAWRENCE, the youngest of George Bothwell's family was born in 1915 and married Beulah Alene Johnson, a daughter of the late Mr and Mrs A.F Johnson, in April, 1942, in Central

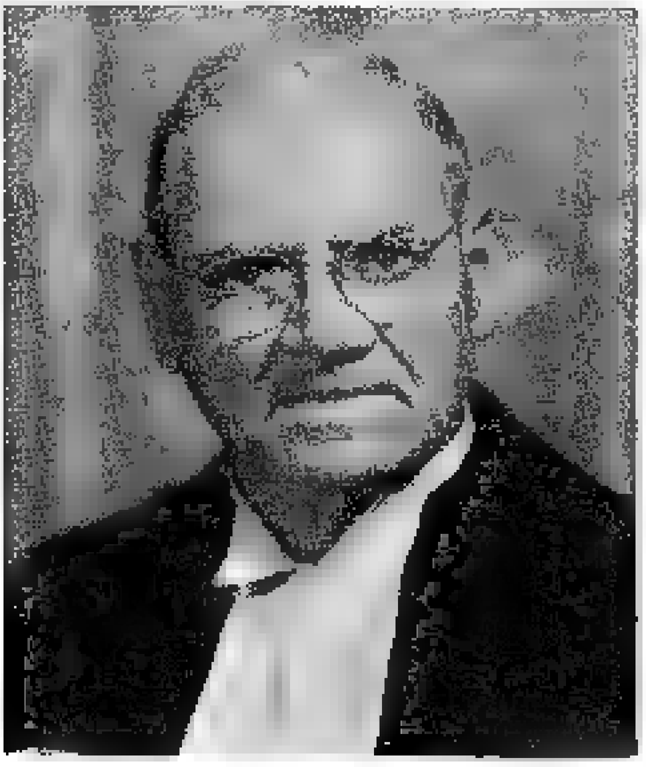
United Church. John farms on the Meaford highway, Lots 14 in Concession 1 and 2 N C R. They have one son, Robert, and one daughter, Lynda, who married Barry Cole, B.Sc., and they reside in Leamington. John and Beulah are active in their community and enjoy curling. They are valued members of the Woodford United, Church and Beulah is president-elect of the Grey Presbyterial United Church Women for 1968

Coming back to the John Bothwell, Sr. family -

MARGARET REBECCA (1879-1965) married John G Campbell in 1909 and they had one daughter, Mary Adeline Gillchrist, now Mrs. Lyall Abra, of Owen Sound. After Mr Campbell met death from an accident on his own farm in Sydenham Township, Rebecca lived in Owen Sound and later married W T. Sword

CHARLES EDWARD (1882-1967)-Born on the home farm at Bothwell's Corner May 26, 1882, he was educated at S.S. No 5, Sydenham, and Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. Taught school at U.S.S. No 10, Sydenham and St. Vincent, 1901-2. Spent two years in British Columbia, 1902-4 Articled in law with the late H G. Tucker Graduated from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and called to the Bar of Ontario with honours in 1909. Called to the Bar with honours in Saskatchewan in 1910 He served in partnership with H G W. Wilson K C , Indian Head, Saskatchewan, 1909-12, when he went to Swift Current and opened his own legal office He carried on a general law practice in Swift Current from 1912 specializing in court work and Municipal Law, being city solicitor 1912-43 and solicitor for many rural municipalities Interested in civic affairs he became a member of the School Boards and was Chairman of both High and Public School Boards 1918-22, President of Rotary Club 1923-24, created King's Counsel in 1926, elected to the House of Commons for the Swift Current Constituency 1925, re-elected 1926, 1930 and 1935, retired in 1940 Appointed Judge of the District Court for the Swift Current Judicial District in 1943 Retired at 75 in 1957

In the First Great War Charles Bothwell was a member of the War Loans Committee and in the Second World War was a chair-



Judge Charles Edward Bothwell

man of organization in the first two Victory Loan Campaigns for the Swift Current District and General Chairman in the last Seven When Civic Defence was organized he was elected the first Chairman in Swift Current which he held until he retired in 1957 He was Unit Chairman of the Red Cross Society 1944 57, was an Honorary Member of the Canadian Legion, a member of the United Church and of the Masonic Order. A street in Swift Current, Saskatchewan is named in his honour. Charles Bothwell was married in 1912 to Pearl McKinny who passed away in 1941. They had one son, Edward, in San Diego, California In 1944 Judge Bothwell married Grace (Henze Clinite) There are two grandchildren.

ALBERT (1883 1891) Died early in life

ARTHUR MALCOLM was born in 1885. He married Mary Kane and located in Brantford where he had his own Hardware business There were two children Lewis, a High School teacher in Brantford and Myrtle, Mrs George Glanville, also of Brantford.

The only descendants of this early family who now reside in Sydenham Township are Archie McArthur, of Annan and his son Donald, also of Annan, Gordon Bothwell on the old homestead and John Bothwell, of Woodford

JEAN McGREGOR CARROLL

Jean McGregor Carroll is seated on the chesterfield with her husband Dr John Carroll as their daughters Barbara (seated) and Mary look on Barbara's children Johnnie, Jane and Ellen are happy to be seated with their grandparents

Miss Jean McGregor was born at Balaclava, a daughter of Mr and Mrs. Donald McGregor. She attended Balaclava Public School and Owen Sound Collegiate Graduating from Model School, she taught school on the Seventh Line of St. Vincent (S.S. No. 3), at Bothwell's Corner and at Silcote Later she trained for a nurse at City Training School for Nurses in New York.

Upon the outbreak of World War I, Miss McGregor enlisted with a Canadian Contingent and served in England and France At the close of the war in 1918 she married Dr John Carroll in England, who was also serving overseas with the American Army They had four children, two sons and two daughters, all now settled in New York City She had four sisters, Margaret (Mrs. Tom Eagles, deceased) of Balaclava, Joan, of Toronto, Florence (Mrs. Michael Robertson, deceased) Balaclava, Edna, Mrs. Arthur Lemon, of Balaclava, and later of Owen Sound

Mrs. Carroll passed away in New York on June 21, 1963, at the age of eighty years. Her body was cremated and is buried in Vanwyck's Cemetery. She was a member of Morley Baptist and Yorkminster Baptist Churches.

MISS LUELLA EUPHEMIA DENTON R.N., O.B.E

Luella Euphemia Denton was a native of Sydenham Township, born at Briar Hill, July 11, 1888. Graduating from University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, in 1915, Miss Denton enlisted for overseas service and was on the staff of Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, England.

She saw active service at the forward casualty clearing stations and was at Etaples during the bombing of the hospital by the Germans, when many were killed and wounded.

Mentioned in despatches several times, she was awarded the Royal Red Cross for distinguished service.

Returning to Canada in 1919, Nursing Sister Denton worked with the Red Cross Hospitals and for some years had been hospital Superintendent at Napawa, Sask.

Her work in civilian life was as outstanding as in military for in 1935 she was honoured in the King's Birthday List, receiving the Order of the British Empire.

Miss Denton had travelled extensively, visiting many lands. Her last trip overseas was in 1937 when she was a delegate to the National Convention of Nurses, held in London, England.

This distinguished lady was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Denton, R.R. No. 2, Annan, and had one sister, Jessie (Mrs. Hugh B. Johnston) and three brothers, Percy, who was her twin brother and William and Allan.

She was a faithful member of the United Church and a Life Member of the Women's Missionary Society. She was a leader in all good work for the betterment of mankind. She passed away in 1938 at the age of fifty years and is buried at Vancouver

HATTON FAMILY

Mr and Mrs William Hatton came to Canada from Ireland in 1837 and settled on Lot 22, Concession 10, Sydenham Township in 1840. Three of their children died in 1848 of cholera John and Robert grew to manhood, married and reared their families John settled in Owen Sound and members of his family were Jack, who died aged 28 years, William, Mrs. Fred Lyons, Mrs. James Hurley; Mrs Leo George and Mrs Percy Taylor Robert Hurley, now living on the north west corner of Hatton's Corner, is a son of Mrs James Hurley

Robert Hatton (1840-1915) married Betty Sheeham in 1861 and it was in 1865 that the couple bought the property at Hatton's Corner, built a large brick home and ran a hotel

Mr and Mrs. Robert Hatton had a family of ten, two of whom died while quite young The family were well known for their happy, generous attributes and several of them proved worthy of high callings. None were married James P, the eldest born in 1861, was a brilliant student and after a local education he spent four years at St Michael's College in Toronto, where he graduated as a gold medalist in Mathematics. This was followed by an Arts course in Toronto University, where he graduated in 1886 For two years he was the Classical Master in a college at Marshall, Michigan, and later became an accountant for the Douglass and Buckley Co., of Manistee and it was while in this post that death, resulting from the effects of an attack of pneumonia, came in 1899, at the early age of 38

The two sisters in the family Minnie (1873-1922), and Kate (1875-1920) spent their lives at home and died there.

William J, the second son of Mr and Mrs. Robert Hatton attained the position of senior judge of the County of Grey After

teaching school for two years he studied law in Owen Sound, with Messrs. Masson and Masson, and was called to the bar in 1891 He was a partner of Mr A G MacKay, M P P, for several years and later practised alone before becoming County Judge He is well remembered for his clear, convincing pleas before the jury A Liberal in politics he always took a deep interest in public matters and at one time was strongly urged to accept the nomination for the House of Commons. Although comparatively young Judge Hatton had been an intense sufferer from rheumatism and this lead to complications which resulted in his death Judge Hatton was a clever speaker and well known for his Irish wit and large-hearted kindliness, his unostentatious charities and his devotion to his companions Judge Hatton was born in 1865 and died in 1911 at the age of 45

Timothy Charles Hatton died from intestinal and stomach trouble in his fortieth year He received his education in Owen Sound schools and after graduating from Collegiate Institute took up pharmacy at Cameron's drug store Graduating, he spent two years at Kincardine, then returned to Owen Sound and entered partnership with Mr Arthur Dowsley, as druggists and chemists, and later purchased Mr Dowsley's interest Timothy Charles Hatton was born on May 4, 1870 and died in 1909

Dennis or Dennie, as he was known, died in 1940 at the age of 58 He had learned the trade of an engineer and served on steamers out of Owen Sound for two seasons. Most of his life was spent in and around Owen Sound and for many years he owned and lived on the farm on Highway 26, immediately west of the C P R. tracks.

The two youngest sons Robert (1864-1946) and Jack (1878-1945) remained at the family home during their lifetime and when they died the Hatton name, but not the memories, became extinct.

The Hattons were faithful members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and are all buried in the family cemetery on the old homestead now owned by Lawrence Weppler.

A history of the Hatton Hotel, where this family grew up, is found elsewhere in this book and many local residents well recall the uncounted times they walked the board walk which came out as far as the city limits, which at the time extended out as far as Hatton's Corner.

The first board walk built around 1885 was two planks wide, laid side by side, out as far as the foot of the knoll where Dennie Hatton lived (now Cecil Tom's) on the north side of the St. Vincent road. Later this walk was extended east. It was built with a 3 foot plank on two scantlings and continued easterly on the north side of the road to the railway tracks and then on the south side of the road to Hatton's Corner. This board walk was demolished at the time the highway was built in 1928 or 1929.

NORTON JOHNSON

Norton Johnson was born in England around the year 1857 He remained until about the age of seventeen when he ventured forth to the new land of Canada, where he spent the remainder of his life

Little is known of his early life though as a small boy in England he peddled beer from a barrel with a tap for convenience, to earn a bare living. Naturally a craving for this liquid grew on the boy and remained with him for many years, but to prove the sterling quality in this man's character he overcame the habit. He was as much against the beverage as he had been for it.

Having no home of his own until late in life, many years were spent in different homes in the community where he willingly lent a hand in hayfields or between plow handles.

Never marrying, Norton Johnson placed his affections on animal life He had three horses, the first a former race horse, noted for his immense speed, the second acquiring a limp in her foreleg and the third, "Bill" had the misfortune to break his leg in a crevice on his master's farm, and had to be despatched.

Several cats surrounded the doorway and basked in the heat from the wood stove One winter evening after finishing the chores, and before leaving for a neighbour's, Mr Johnson replenished the fire, closed the oven door and ventured forth into the night, never realizing that for the want of extra warmth one of his pet cats had crawled into the oven Upon his return home, when opening the oven door before him lay the crisp form of a once lively cat.

Biddy, the hen, would jump three feet for a tidbit from her master's hand.

The man's flare for fun sent several people forth to find articles unknown to any one Sometimes by a magic trick irksome children, who bothered him at his work, were refreshed by a bath in shallow chilling water

Becoming a famed stone mason, many stone edifices stand throughout the country as a memorial, one being the Silcote church In this church for many years he became responsible for starting the fires for Sunday service as well as other activities. His pew, is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell It was never vacant come foul or fair weather.

A tribute to this were the tears in the eyes of the school teacher at his funeral. If two short years could warrant such respect, the community certainly would feel Mr Norton Johnson's death a great loss.

SAWMILLS ARE RUSSELL JOHNSON'S CAREER

Russell Johnson's life has been bound up with the sawmill business. He was born in 1900 at the family home where his father, Simon Johnson operated a water power sawmill at the corner of the Blind Line, midway between the 2nd Concession and the 5th Concession, and the Derry Line In 1904 the family moved to a farm on the Blind Line of St. Vincent and in 1921 Simon Johnson bought the Bognor sawmill from Neil Morrison, who had owned it about a year.

The four Johnson brothers all assisted their father in the sawmill and grist mill business. In 1928 Russell bought the sawmill enterprise from his father and along with the sawmill business he made basket bottoms, broom handles, barrel staves and shingles for a time. In 1935 Russell sold the sawmill, and his father, Simon, sold the grist mill to Howard Weaver. At this time Russell went north to Maple Lake in Haliburton County and entered a partnership with Donald GilLes in the sawmill business. In 1936 they sold the sawmill and erected another near Dorset. They operated the Dorset mill for five years during which time they cut off the 7000 acres of bush issued to them in the cutting rights by the Department of Lands and Forests. When this contract was completed Russell bought Mr Gillies' share in the sawmill and moved it to near Minden on Brady Lake During the seven years he operated there he contracted sawing timber after which he hired for six months in 1948 with the Trans Canada Forest Products during which time he went to Prince George in Northern British Columbia to help customers of the Trans Canada Forest Products whose mill was giving trouble. The several mills were in a radius of 200 miles of Prince George.

In 1949 Russell Johnson engaged as a millwright for Hay and Company at Kenniss Lake in Haliburton County in a mill which he had previously built for the Hay Company. In 1950 he went to Sault Ste Marie where he was a hardwood lumber grader and graded hardwood for the Roddis Lumber Company The second year he was at the Sault he was appointed mill foreman, and in 1954 he was appointed mill superintendent. In 1955 he went to Maniwaki Quebec, to rebuild a mill and put it into production, in August, 1956 he completed his contract with the Moose Lake Timber Company, Limited, of Maniwaki, Quebec, and returned to Sault Ste Marie, where his wife and family had been living

In September of 1956 he contracted with Curtis Lumber Company 45 miles north of the Sault to rebuild their mill As this mill was not closed in very well he could not carry on as the weather in December was too cold

In January of 1957, Russell contracted with Hay & Company (now called Weldwood of Canada and a subsidiary of United States Plywood) to put sawmill machinery in a new mill building made of cement blocks and located in Searchmont, 30 miles north of Sault. He hired eight of the best men who had worked for him in Quebec One of these men was Gerard Cere It was necessary to hire these men as there was a time limit of three months on this job. In April, Russell and the eight men returned to the Curtis mill and by October they had sawn the logs on hand, approximately one million feet B. M (board measure) They had also contracted to put the sawmill machinery in a mill for the Hayden Lumber Co. Ltd , another United States firm. They had this machinery installed and some lumber sawn by the end of 1957

The Curtis operation was in summer and all softwood. The Hayden Lumber Co., in Michigan, a winter operation and was all hardwood. Until 1963 Russell and the eight men worked the two mills, at this time (1963) the Curtis log limits were cleared off and the Hayden Company went on twelve month operation and Russell was put in full charge of operations In 1965 Russell received literature from the External Aid Office in Ottawa with the most difficult set of forms to fill out, they wanted to know if he would be interested in a sawmill assignment in Malawi, Africa. They expressed the hope that Russell would be interested even though he was 65 years of age and the age limit was from 35 to 50 years.

On November 16, 1965, Russell landed in Malawi. The External Aid Office had presented him with return tickets, just in case, but he knew in a week's time the return tickets would not be required, so he returned them to External Aid Russell could see at a glance that it was an opportunity to help people who deserved help He concentrated on the two larger softwood mills and at the end of 1965 these two mills just broke even financially and at the end of 1966 the same two showed a profit of $120,000 00.

The Malawi government owns three more mills, but the two were all Russell had time to manage so he appealed to External Aid for two more men, Russell's brother, Herman Johnson and Gerard Cere Russell's request was granted and on October 12, 1966, Herman arrived in Blantyre, Malawi, Africa, and November 16, 1966, Gerard Cere arrived with his wife, four year old daughter and month old son. The three men expect to be in Malawi until the end of 1970.

Russell and Herman Johnson are sons of the late Simon and Leona (Leonard) Johnson and had four sisters and two brothers· Elsie (Mrs. Harry Javens) deceased; Thelma (Mrs. Allan Gunn) deceased, Vera (Mrs. Angus Gunn, of California), Della (Mrs. Orval McMillan of Meaford); George of Owen Sound and Melville of Florida

In June, 1930, Russell married Maude Alice Leming and their home is in Sault Ste. Marie. They have three daughters and three sons, Allan, Vera, Helen, David, Dorothy and Elgin

Herman Johnson married Myrtle Ceaser (now deceased) and they had four children Leona (Mrs. Lloyd Hindle) and Vernon, both of Thornbury, June (Mrs. Roy Waterton), of Owen Sound, and Ray, of Toronto

Many of the Johnson family have spent a good deal of their life in the Bognor vicinity and are well known throughout Sydenham Township.

A Letter From Africa

One of our Express subscribers is located at Blantyre, Malawi, Africa. His paper takes a long time to reach him each week but he enjoys the news of the area. This week we are privileged to publish a letter from him, to his many friends in this district.

●

Box 615, Blantyre,
MALAWI, Africa
November 7, 1967

Having just completed my second year contract with the External Aid in Ottawa, and stationed in Malawi as Sawmill Advisor, a lot of things have happened in that two years. A recent event may be of interest.

Mr Boswell Chepuka is one of my main men in the Blantyre Mill. He was easy to teach to operate different machines and very well liked by the mill crew. Last July with his wife in the Hospital the two children would sit all day near the machine he operated. They wouldn't move from where he placed them. This went on for two months, then he told me he had very bad trouble. His wife required a blood transfusion and the Hospital could not get the type required.

I gave him my card to take to the Hospital with my blood type stamped on it. He returned with a letter from the Hospital saying my blood was right and to come as soon as possible as time was running out. The transfusion was made and when I left on 2 months leave August 18th, she was well and home with her family.

When I returned October 20th and went to the Mill in the afternoon I was surrounded by the Mill crew to shake hands and welcome me back. Boswell told me his wife had a baby boy and they wanted me to name the baby. I was at a loss to know what to call the baby so asked my House Boy, who is over 60 years old and above average intelligence. He said they would like "Carrol."

The naming ceremony was set for the following Sunday at 1:30 p.m. My brother Norm came along with his camera. According to custom I gave a small present and in three days a full outfit of clothing. I've never seen a black carrol before but we have one now. To wind up the ceremony Boswell insisted that he thank the Lord for sending me and asked the Lord to be good to me.

It is Springtime here now and the natives are busy planting crops. My Garden Boy has our garden planted, including corn and tomatoes I brought back. Temperatures range between 70 and 80 degrees.

Yours truly
Russell Johnson

MARIAN KEITH - MRS D C McGREGOR

Mrs. D C McGregor, former resident of this township, achieved national prominence as the writer of seventeen novels. She died February 10, 1961, at the home of a friend, Mrs Carmichael, 765 5th Ave East, Owen Sound. She had lived for ninety years. Some of her books were set at Leith, Annan and on the Lake Shore Road areas. She wrote under the pseudonym, "Marian Keith."

Mrs. McGregor was born in Rugby, where her father was a school teacher. She graduated as a teacher in Toronto and taught in Orillia from 1899 to 1906 for an annual salary of $350 00

Under her maiden name, Mary (Esther) Miller, she wrote a column for the Teacher's Monthly at the time She also contributed free lance articles to the Presbyterian Sunday School publications in that area

Her first novel "Duncan Polite" appeared in 1906, three years later on July 27, 1909, she was married in Orillia to Rev Donald Campbell McGregor, D D., a Presbyterian minister

In 1911 her husband's work took the couple to Toronto, where he had become Secretary to the General Assembly's Council on Social Services and Evangelism They later moved to Calgary, where he was involved with Mission Work, and back again to Toronto, where he was in charge of St. Christopher Mission.

Mrs. McGregor's publishers, McClelland and Stuart Ltd., said that because she put her home and church duties first in her life, much of her writing was done in spare moments, snatched throughout the day Because of this she could eventually write without an atmosphere of solitude and quiet Most of her writings were done in long-hand, always it was painstakingly finished, a manuscript was often revised twenty times.

Her husband's career took the couple to live in many places including London and Brantford. In 1928 he was seriously hurt in a train accident near Hamilton and recovery was never complete. He retired in 1940 and the couple came to live in Sydenham Township and settled in a large stone house on the Bay Shore Road.

By this time Mrs. McGregor's literary output included "Silver Maples", 'Treasure Valley", "Lisbeth of the Dale", The Black Bearded Barbarian", 'The End of the Rainbow", In the Orchard Glen", "Little Miss Melody", 'Bells of St. Stephen's", "Gentlemen Adventurer", "Forest Barrier" Most of these had Orillia settings.

A trip to Palestine gave her material for "Under the Grey Olives", as well as "Glad Days in Galilee", the latter was revised in 1950 and published in the United States as the "Boy of Nazareth" Now appeared "As a Watered Garden", "Yonder Shining Light", "Lilacs in the Door Yard", all with backgrounds provided by Sydenham Township.

Dr. McGregor died in 1946 and his widow moved to Owen Sound, where she resided at 299 9th St. West, her sister, Miss Grace Miller, lived with her.

Mrs. McGregor was a member of Division Street United Church and was active in the Senior Women's Missionary Society Her sister died in 1951, she sold her house and moved to Toronto. A niece now lives in the apartment which she occupied there.

When her last illness came upon her she returned to Owen Sound to Mrs. Carmichael's home, where she lived from November until her death in February She was the last of her family

Mrs. McGregor was a Charter Member of the Author's Association. During her husband's London ministry the young women of St. Andrew's formed a Marian Keith Club.

Biographical material was recently gathered by the Rev. Angus Smith, of Orillia, who knew the authoress well. He had been a United Church minister at Annan and Kemble

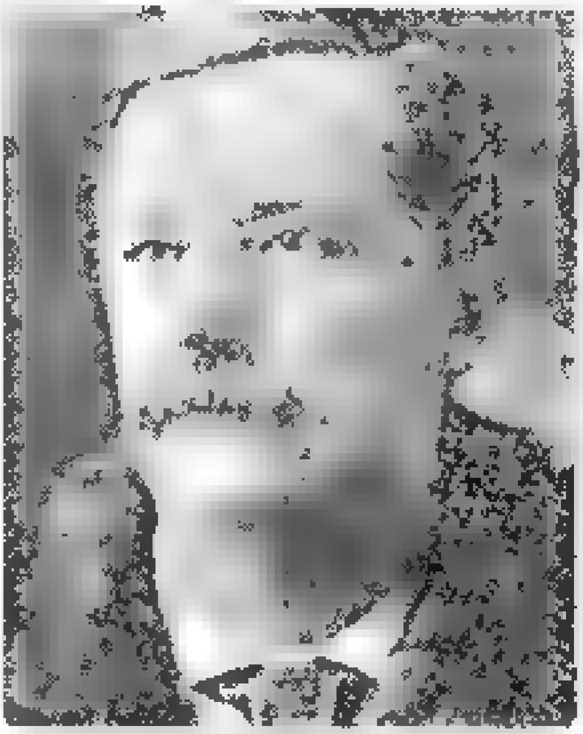
DR WILLIAM LANG

A fire which destroyed his office and drug store on Yonge Street, Toronto, was the reason Owen Sound and district had their first doctor. Dr William Lang with his wife and family settled on the Annan-Leith road near Bothwell's Corner, on the two hundred acres which they purchased from the Crown in 1843 On this Sydenham farm called Clarencefield after the family home in Scotland, they reared a family of nine sons and two daughters, William, James, George, Thomas, Henry, Andrew, Archie, Burnie, Christopher, Margaret and Janet.

Dr. Lang, whose father was a doctor in Scotland was a man of considerable education other than his medical and surgery learning. Native of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, near Glasgow, he graduated with high honours from both the London and Edinburgh Universities He spoke seven languages.

After specializing in surgery Dr Lang served on a man-of-war in the Royal Navy between Scotland and India, serving as physician and surgeon. After retiring from the navy, Dr. Lang married Susan Burnie, daughter of a lawyer in Glasgow Three sons of this marriage became doctors, Christopher, who practised his lifetime in Owen Sound, was an outstanding surgeon, Dr Archibald practised at Sault

DR WM LANG



DR CHRISTOPHER LANG

Ste Marie for many years; Thomas also a graduate of McGill practised for a short time in Wellington then joined his brother, Christopher, in the medical and drug business in Owen Sound He died unmarried in his 27th year Another son, Burnie, was a druggist and in partnership in a drug store with his brothers He was quite young when he was killed in a runaway accident on the cemetery hill, returning from a funeral.

Dr. William Lang's practice was quite extensive, stretching as far as Toronto It is said that in extremely cold weather he would often be rolled in furs and blankets to be driven for miles on a sleigh to attend patients. He was one of the founders of the old Presbyterian Kirk at Leith.

Dr Lang was the pioneer medical man, he might almost be called a missionary to the men and women who settled the Georgian Bay area and the district south When he came to Owen Sound, which at that time was only the tiny village of Sydenham with few buildings outside the Government headquarters at the present market site. The only supplies reaching Owen Sound came by boat

The tall poplars on the old homestead originated from a riding switch carried by Dr Lang A tall poplar on the boundary corner of his great great nephew's (F H. McKeen's) farm at Leith also had the same origin

Dr Lang died in 1868 at the age of 73 and is buried in the Leith Cemetery, as are his wife and all his sons and daughters, with the exception of two sons.

He was one of the six men responsible for organizing the Masonic Lodge in Owen Sound.

Following Dr Lang in 1848 his sister and her husband, Mr and Mrs James McKeen came from Toronto, where Mr McKeen had a shoe store on Yonge Street They took up land at Leith, two and a half miles from the Lang home This farm is still in the McKeen family Several descendants of this family are doctors.

Besides their first two sons, Dr. and Mrs Lang were accompanied from Scotland by a nephew of Mrs. Lang, James Burnie Beck He remained in Toronto and later went to the United States where [illegible] born in United States

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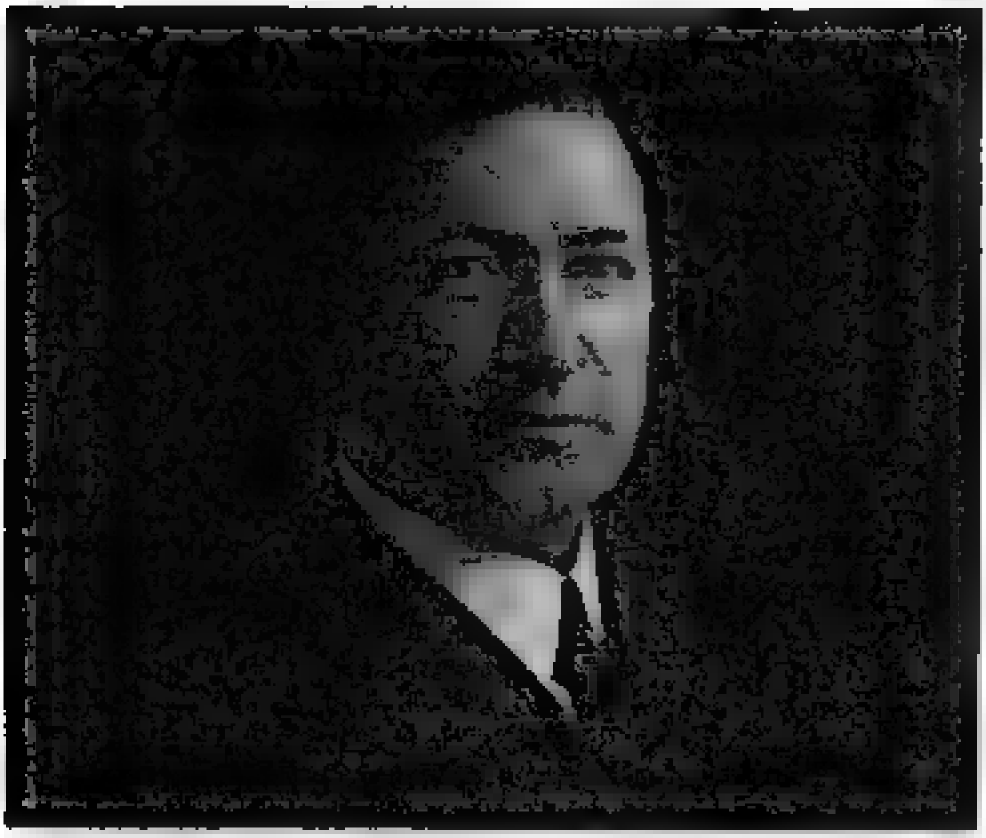
[illegible]

ALEXANDER GRANT MacKAY

[illegible]

[illegible]



don school, concession 10, Sydenham Going on to Owen Sound Collegiate, he showed outstanding ability Even then a great career was predicted for "Young MacKay" He graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of B. A. and first class honours in 1883, at the age of 23 years Two years later he secured his M. A. degree Law attracted him early, but like many other public men in Canada, Mr. MacKay used that stepping stone to other professions - teaching He was principal of the Port Rowan High School for four years, but returned to his native county to study law in the office of Alfred Frost. In 1891 he was called to the Bar

He started to practice in Owen Sound and continued in that profession there until his removal to Alberta in 1912 He was a partner in several law firms and was most successful Even now in North Grey there are those who remember some of the great court cases which "A. G" won

Public life attracted him early, and despite numerous setbacks and discouragement, he finished his life in the service of the public as a Minister of the Crown in the Alberta Government That service started with the humble elective body of the Board of Education in Owen Sound He displayed then a keen grasp of educational matters, and showed progressive tendencies.

In 1902 he started his political career in the larger fields. He went into the general Provincial election as Liberal candidate in North Grey. When the result came out A G MacKay was elected by five majority. The election was protested and declared void. Mr. MacKay went back to the electors in 1903 and after a strenuous political battle was again returned to the Legislature - this time with a majority of 272 over his Conservative opponent.

Mr MacKay was taken into the Ross Government in 1904 as Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Mines. He was a Cabinet Minister but a few months as the Ross Government went to the people in January 1905 and was defeated Mr. MacKay survived the wreck in his own riding and came out with a majority of 271. He had had three political battles in as many years, and North Grey had become a great political battle ground

In 1907, Mr. MacKay succeeded Hon George P Graham as Liberal Leader in the Ontario Legislature In the general election of 1908 he led the party and made speeches from one end of the Province to the other. The country however returned the Whitney Government to power North Grey returned the then Liberal Leader by a majority of 61 In October, 1911, Mr MacKay resigned as Liberal Leader. He ran in North Grey however in the general election of December, 1911, and North Grey gave him a handsome majority of 741 over Mr Boyd, who had been his opponent on all previous occasions.

Ontario lost Mr. MacKay in 1912, when he went to Alberta He resigned his seat in the Legislature, and North Grey promptly went back to the Conservatives with a majority of over 500. It was his hard fighting and personality that had held it in face of political upheaval that had buried his Government.

Despite his removal from the scene of his great political battles, A. G MacKay could not stay out of the political arena and Alberta got the benefit of his experience and ability He practically jumped from Ontario to Alberta politics, and within two years had been in the Legislatures of two Provinces He was first elected to the Alberta House for Athabaska in 1913. He was re-elected again in the Alberta general elections of 1917, and by acclamation after his appointment to the Alberta Government in 1918 as Minister of Municipal Affairs, which Cabinet position he held until his death

From 1894 to 1901, Mr MacKay was Crown Attorney for the County of Grey He was also interested in the militia and was a Captain in the 31st (Grey) Regiment, and a member of the following societies: A. F.&A.M., I.O.O F , S O S., C.O.F , St Andrew's. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Mr MacKay was unmarried

It was said of his funeral that never in its history had Owen Sound witnessed a scene like that of the laying to rest of the mortal frame of Hon A. G. MacKay, in Greenwood Cemetery. The body had arrived on Saturday afternoon, May 1, 1920, and was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. Neil McDonald, in Sydenham. Three hundred of his old friends and neighbours were present at the service held at his sister's home which was conducted by Rev. Thurlow Fraser and Rev J B. Fraser. The cortege then proceeded to Division Street Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound, where another service was held. Long before the time set, the church was crowded to the doors and thousands were unable to gain admission The throng extended for blocks on all sides, and along the road to the cemetery, and at the cemetery itself crowds were gathered.

Among them all one feeling was manifest - deep and sincere regret at the untimely death of one of the greatest statesmen Canada has produced and one who by his genial manner and unbounded bigness of heart had endeared himself to every one with whom he was associated Mr. McKay was a great uncle of Neil MacDonald who lives on Lot 11 Concession 8

MRS. GORDON MacPHATTER

Mrs. Gordon MacPhatter, the former Edith Lipsett, was born in 1907 and spent her early life on a farm at Silcote in Sydenham Township, Grey County. In 1931, while teaching near Kemble, she married a local fisherman. Mrs. MacPhatter's first Women's Institute membership was with the Kemble Branch where she served as president and secretary With this experience as a background, she was welcomed into Grey North District, where she served as president in 1938-39, secretary 1944-46, and Federation Representative 1940-41 and 1949-53.

In 1946 she became president of Grey County Rally and it was during her two-year term in this office that the C. F. O. S. half-hour Women's Institute radio program was inaugurated.

The MacPhatters left Kemble and the fishing business in 1946 to operate a general store at Annan. While here, Mrs. MacPhatter held membership in two branches - Annan and Balaclava When the family moved to a farm in 1948, Mrs. MacPhatter became a member of the Bothwell's Corner Branch This branch to which she belonged until her death, honoured her on different occasions. In 1954, they held a tea in her honour when executive members throughout the County of Grey, welcomed her as the new Provincial President.

For many consecutive years Mrs. MacPhatter served Central Area, holding three convenerships and working as secretary of that Convention Area for five years.

In 1950 she was elected to the Board of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario representing subdivision 9 During the next nine years she served this Board as a director, vice-president, as Provincial president, and later as past president and Convener of Resolutions. While serving as Ontario's president, she was elected to the sub-executive of Federated Women's Institutes of Canada attending meetings at Winnipeg and Ottawa Later she was appointed National Convener of Home Economics and Health and served in this capacity for two Biennial terms. She attended the first National Convention to be held in Women's Institute history at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa, and also a National Biennial meeting in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

While serving as Provincial President, Mrs. MacPhatter was elected to the Advisory Board of Macdonald Institute and was the first Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario representative on the Ontario Federation of Agriculture Board of Governors.

In 1956 she was appointed to head the Ontario delegation to the Associated Country Women of the World Conference being held in Ceylon. This would have been her second opportunity to attend such a Conference in this capacity, for in 1953 she had attended the Toronto Conference of Associated Country Women of the World as one of Ontario's five delegates. However serious illness in her immediate family prevented her attending the Ceylon Conference.

When the Edinburgh Conference was held in 1959, the Provincial Board appointed Mrs. MacPhatter as an official visitor to the Associated Country Women of the World Conference in Edinburgh, and with the regular delegates she participated in tours of Scotland and visits to various European countries. In 1956, when Mrs. Alice Berry visited Canada, Mrs. MacPhatter's gracious hospitality was evident when she entertained Mrs. Berry in her home as a house guest.

A new Area was created in 1959 including Grey North District in Subdivision 14 instead of Subdivision 9, in the Counties of Grey and Bruce Mrs. MacPhatter was elected the first Grey-Bruce Area President and held this office for two years, though her activities were very much curtailed by a serious illness which forced her to discontinue much of the work of the organization which was so dear to her.

An active church worker, Mrs. MacPhatter had headed up Women's Groups in Kemble, Annan and Leith churches; taught Sunday School and was secretary of the Official Board of the Annan United Church charge She was a member of the Sydenham Agricultural Society and a charter member of the Museum Committee of Grey County She was appointed the only woman member of the Board of four trustees of the Grey County Museum and Art Centre, and as such was a permanent executive member of the Grey County Historical and Art Society She was a staunch conservative and actively participated in the campaigns on behalf of the candidate.

The MacPhatters had two sons, Robert and Murray and five grandchildren. In April of 1961, Mr and Mrs. MacPhatter retired to the village of Leith In March, 1964, Mr. MacPhatter passed away following a lengthy illness. Mrs. MacPhatter retained her interest in the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute where she served in various offices. But her continual ill health prevented active participation in a world organization to which she had given so much of her time and interest.

Mrs. MacPhatter died on October 25, 1965, during a heart operation in the Toronto General Hospital.

At the time of her death Mrs. MacPhatter was a co-trustee in the administration of the C F O S (Radio Station) Christmas County Home Fund She had been elected 1st vice-president of the Grey County Historical and Art Society and second vice-president of the Bothwell's Corner Women's Institute

Mrs. MacPhatter had been on the permanent staff of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital where she served as a supervisor and house mother in the nurses' residence.

IN MEMORY OF A TALENTED FRIEND

The following verses are selected from a book of poems, "The Golden Years,' written by Mrs. MacPhatter's mother, Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett.

Out from our midst has gone a friend,
More than a friend. Maybe
The Heavenly Angels needed one
Too good for you and me.

The hand upon the harp is stilled,
We hear the strains no more,
Perhaps the music from this earth
Reached to the Golden Shore.

The heart that beat so kind and true,
It quiet now, and yet
The gracious acts, the kindly thoughts
Were such, we'll ne'er forget.

The mind so bright, so brave, so clear,
The intellect so fine
Were as the jewels, bright and rare,
From out a deep, deep mine.

The voice we loved so well, sings not
For earthly ears to hear,
But joins the Angel choirs now
In notes so soft and clear.

And so we grieve that one should go
When life was at its best.
But heart and hand and mind
Have earned that Heavenly rest.

REV. D C. McGREGOR, B A., B. D., D D

D. C. McGregor was born November 29, 1876 and spent his early life on his father's farm in Sydenham Township, County of Grey He received all his public school training in Briar Hill school. He later taught there from 1894 to 1899, enrolment at that time was over one hundred

Dr McGregor attended the Collegiate Institute in Owen Sound and after finishing his education and teaching for six years he entered the University of Toronto in 1900 and graduated in 1904 with high standing in the Honours Philosophy course The next two years he spent in the study of Theology in the United Free Church College in Glasgow under such scholars as Dr James Denny and Sir George

Adam Smith. He returned to Canada and completed his Theological course at Knox College, from which he graduated in 1907

Beginning his ministry as assistant to Rev R. Grant, D D, of Orillia Presbyterian Church, on Dr. Grant's death Dr McGregor succeeded to the pastorate in 1908 Then he became Assistant Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Services. On July 27, 1909, he married Mary (Esther) Miller (Marian Keith). In 1914 he became pastor of St Andrews Presbyterian Church in London, Ontario.

Dr McGregor felt very keenly about the need of Union and spent much time and energy in doing all he could to bring it about, being one of the first members of the first General Council of the United Church

In 1928, while on his way to a meeting in Toronto, he was badly hurt in a train accident. It was two years before he could go back to his work in St. Andrew's, London. His health had been so badly impaired by the accident that in a few years he resigned to become pastor of Zion Church, in Brantford, where after several years he was forced to resign on account of illness.

He and his wife, "Marian Keith," lived in their Georgian Bay home for some years where he helped in the Johnstone Church until he was stricken with a heart attack and lived only a few more days.

His friends from near and far came to show their regards for his work among them. One of his friends had this to say, "Dr. McGregor became known far and wide for his exceptional abilities, he was a great preacher, and a good pastor His gentleness and kindness made him greatly beloved. It is a matter of common knowledge that he was an outstanding leader and a tower of strength in the courts of the church"

WILLIAM McGREGOR

William McGregor, son of Mr and Mrs. Dougald McGregor, was born on the McGregor homestead in Sydenham Township, where he spent the first ten years of his life and attended Briar Hill school for four years. In 1908 his parents moved West to live on his father's brother's ranch Their new home was in a little village called Hooper. Here he finished his public school education. As there was no high school in Hooper, he was given the opportunity of a high school education in Spokane, Washington, through the kindness of a wonderful aunt, Miss E. S. McGregor

Following High School, Mr McGregor attended Washington State College, until he was forced to give up, due to eye trouble After working on the ranch for a time, he returned to London, Ontario, to live with his uncle, D C McGregor Here he spent a year in grade 13, and later in 1917, he enlisted in the Canadian Army Service Corps In January 1918 he went overseas, serving in France and Belgium and was a member of the first army of occupation in Germany, stationed on the Rhine River at Bonn

Mr. McGregor returned to Canada in June 1919 He then returned to the old homestead with his parents, where he has since farmed In 1923 he was married to Jessie Johnston They had three daughters, Betty (Mrs Arnold Riddell), Margaret (Mrs George Kiddle) both of Owen Sound, and Jessie Willa, who died in infancy In 1928 he was elected to Sydenham Township Council and served as councillor until 1936, when he was elected Deputy Reeve for two years. In 1938 Mr McGregor was elected Reeve, holding this posi-

WILLIAM McGREGOR, WARDEN, 1940

tion for three years. In 1940 he was elected Warden of Grey County, and retired from municipal politics after his term as warden was completed.

As Reeve in 1939 he was greatly assisted by the late Mr. Arthur Lemon in starting the first High School bus to go into O. S. C. V. I. Mr. Arthur Johnson agreed to buy the bus and operate it from North Sydenham to Owen Sound.

In 1951 William McGregor was appointed one of the first members of the North Grey Area School Board, and in 1956 was appointed one of the North Grey members to act on the Owen Sound Board of Education. He still holds the latter position, retiring from the former in 1967. His favourite enterprise in farming is sheep production.

Mr. McGregor is a member of Johnstone United Church, where he has been an Elder for a number of years, and has served as Treasurer since 1927.

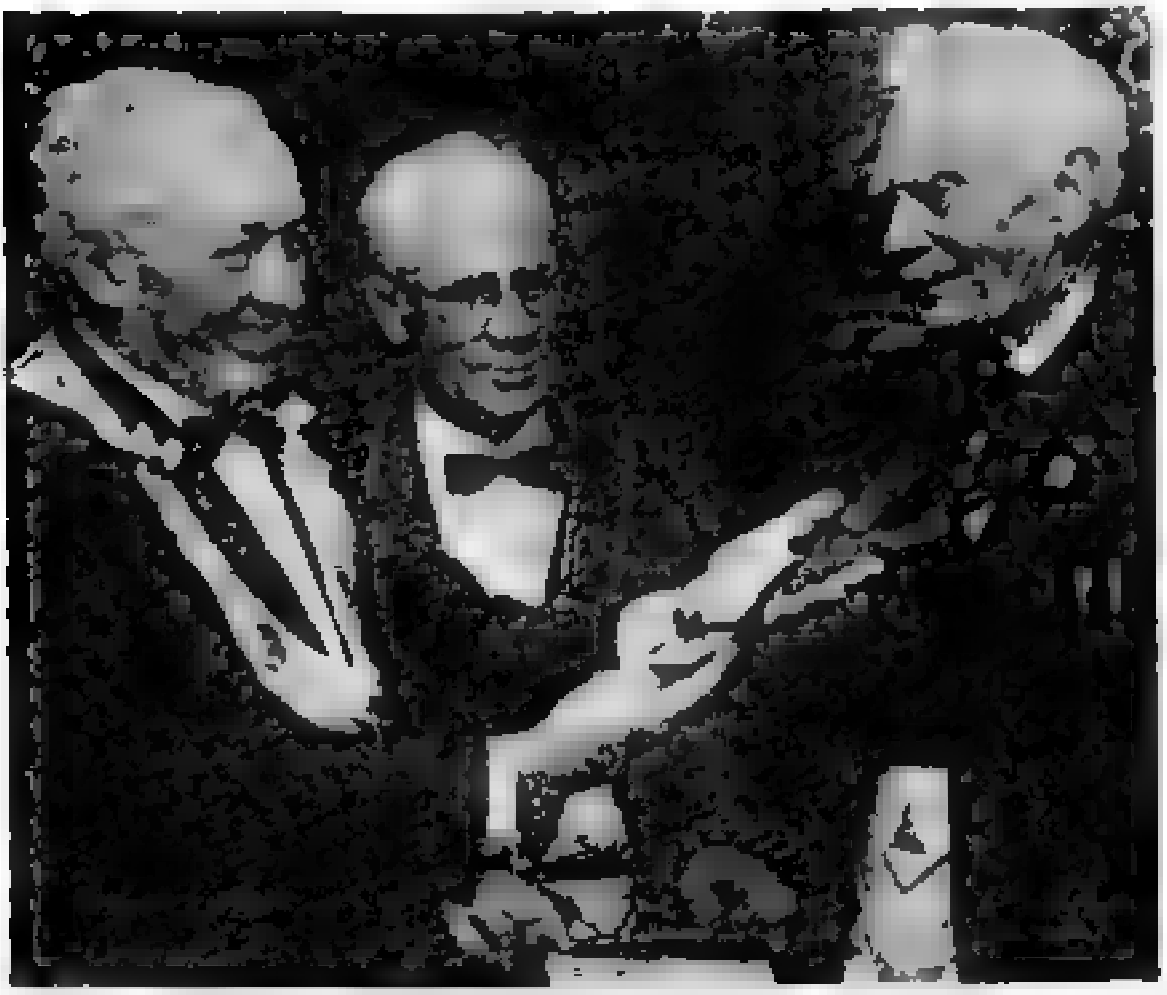
WILLIAM J. MILLER

(Chief Wahbezee)

It was W. J. Miller's grandfather, who settled on Lot 9, Concession 2, near Bognor, in Sydenham Township, in 1853. Today, more than one hundred years later, it is W J Miller and his son, Vincent, who carry on the family farm.

Mr Miller, Sr, a congenial, outspoken, jovial man with "the wit of the Irish" is now well on in years but is still very active Throughout his life W J has been a staunch Orangeman and an active and vocal participant of the Ontario Rural School Trustees and Ratepayers Association of Ontario. Mr Miller was president of this body in 1956 He has represented these organizations at the higher levels and after being a member of the Orange Order for sixty-three years was recently made an honorary member of the Grand Black Chapter of British America and in Lodge circles is now known as Most Worshipful Sir Knight.

HIGH HONOUR ACCORDED W J MILLER



W J Miller is shown here at the ceremony which made him an honorary member of the Grand Black Chapter of British America Presenting the color is Burness Honsberger Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of Ontario West, left with Elton Bishop, Worshipful Preceptor of R B P 419 centre, looking on in the Orange Lodge Hall, Owen Sound

Mr. Miller was elected District Master of the Orange Lodge at 19 years of age and County Master of Grey West in 1919. He represented this body in Ottawa at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Mr Miller was elected Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge Ontario West in 1937 and accompanied by the Rev W.L L. Lawrence and L.H. Saunders, both Grand Masters, represented the Orange order in presenting a brief to the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations in Ottawa in 1937 and in 1940 Mr Miller was presented with a cabinet of silverware consisting of 125 pieces from this group.

In 1960 Mr Miller was elected Hon. Deputy Grand Master Grand Orange Lodge of British America and he is also a Past Grand Master Grand Black Chapter Ontario West.

In the late 1940's W J. Miller, Past Grand Master of Ontario West, was present at the dedication of the new Orange Hall at Chippewa Hill on the Saugeen Reserve and was honoured by being given an Indian name, Chief Wahbezee or White Swan in honour of the first chief of the Saugeen Reserve.

Mr Miller was elected a school trustee for U.S.S. No. 10, Sydenham and St. Vincent, in December, 1921, and was secretary of this body for 22 years when the South Sydenham School Board was formed

On one occasion W.J Miller's "Letter to the Editor" appeared in The Argus, an official publication Public School Trustees Association of Ontario. In answer to an article written by Blair Fraser in Macleans Magazine on "Inequalities in our Separate Schools" Mr. Miller wrote to the Macleans editor quoting the School Acts to substantiate his feelings of opposition to Mr Fraser's views.

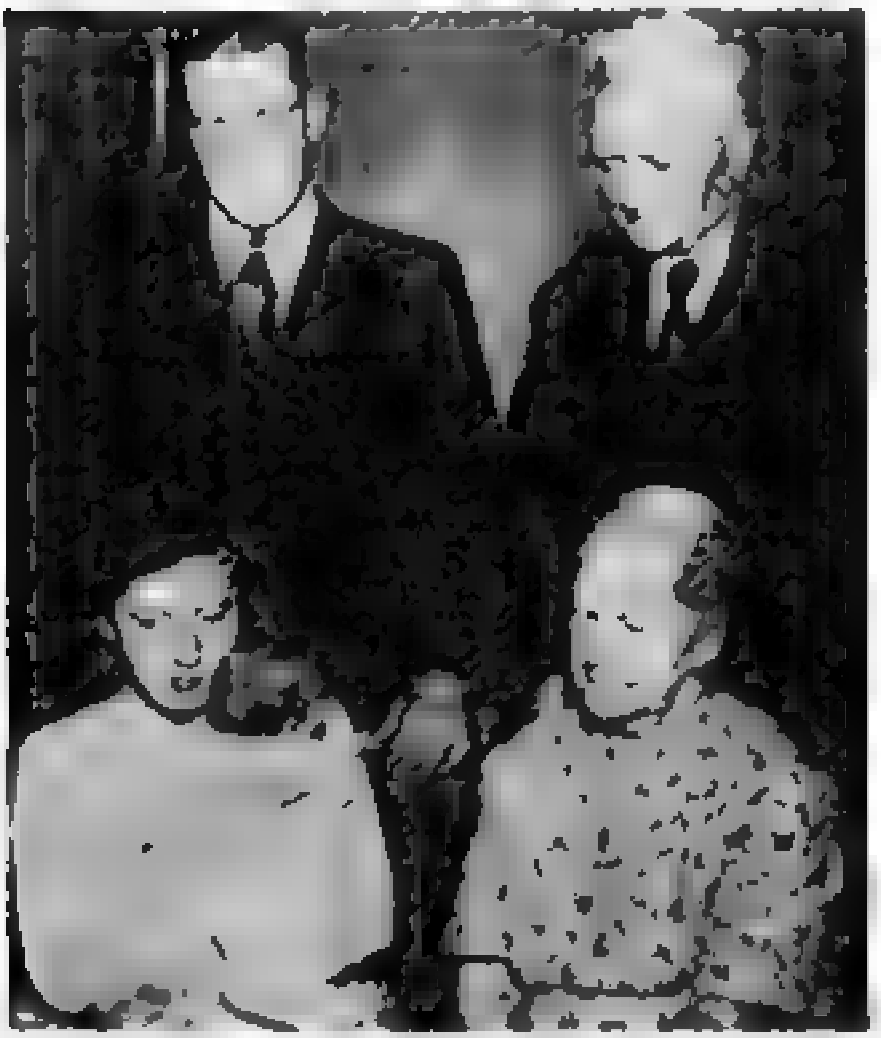
In 1933 Mr Miller, of Bognor, accompanied by W A. Ottewell, of Wiarton, and James McLean, of Purple Valley visited the Cape Croker Reserve School and after confirming information re unqualified teachers on the reserve, sent a recommendation to the Legislation Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West urging an investigation by the Indian Affairs Department into the management of schools on both the Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves in order to uphold the rights of the Indians on these reserves.

Mr. W.J Miller was once "taken to task" for his views on teaching French in our public schools by Pierre Berton in his page in Maclean's magazine of June 1, 1963. It was recalled by Berton that Mr. Miller with the aid of a couple of prominent clergymen succeeded in 1959 in defeating a resolution of the Ontario School Trustees which urged the teaching of school French at an early age.

Mr. Miller was a familiar figure at the Ontario Educational Association conventions and in 1963 the Toronto Telegram spoke of "the white haired rural delegate from Bognor in Grey County and said he was best known as the unrelaxing foe of French language teaching for Ontario class rooms during the last 46 conventions." The Telegram went on to say "Last night he relaxed in his room in the King Edward Hotel, and reminisced about bygone sessions when delegates wept in the heat of debate, chairmen were challenged to learn some manners and men came for the pure thrill of Public Speaking " "I am certainly in favor of education" declared Mr. Miller as he paused between stories all told with Irish wit and the polished practice of more than 70 years. Mr Miller never known for mild opinions, feels that the annual Public Speaking Contests sponsored by the Ontario School Trustees and Ratepayers Association and Ontario Hydro have lost something since their birth "Have you seen the Judging in the last few years? Now we've got College Professors and others doing the judging who couldn't stand up and give a good impromptu speech themselves," Mr Miller states The speaker usually dressed in a dark suit, speaks forcefully with one thumb hooked in his vest. "I won't tell you about my education" said Mr Miller "But I'll say one thing, when the other fellows were playing cards, I was reading a book. I decided early that you don't stop learning when you leave school, you keep on reading."

Mr. W J Miller was married on February 25, 1914, to Margaret Ann McInnis, (now deceased) of Chatsworth, and in Mr Miller's own words "She was the finest girl that ever lived ' Three children blessed this union John Vincent, Margaret Ada and Kathleen Harriet.

FIVE GENERATIONS HAVE CALLED THIS FARM HOME



Miller family gaze at the Crown Lands Deed of their farm dated December 3, 18[illegible]. Deed rests on the table about which are grouped, on the left, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Miller, the latter holding her daughter, Eleanor Ann Miller, and on the right Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Miller. W. J. Miller and son Vincent Miller are grandson and great grandson of John Miller, the early settler who procured the [illegible] acre lot on Lot [illegible], Concession [illegible], Sydenham Township. He paid 100 pounds for the deed.

W. J. Miller was nominated to run as a candidate for the United Farmers of Ontario around 1920. Later he was nominated at a Conservative convention, but did not allow his name to go to the ballot. Mr. Miller was also urged by a group from Toronto, to run on an Independent ticket during the War years.

For a number of years, Mr. Miller was Bognor correspondent for the old Owen Sound Times and was responsible for several feature articles at this time. The Bognor Community History, the history of the Orange Order in Grey County and the local school history of U.S.S. No. 10, where Mr. Miller had attended school, were all stories gathered by Mr. Miller for the newspaper.

Mr Miller was the South Sydenham Tax Collector for four or five years around 1932. He is a member of St. Matthews Anglican Church in Bognor, and is church Warden and Secretary-treasurer.

A valued member of the committee appointed to compile this book, Mr. Miller has helped in many ways to further this project.

REV. GEORGE W. MORRISON

George Morrison was born near Leith in 1908, the son of Donald and Jane Wilkinson Morrison. He attended Briar Hill Public School and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. He served three years Pharmacy apprenticeship and then decided to be a minister, and started to study at Victoria College, University of Toronto in 1928 and graduated in 1933 He attained his B A. Degree from Emmanuel College in 1936. After one year on a Mission Charge in the Sudbury area he was called to Wyevale and Waverly Church in 1937

Mr. Morrison married Mabel Clute and had two children, Ian and Sheila. He did a great deal of writing for magazines and papers and also had one book published, "The Country Parson" Rev. Mr. Morrison died in 1950.

A brother, Beaton, still farms the home farm (a Century Farm) at Leith

THE ORMISTON FAMILY

In 1874, Lockhart Ormiston moved from near Whitby and bought W½ Lot 18, Concession 10, from Fred and William Pete. In 1877 the late Lockhart Ormiston willed the one hundred acre farm to the late John Ormiston In 1915 William Ormiston, son of John, bought the farm and in 1920 sold it to Lockhart Ormiston his brother. In 1942 Lockhart sold the one hundred acres to Mac King, who sold to the present owner, Gordon Bothwell, in April 1946 Hydro was installed in the house in the fall of 1946 and in the barn in 1950.

The cement block house standing on this property was built by Lockhart Ormiston in 1924 to replace the frame cottage which had been burned.

In July 1904 there was an oil lease taken on the property and for a few years the Ormiston family used the gas found to light their home Due to water getting into the well it was abandoned.

Lockhart and William, sons of John and Mary Anne (Johns) Ormiston, had four sisters, Misses Rosa and Grace, Phillippa (Mrs. Isaac Turcott) and Maude (Mrs. Fred Parfrey). One other brother, John, died at sixteen years of age as a result of the after effects of typhoid fever

When Lockhart Ormiston was 33 years of age he was working with the Hollinger Gold Mines between North Bay and Cochrane, when this company dropped the first shaft. He homesteaded 161 acres which he bought for 50c. an acre and later sold for $1500. He worked in the mine for $12.00 a day in his spare time He was also an experienced bushman and had done a considerable amount of masonry and carpentry work He had gained blasting knowledge while up north and also did some of this work for his neighbours. While up north he recalls having encountered bears, beavers, wild cats and seeing moose six feet tall.

After Lockhart Ormiston sold his farm to Kings he built a home on his property on the 8th Concession north and here he lived with his two maiden sisters for a few years spending some of the winters with William, who by this time was living at Bothwell's Corner and running the store and gas pumps Gas was sold more reasonably than most places and Lockhart remembers the four tanks, which held 4,000 gals. in all, being filled by the gas company on Saturdays and business was so brisk over the week-end that those tanks would be filled again on Monday.

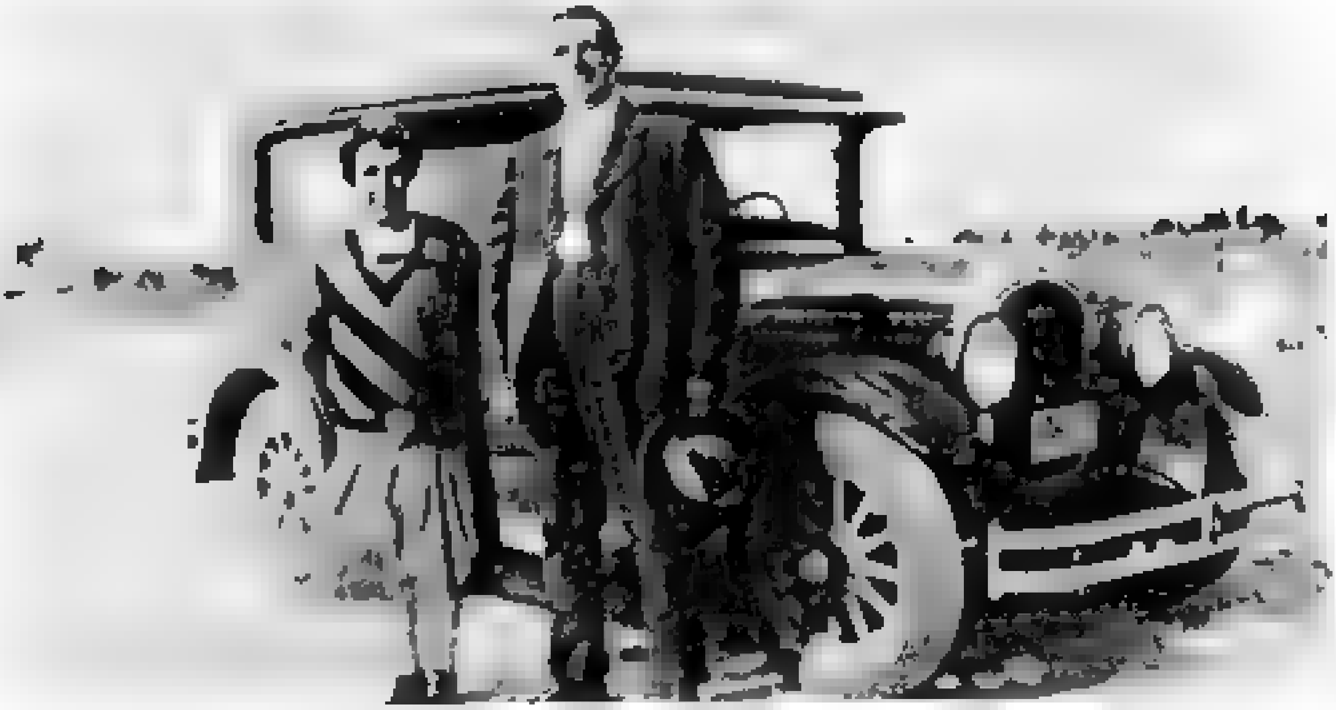
After William left the farm in 1920 he purchased the old Bothwell's Corner hotel which had been used after local option came in, for a dairy William ran a store there and started selling gasoline to the new fangled horseless buggies then appearing on the Meaford Road He bought gasoline at the time by the barrel and ladled it out to his occasional customers About 1922, believing that the auto was here to stay, William Ormiston installed his first gas pump and the getting "tanked up" at the old hotel had an entirely different meaning from the 'tank up" process of seventy years ago.

Ormistons ran a hall in conjunction with the store and gas business. The Women's Institute and Township Council held their meetings there Concerts, showers, dances and other activities were also held and all will remember the helpful consideration given The old "pot bellied" wood stove and coal oil can still bring back vivid memories of "the good old days", and the store selling a variety of tempting sweets for the school children was a typical "country store" This building was taken over from Mr Ormiston by the Provincial Highway and Mr. William Ormiston purchased the Hatton Hall property from Mrs G L. Parsons and moved the gas pumps to this location

William was thrice married His marriage to Evelyn Bourne took place while living at Bothwell's Corner He died in 1956. His first wife was Jennie Cavers of the Bothwell's Corner community and his second wife who was killed in a car accident was Irene Richards.

Lockhart, who never married, has made his home in Owen Sound since 1957 and is still able to be around each day at the grand old age of 93.

The Ormistons have been longtime members of Division Street United Church. William was an elder and in his last will and testament he left to his beloved church a substantial legacy. His tangible



Mr. and Mrs. William (Evelyn Bourne) Ormiston

thoughtfulness was also extended to the local Women's Institute who used the money to purchase materials used in the making of a hand tooled leather cover for their Tweedsmuir History Book.

TOM THOMSON

Born at Claremont, Ontario County, in 1877, Tom Thomson was taken by his parents as an infant to Leith, where he lived until he was twenty-one. After working as a machinist's apprentice and

later attending business school, he went to the United States in 1901, where he learned the trade of photoengraving.

Thomson returned in 1905 to Ontario and five years later he joined the Toronto firm of Grip Limited. He spent the summer of 1912 roaming the woods of Northern Ontario, and this experience altered the course of his life.

He was among the first to develop a distinctive Canadian style of painting which tried to picture the rugged grandeur of the Canadian Northland. Among his better known paintings are "West Wind" and "Northern River."

In July 1917, his brief career was cut short when he drowned in Canoe Lake in Algonquin Park. He was buried on the top of a prominent hill there, but later re-interred at Leith Cemetery.

Tom Thomson's Grave in Leith Cemetery
Sydenham Township

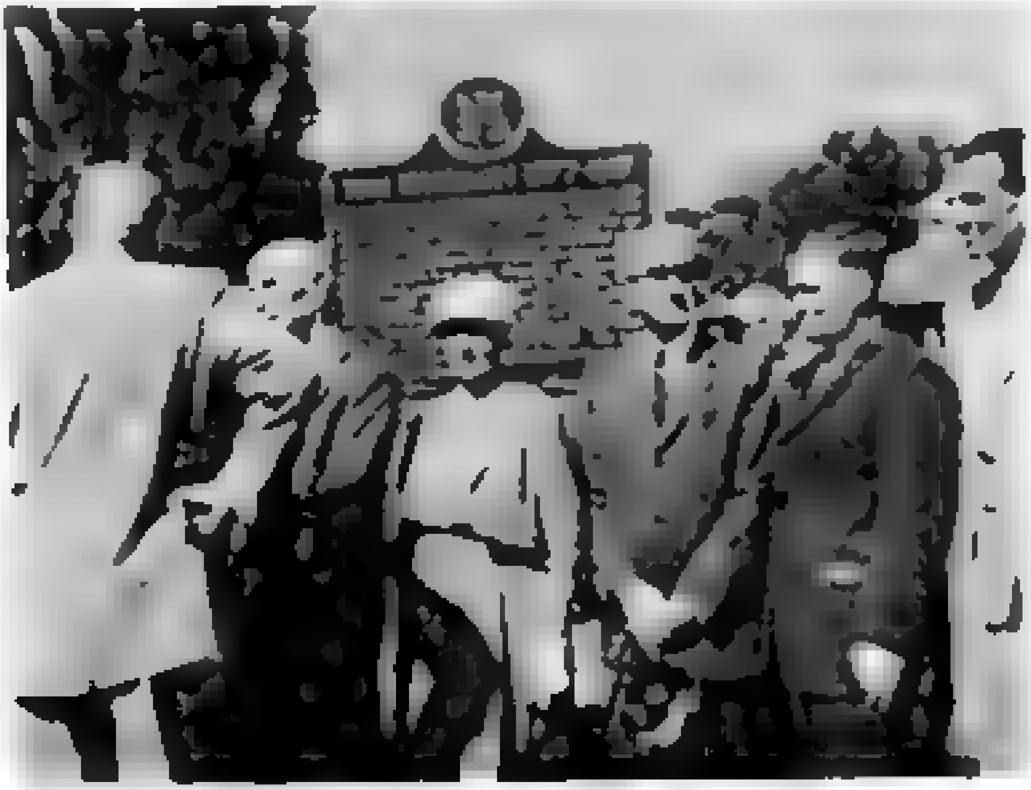
On August 20, 1961, a plaque was erected in Leith by the Ontario Historical Sites Board and the Provincial Department of Travel and Publicity to the memory of Tom Thomson. The suggestion for the erection of this plaque was sent by the Annan Women's Institute to the Grey County Historical and Art Society.

Mrs. Theodore Lavery, President of the Grey County Historical and Art Society was chairman. The Mayor of Owen Sound, Mr. William Forsyth, Percy Noble, M.P., Warden of Grey County, W.J. Kinney, Reeve of Sydenham Township, John McCutcheon, Mrs. Gordon Bothwell, President of the Grey County Women's Institutes. J.M.S. Careless, Vice-Chairman of the Historic Sites Board brought greetings and paid tribute to the Thomson family.

Mrs. Nora DePencier introduced the principal speaker, Mr. A.Y. Jackson. He told of his meeting and relationship with Tom Thomson. Mr. Jackson, a member of the famous Group of Seven, spoke of the Thomson influence on their work.

Mrs. Everett Johnson, President of Annan Women's Institute dedicated the memorial plaque.

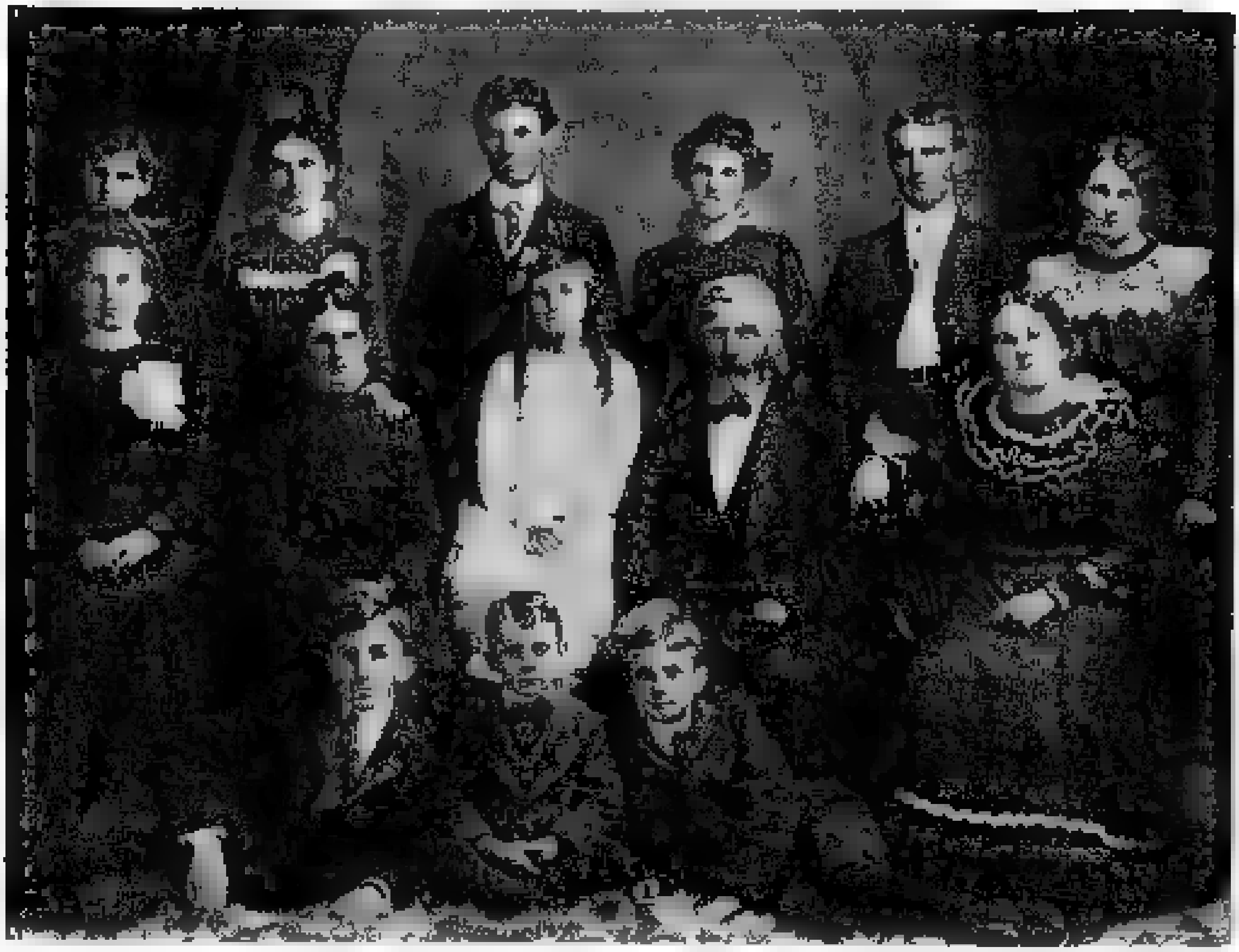
The official unveilling was done by Messrs. George and Fraser Thomson, both brothers of Tom Thomson. Their sister, Mrs. Margaret Tweedale was in attendance too.



Tom Thomson Memorial Plaque
Dedicated August 1961

This plaque will serve as a reminder to many area residents and also to visitors that the Owen Sound area is proud and justifiably so of Tom Thomson and his work. At the present time this is the only plaque in Sydenham Township erected by the Historical Sites Board.

THE PATRICK TRAYNOR FAMILY



The Patrick Traynor Family

Back row l to r—Elizabeth (Mrs Jos Moran , Loretta Sister M St Philip), Michael X Traynor, Mary Helena, (Mrs. Peter Matthews,, Maurice P Traynor, Patricia (Sister M Loretta)

Centre row l to r—Ann Agatha (Mrs W J Doyle), Mrs. Patrick Traynor, Beatrice (Mrs. Alex McDonald), Mr Patrick Traynor, Justina Mrs Ed Coughlan

Front row l to r—John, Rt Rev J J Traynor Victor Dr A.V Traynor, Thomas, Rev. T B. Traynor

Mr and Mrs. Patrick Traynor, pioneers on Lot 27 Concession 5, now farmed by their grandson, Patrick Traynor, raised a family of twelve, five sons and seven daughters It is quite remarkable that so many of this family were educated, in a day when little value was placed on education. This family attended Briar Hill Public School and the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute Two entered the priesthood

Rt Rev J J Traynor, D P., attended St Michael's College, at Toronto and Grand Seminary, Montreal, celebrated his Golden Jubilee in 1960 and is living retired in Guelph.

Rev. Thomas B Traynor, M A , attended St Michael's College and St Augustine Seminary, Toronto, and served for thirty years in Hamilton. He passed away in 1960.

Dr A.V Traynor attended St. Michael's where he obtained his B.A. He enlisted in the R.C.A Force, went overseas and at the close of the war he attended Western University, receiving his M D and practised in Kitchener, where he lives in semi-retirement.

Five became teachers, Loretta (later Sister St Philip) spent a lifetime in the profession; Agatha (Mrs. Wm. Doyle), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jos Moran) and Beatrice (Mrs. Alex. McDonald) all attended Stratford Teacher's College and taught in various schools in Ontario and Western Canada. Marilena, who was also a teacher, became Mrs Peter Matthews.

Two became nurses, Patricia, (Sister Loretta) trained in St. Joseph Hospital, London, and helped organize hospitals in Ontario and Alberta Justina (Mrs. E Coughlin) trained in Sisters Hospital, Buffalo and nursed in Buffalo and New York City.

Two sons, Michael and Maurice, farmed in Sydenham Township.

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP'S WAR EFFORT
FENIAN RAID

Patriotism was very evident in the early days of Grey County. The Trent Affair of 1861 was the cause of volunteer regiments being formed all over Canada. There were few reasons for the great loyalty, as there was no pay, arms or accoutrement.

Among the first companies to enroll was the Leith Company, Provisional Rifles, which was afterwards gazetted as Number Three Company, Thirty-First Battalion of Grey County This company was formed in 1862 with James Cannon as the Captain. The company consisted of three commissioned officers and fifty-two non commissioned officers and men.

The muster roll of 1866 carries the following names—June 3, 1866. Captain James Cannon, Sr , Lieutenant James Pattison Telford, Ensign Robert Vanwyck, Sergeants—J.S. Wilson, James Cannon, Jr., William Armstrong, and Walter McNeil; Corporals, John Turnbull, James W Grady, William P. Telford, William Cannon, Lance Corporals, Gilbert McKay and Neil McNeil, Bugler, Donald McKay, Privates, John Armstrong, Andrew Bigger, Thomas Brown, Wm. Buzza, John Cathrae, G A Cameron, Thomas Cameron, Ben Cameron, Thomas Campbell, John Campbell, Rowland Campbell, Colin Campbell, Patrick Downie, Thomas Dennison, Leslie Dixon, James Edmonstone, Hugh Elliott, John Ead, John Grady, John Hogg, James Hogg, Charles Lemon, John Lamb, John Leflar, Ronald Livingstone, John Lemon, William McKay, James McDowall, Duncan McTavish, Henry Moore, Wm. Mathieson, Andrew McLean, Thos. McLennan, Duncan Morrison, William Nisbett, Daniel North, Charles Noble, John Platt, George Riddell, John Wilson and William Wilson

After its first organization the company met for drill once a week at Dunedin, as Annan was known. The drill shed was erected there and was burned in the 1920 s. The first instructors were Captain Brodie and his son, Vivian Brodie Captain Charles Noble, a veteran of service in Spain also acted as drill instructor.

Several incidents in connection with the Fenian Raid are recorded. One of these was that at a morning church service of May 8th, Rev. A. Hunter was interrupted in the midst of his discourse, when the door opened and Mr Leslie Dixon walked quickly to the front where he whispered in the ear of one of the members of session. The session member then announced to the gathering that there was reason to believe that an armed flotilla of Fenians was coming up the Bay No one stopped to think how incredible that would be, and a little later the mirage or optical illusion lifted. It was then realized that a number of canoes were coming from Cape Croker carrying Indians.

On the morning of June 2nd, Mr Joseph Parker arrived from Collingwood bearing a telegram, which by misunderstanding sent No 3 Company off to battle They set sail on the Clifton after hasty fare-wells. They landed at Collingwood and boarded a train in company with a group from Collingwood. It was a noisy trip, with impromptu concerts and orations mixed with wild reports of Fenian advances given at every station stop. After several days in Toronto, they and six other companies were formed into a provisional battalion and patrolled the roads from Toronto to Kingston and later Cobourg. On June 21st orders came for them to return home. Thus in less than a month they were back at their usual occupations.

A very important event in the history of Number Three Company took place on March 22, 1867, on the grounds of the Annan school house. During the winter before the women of the community had made a large blue silk flag which was a creation of beauty. The Company being drawn to attention, the presentation was read by Mrs. Peter Taylor and a suitable reply made by Captain Telford. Miss Campbell then presented the colours to the keeping of the Company, and the Rev. Robert Dewar offered a short prayer. Mr. Hugh Reid, who had two sons in the Fenian affray composed a poem of literary note which was then read. After the cheers for Queen Victoria and the flag had ended, the occasion was celebrated by a meal for the officers and men that evening in Vanwyck's Hotel, prepared by the owner, Robert Vanwyck himself.

To continue the history of the Company, shortly after the Fenian Raid, Lieutenant Telford was made Captain and Captain Cannon became Major. In 1888 Captain Telford received another promotion and William Ross became Captain which position he held until 1891 when he resigned. Ross was succeeded by Robert McKnight and a few years later the Company moved to Owen Sound.

BOER WAR 1899-1902

The South African War or Boer War (Boer, a farmer in South Africa) 1899-1902, was of the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Orange Free State against Great Britain. The Boers had long resented the British advance into South African territories, and the hostility was inflamed after the discovery of gold in 1886, brought an influx of British prospectors.

The Boer government denied these newcomers citizenship and taxed them heavily, despite British protests. The situation was aggravated in 1895 by the Jameson raid which was interpreted by S. J. P. Kruger as a British plot to seize Transvaal and which led to the military alliance of Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1896. The British brought in troops to defend what they considered their commercial rights. When they refused to withdraw, the Boer states declared war October 12, 1899.

During the Boer War in South Africa, two Canadian contingents were sent. To these contingents, the County of Grey contributed about thirty men. Several of those men from Grey County gave their lives on the veldts of South Africa in the cause of the Empire.

Boer submission was formalized in the Treaty of Vereeniging May 31, 1902.

Sydenham Men in South Africa

Five men are known to have enlisted for service in South Africa. Two gave their lives in a terrible battle on March 31, 1902. They are listed below —

Calvert, Edward — Killed in action
McArthur, Alexander (Sandy) — Day, T. Bertrand
McArthur, John — Knisley . . . . .

Trooper John McArthur in writing to friends at Johnstone after the grim struggle said in part: 'You will have seen an account in the papers of the battle on March 31st, in which Bert Day lost his life. We had hard luck. The fight took place on Monday, but he was not killed until Wednesday. Two troops of our squadron with some mounted infantry formed the rear guard. We were just camping for dinner when the fight started. The boers shelled the camp and our two troops were cut off from the main body. Bert Day and five others became separated from the rest. They wandered around all Tuesday and on Wednesday ran into a bunch of Boers and Day and Knisley were killed, and the others stripped of everything and let go. They walked eighty miles and are now in hospital. I was in charge of the section Bert Day was in and feel sorry for his people. I worked with Dr. Devine all night of the fight, moving the wounded. It was a terrible sight, legs and arms lying around, men and horses fallen everywhere."

HONOUR ROLL

In proud and grateful memory of the men of the community who gave their lives and the promise of their years to come for freedom, truth and righteousness in the great conflicts in which Canada has been engaged.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay
down his life for his friends."

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

Day, T. Bertrand
Knisley . . . . .

WORLD WAR I — 1914-1918

Bryce, Wilfred
Dickson, Bert
Doran, Walter H.
Foames, Charles Rich
Fulford, William Ira
Kerr, Frank
Lamont, Roger
Leming, Phil
Lipsett, Austin J.
McKay, Alexander
McReynolds, William
Morrison, Russel
Murray, John
Rawn, Seth
Riddel, John Couper
Smith, James
Sutherland, Hugh
Watson, Herbert Bryan
Weaver, Allan G.
Woods, Frank

HONOUR ROLL

WORLD WAR II — 1939-1945

Blackman, Orville
Brewer, William
Gibbons, Owen
Hoath, (David) Elgin
Knaggs, Francis
McEwen, Robert
McKerroll, Jack
Martin, J. Russell
Moulton, Earl
Stewart, Thomas
Thompson, Lawrence H.
Wardell, Earl
Weaver, Mac
Weeden, Gordon
Young, Archibald

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVERMORE"

"After this I beheld, and lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindred, and peoples, and tongues, stood before the lion, clothed with white robes and psalms in their hands.

And cried with a loud voice, saying, salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb

These are they which come of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb

Therefore, are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple, and He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat.

For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and wipe away all tears from their eyes —Rev VII 9, 10 and 14 17

MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR I

Adams, Oliver
Baker, John
Bartley, Elgin
Bell, Amos William
Benedict, Roy G
Best, Arthur
Boddy, Harvey
Boddy, Hudson
Boddy, James
Brown, Gordon
Brown, William Stanley
Bye, Elgin
Cameron, George
Campbell, William
Carmichael, Dougald
Carmichael, James
Carmichael, Duncan James
Carr, Allan
Carr, Dr Osborne E
Carr, Louie
Cole, Hugh
Cole, William
Coleman, Herbert
Conventry, James
Cook, Percy
Cook, William
Colyer, Charles
Craig, Lou
Davis, Bert Philip
Denton, Euphemia
Downing, James
Ead, George Charles
Edmonstone, Robert
Edmonstone, Sidney I.
Elliott, Edward
Elliott, Robert
Ferguson, Alexander
Flavelle, Israel
Fraser, George
Fraser, Robert C
Gardner, Malcolm
Gardner, Peter
Gilchrist, G.A.
Gilesby, James A
Gilesby, Robert E
Gunn, Allan
Hamilton, Maurice
Hamilton, Melville
Hamilton, Robert
Harkness, James G
Holmes, Thomas W
(Victoria Cross)
Howell, Percy
Hughes, Ben
Hutchinson, George
Irwin, Verral
Johnson, Walter
Johnston, Severwright
Jones, Sandy
Kemp, E. Lewis
King, Anson
King, Ben
King, John E
Knaggs, Dennis
Leflar, William
Lemon, Edgar
Lemon, Hugh
Lipsett, Albert
Livingstone, William
Long, Benjamin C
Long, Samuel
Lush, David
MacDonald, Edward
MacDonald, Findlay
MacDonald, Dr Hugh
MacDonald, Lorne
MacGillivray, Alex.
McArthur, Alexander (Sandy)
McArthur Donald
McArthur, John
McClarty, J
McDonald, Charles Elmer
McDonald, William F
McGirr, Noble
McGregor, E.M.
McGregor, Jean
McGregor, William
McInnis, Flora
McKay, Fred
McKay, Godrey A
McKay, Kenneth Russel
McKee, Percy
McKnight, Robert
McLean, Dougald
McLean, Peter
McLean, Robert
McLennan, Herman
McNab, Alex. D
McNab, Allan John
McNab, John
McNab, Peter
McNab, William
McReynolds, Courtland
McReynolds, Guy
Manders, Charles
Marshall, Earnest
Miller, George G
Miller, John R
Morrison, G B
Morrison, James
Morrison, Les
Moulton, Melville
Nesbitt, Wilford
Nicholson, Mac
Pickett, Dan
Poast, James
Proudfoot, James
Rae, Colin
Rae, George Jr
Rae, George Sr
Ramage, Thomas
Reid, Douglas M
Reilly, John Alexander
Reoch, James
Richardson, Roy
Robertson, Alan
Robertson, Michael
Robins, James
Ross, J Harkness
Rutherford, T J
Scott, Walter
Silverthorn, Ambrose D
Smart, John E.
Snider, Lorne
Spence, Duncan Robert
Sutherland, John
Sutton, Stanley
Sutton, Steve
Torne, Archie
Traynor, Victor
Tuck, Archie
Tuck, John E
Vanwyck, William
Waterton, Edward
Waterton, Frank
Watson, William
Whiteside, Rodney
Wilkinson, Dr Stephen
Wilson, James
Young, John

MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS COMMUNITY WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

Anderson, Morley
Artley, Russell
Barfoot, Arthur
Beattie, Laura
Best, Fred
Boddy, Alex.
Boddy, William
Bowden, Percy
Boyd, Clayton
Brainard, Norman
Brown, Milton
Bumstead, Leslie
Cameron, Frank
Carmichael, Lorne
Cathrae, Frank
Chapman, Harold
Clark, Bert
Clark, Howard R
Couper, James
Dean, Douglas
Dean, Dycien
Denton, Percy
Dinsmore, Jim
Duggan, Mrs. Louis
Edmonstone, Elgin
Edmonstone, Lewellyn
Edmonstone, Raymond
Edwards, Lloyd
Farquharson, Leslie
Fenwick, Gordon
Fenwick, Helen
Ferguson, Norman
Fisher, Charles
Fretter, Douglas
Frizzell, Crawford
Gillies, Bert
Girdler, Roy
Girdler, Stanley
Grunsell, Brennon
Gunn, Hector
Gunn, Neil
Habert, Fred
Habert, Horace
Haicrow, W I.
Henderson, Edgar
Hill, Russell
Hoath, Carman
Hoath, Perry
Hofman, Gelt
Hood, Frank
Hood, Gerald (Jerry)
Hood, Paul
Howe, Arnold
Hurlbut, Charles
Hurlbut, William
Ireland, Elmer J
Ireland, Glenn A.
Ireland, Mac F
Illes, Wilfred
Johnson, Mervin
Jordison, Roy
Keeling, Allan
Keeling, Harold
Keeling, Howard
Keeling, Osborne
Keeling, Robert
King, Elgin
King, Garnet
King, John
King, Wallace
King, William
Kyle, Sandy
Laycock, Douglas
Laycock, Howard
Leflar, I R
Leno, Amos
Litster, David
Long, Joseph
Lourie, William
MacDonald, Kenneth
MacDonald, Mary C.
MacDonald, Reginald
MacNab, Islay
McArthur, Leslie
McCannell, Russell
McDonald, Clifford
McEachern, Jack
McEwen, Fay
McGregor, John
McGregor, Margaret
McGregor, Wilfred
McKay, John
McKay, Lorne
McKerroll, Donald
McKerroll, Marie
McKibbon, Stanley
McKibbon, Stewart
McKinnon, Donald
McQueen, Archibald
Mandeno, Albert F
Martin, Arthur
Martin, Gordon
Martin, Norman
Michael, Lloyd
Mills, Jerry
Miner, Harvey
Moulton, Lynton
Murdoch, Richard (Dick)
Murphy, Justin
Murphy, Wilfred
Parkin, Gordon
Petty, Edward
Poast, James
Poast, Lorne
Riddell, Arnold
Riddell, Elwood S.
Rouse, Allan
Rouse, Charles
Rouse, Robert
Rush, Arthur
Scott, Gordon
Shute, Archie
Shute, Melville
Shute, Theresa
Silverthorn, Murray
Slattery, Ambrose
Spence, Gordon
Spence, Isabel
Stewart, Peter
Stonehouse, Garnet
Stout, Lorne
Stoutenburg, Albert
Thompson, Frederick I
Thompson, Morrison
Torrie, Archie
Vermilyea, Douglas
Walter, Alvin
Walter, Elgin
Waterton, Milton J
Watte, William
Ward, Angus
Weaver, Charles M
Weeden, Keith
White, Allan
White, Edward
White, Jack
Whiteside, Earl
Whiteside, Rod
Wilkinson, Wilbert (Ibbs)
Wilson, George W
Young, Jack

THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WARS

Foregoing is a list of those from this community who served their country at home and abroad in the Fenian Raid, the South African (Boer) War, World War I and World War II It has been compiled by the Women's Institutes within the township of Sydenham, assisted by other individuals.

The names of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice are listed in the Honour Roll and those others who lived to return to their homeland are listed in alphabetical order.

Every available means has been taken to make the list as complete as possible. Each one engaged in the task of preparation has striven to make the list full and accurate, and that no name be overlooked. It is their sincere hope that these combined efforts have been effective

BOGNOR REJOICES AT END OF GREAT CONFLICT

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning, November 11, 1918, the villagers of Bognor were wakened by their phones, while the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles in Owen Sound could be heard distinctly fourteen miles away, announcing the glad tidings of "Peace." Soon the Anglican Church bell was ringing joyously and the bells of the surrounding schools lent their voices to the merry din.

Mrs. George Toms was early abroad recruiting for a village parade In an incredibly short time the entire population, big and little, old and young, assembled at the town hall, where they sang hymns of praise and then marched around the streets. Mr. Henry Leming, Bognor's veteran, leading, followed by Mr. Henderson and Mr Doran carrying the Honour Roll, Mr. Mellafont with the drum and Mr. J. Atcheson playing the pipes Then came the children all carrying flags and some blowing horns.

The remainder of the citizens brought up the rear, all singing, cheering and yelling to their heart's content. Such a festive air the little village presented! Mr Thomson had flags flying at an early hour from most of the public buildings, and after the four years of gloom Bognor celebrated as she had never done before in the history of its oldest inhabitant. The parade ended at the town hall when it was decided to have a community Thanksgiving on Wednesday evening The following committee were appointed to arrange the program of proceedings: Messrs, Neil Morrison, John Gillies, Willie McKay and Thomas Frizzell, and Mrs. Long, Mrs. W.T. Moffatt and Mrs. Thomas Frizzell.

Here Nature's art, combined with that of man,
Breathes forth assurance of eternal life,
Of faith and hope beyond this mortal span.
A cathedral this, of Nature's very own;
Trees pointing heavenward the lofty spires,
God's canopy of blue the vaulted dome,
And birds in leafy bowers the vested choirs.

Building day by day, build worthily, build well,
Our work and that alone, our faithfulness will tell.
The Master Builder looking down on strength of tower and wall
Knows, if in the coming test, our work shall stand or fall.

God made my cathedral under the stars;
He gave my cathedral trees for its spires;
He hewed me an altar in the depth of a hill,
He gave for a hymnal a rock-bedded rill,
He voiced me a sermon of heavenly light
In the beauty around me - the calmness of night,
And I felt as I knelt on the velvet-like sod,
I had supped of the spirit in the temple of God.

CHAPTER 20 MEMORABLE HAPPENINGS

SOCIAL GATHERINGS

After the old log house and log barn raisings, the frame barn raisings, the logging bees, the stoning bees, the quilting bees, the paring and husking bees and all other neighborly get-togethers for grateful and much appreciated assistance, a social evening was always in order. Pioneer settlers worked hard and they played hard too. Young and old participated in hearty, robust games. Sometimes there were kissing games which brought forth a lot of merriment. Usually the evening wound up with a dance. If a fiddler were not obtainable some one would lilt or hum the tunes and the dance went on.

The axe man felled the trees of the virgin forest and the trees were burned where they fell. But the big timbers were only blackened by the fire. In order to complete the burning it was necessary to have the logs piled in heaps. This was an extremely hard and heavy job, and the men's faces and hands were covered with charcoal. This strenuous effort was called a logging bee. The ashes from these log heaps were collected and processed into potash.

PARING BEES

One of the lost and more satisfying accomplishments was the art of drying apples. Came the Autumn evenings after the apples were harvested and it was not an unpleasant task to sit in the lamplight and pare, quarter and string the fruit. The strings were hung up to dry over the kitchen stove or were placed on fanning mill riddles and suspended from the ceiling. Most every farm kitchen had its festoons

of drying apples which later on made wonderful apple sauce and pie which could not be excelled.

Apple parers or paring machines came into use and they speeded up the process of preparation considerably An apple was placed on a three-pronged fork, and by turning a crank the apple was peeled and pushed off the fork A later machine took the core from the apple The original paring machine could be purchased for 40 cents. Dried apples could be purchased at most grocery stores. The price paid to the housewife who produced them was from 2 to 2½ cents a pound.

Neighbours came with their apple peelers to make a bee of it. There was great fun as the crimson, russet, yellow or green peelings curled away in unbroken whorls from the turning forks.

There was something about the flavour of home dried apples which the modern evaporated fruit cannot touch. Perhaps the memories associated with their processing has something to do with it.

QUILTING BEES

Of all the Bees of yesteryear, those dearest to the hearts of the ladies were the Quilting Bees. Long hours had been put in preparing the lovely old fashioned prints, silks or satins in blocks of the chosen pattern. Some of the designs were most intricate and all required a great deal of patience in their piecing and putting together. The Log Cabin quilt, frequently made of tiny bits of silk or satin and the Crazy Quilt were often "tied" rather than quilted as were those pieced of print and gingham. When the quilt top was ready it was placed in a wooden frame and batts (cotton batting) placed between it and the lining It was fastened securely and marked in a quilting pattern ready for the fine stitches which would complete the work. Many of these early quilts are family heirlooms, as are the knitted and crocheted bedspreads, so popular in former days.

A quilting bee about 1916, at the Johnson home in the Silcote community includes the following

Sitting on the grass, l to r-Alma Johnson, Mrs. George Graham, Bertha Brown, Florance Brown, Margaret Best, Mrs. Wilbert Fulford.

Seated, l to r-Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. Charles Brown.

Standing, l to r-Mrs. Harold Johnson holding son Bill, Miss Maggie Bell. Miss Jennie Graham, Mrs. Andrew Farquharson, Miss Lizzie Bell, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. Joseph Bell holding son Bruce

A PATCHWORK QUILT

(Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen)

I like a patchwork quilt,
It tells a homey tale
Of friends who've scattered far and near
And some beyond the vale.

I like a patchwork quilt
And wish each patch could tell
The pleasures and the joys they've seen
And sorrows sometimes as well.

I like my patchwork quilt
And ne'er with it will part.
Each little colored patch I scan
Bring memories to my heart.

If you've a patchwork quilt
Treasure with every care,
Those little patches from the past
That grow with years more rare.

THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL

This fine new Ontario Hospital is located on Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, Range 4, on Union Street road, and is comprised of 92 acres, which was purchased by the Ontario Government from John Cameron and William Kivell in 1959.

A three hundred bed hospital, it was officially opened on July 21, 1963, and is under the supervision of Dr. R. D. Whiteside. Mrs. M. Murray is Director of Nursing.

It is now known as the Dr. MacKinnon Phillips Hospital. The late Dr Mac Phillips, M L. A. for Grey North and Provincial Minister of Health, was instrumental in having the hospital located in Grey County.

NEVER DOFF YOUR HAT TO A BEE

W. J. Miller vouches for this story of the way of honey bees with a visitor, in a happening of close to forty years ago. The family doctor, who was also a special friend, had been invited to assist with the extracting in the apiary and also to get acquainted with the bees generally He donned an apron and turned the extractor with the glee of a school boy while the glasses which he had brought in a corrugated cardboard box were being filled with honey. The loaded box was too heavy to carry to the road so he placed it in the wheel-barrow and started for the road right through a cordon of bees, who were on guard and ready to shoot. They circled round and round his head, yelling at him in bee language, "Robber! Thief! Thief! Robber!" The doctor who was none other than Dr. J S. McCullough, of Walters Falls, actually earned a V.C.

Another incident with a bee took place the next day and points up the moral, never uncover your head for a bee. Homer Neelands drove in with a horse and top buggy. He asked for a pail of honey, but was admonished lest he might get stung, and it was suggested that he drive a little piece away "Oh, no!" he said, "I am not afraid of the bees. Just then, one shared the buggy with him He didn't hesitate, but jumped out and ran for the barn slashing his hat this way and that. Finally, the bee landed on his pate, backed up and pushed. Ouch!

TUG-OF-WAR WAS EXCITING EPISODE

A famous tug-of-war was a feature of an early Dominion Day celebration The "tug" was to be a trial for supremacy between the stalwarts of Sullivan and Sydenham townships, ten men on each side A new rope was secured, the men took their places and in the first pull Sullivan won. In the second, rules were thrown to the winds, the men made pits and sat down bracing their feet, the end man on each side having the rope around his body. Minutes wore into half hours, the tug became a deadly pull, neither side giving way an inch

The sun beat down upon purple faces Onlookers became alarmed. Then came the Magistrate, Andrew McGill, with a sharp knife. "In the name of the Queen, I cut this rope' he declared. The rope was cut and the contest over.

The tug-of-war was over, but there was to be a tragic aftermath The end man on the Sydenham side, Dougald Carmichael, into whose flesh the rope had cut, was unconscious. He never recovered and died after a few months.

Dougald Carmichael is buried in McLean's Cemetery, Second Concession, Sydenham Township The lettering on his tombstone reads "Died September 24, 1885, aged 27 years." It would appear that this notorious trial of strength took place on July 1, 1885

THE MEAFORD TANK RANGE

In 1942 about one-quarter of the area of St. Vincent Township and approximately 600 acres of land in Sydenham Township were chosen for an army training area, a tank training area and for artillery shooting purposes. It was the largest Tank Training Camp in the Dominion.

It consisted of the entire northern portion of St Vincent Township and the extreme northern tip of Sydenham Township The Sydenham section included Lots 1, 2 and 3, Broken Front, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession A, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession B, Lots 2 and 3, Concession C

The picturesque district around Cape Rich, the Clay Banks and the beautiful Mountain Lake district and Vail's Point, the scene of many picnics, old land marks and the Rotary Camps also became Range property.

In 1826, John Alexander Vail had trapped, fished and camped at this point, which bears his name In 1874 Mr and Mrs James McReynolds settled there It was the home of many fishermen Several families of Edmonstones lived there. The large modern homes of James Lemon and his son, William, lay in this area William Lemon had built a new house and barn equipped with electricity and all modern conveniences. Lying next to this was another fine farm belonging to Michael Robertson.

Across the road on the Sydenham side were the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stewart and Mrs. Margaret Eagles. Some others living in the Sydenham territory were Mr. and Mrs. Cathrae, Mr and Mrs. McKee, Mr and Mrs. John Moulton and Mr and Mrs. James Moulton and their families.

Some schools in the district were the Mountain Lake School, the school on the Seventh Line of St. Vincent and the Union School No. 15, known as the Morley School This school was situated on the townline and built in 1921. Not far from the school was the Morley Baptist Church built in 1912, and the Disciple Church on the Seventh Line North, St. Vincent, both taken in this area.

Many farm homes, approximately 108 were included in the Tank Range Some of these families were greatly disturbed at being forced to leave the homes they had worked so hard to possess. It took time, money and worry to find new homes.

As the days passed the people felt sure they would not be given an extension of time so they picked their apples and garden produce before they were ready They turned their livestock into their corn fields. Every available minute was used in preparing for their departure. Neighbours who did not have to move helped to load trucks. They ate their dinner from a lunch box wherever they were working and some times in their haste even forgot to eat

It was a sad departure for many but it was wartime and patriotism was more than just a word This was undoubtedly a factor in the policy adopted by the Department of National Defence

The Range was used for training during the war years and is still used as a training centre for Reserve Forces.

TRAGEDY SHADOWS BOYLE FAMILY

Johnnie Boyle met his fate on September 27, 1927, at Lot 23, Concession 3, Sydenham Township, when drawing in hay with the team and wagon He was going up the gangway into the barn with the load when the horses for some unknown reason stopped suddenly, jolting Johnnie against the front stakes of the hay rack The stakes broke and let him fall down between the horses and on to the wagon tongue This, of course, scared the horses and they bolted ahead running over Johnnie with the front wagon wheels. He died as a result of injuries within a few hours Prior to moving to this location he lived at Lot 10, Concession 1, N.C.R. directly across the road from where Lyle Snider now lives. It was here he took his bride, Emily Atkins, in 1919 About 1925 their red brick house was burned, and all that was saved from the ruins of fire was the piano. It was after this fire that he purchased property on Lot 23, Concession 3

Tragedy followed other members of this family. Robert Boyle, Johnnie's father was kicked in the stomach by a suckling colt and died as a result and Johnnie's Grandfather Boyle was trampled to death by a horse in its stall. Johnnie's son, Robert Nelson, recalls his mother telling him that she had been trying to persuade Johnnie to get rid of one of his horses which she felt was a little hard to manage She did not like the horse's nature In trying to induce Johnnie to deal horses his wife said, "Johnnie, I wish you would get rid of that horse, your grandfather was killed with a horse, your father was killed by a horse and that horse is going to be the death of you yet." How true her prediction proved to be.

Very little is known about the Grandfather Boyle and his family but his son, Robert Boyle, was born in 1822 and he married Mary Caldwell Robert and Mary took E½ Lot 10, Concession 1, N C R out from the Crown. To them were born three sons and two daughters: Thomas, Joe, Craig, Jennie and Lizzie After Mary (Caldwell) Boyle's death he married Mary A. Jennings, who was born in 1831 To this union was born a family of three, John, Annie and Robert.

MR AND MRS. JOHN BOYLE 1919

The older son, John, (born 1869 - died September, 1927) married Emily Atkins (November 12, 1892 - April 7, 1961) in 1919 and they farmed on the E½ of Lot 10, Concession 1, N C.R , the land which John's father had taken out from the Crown. Johnnie bought the W½ of the same Lot from Archie McCallum in 1906 to make his parcel of land 100 acres. To them were born four children: Dorothy (Mrs. Jack Hartley) of Brantford, who died in 1957; LaVerne (Mrs. Chester Twamley of Woodstock, Robert Nelson, of St. Catharines, who married Isabel Mason, and Alice (Mrs. Kenneth Allen) of St. George, Ontario, who was born the February after her father was killed. After her husband's death, Mrs. Boyle and the family of four small children moved to Paris, Ontario, where her mother lived. This family visits several times a year with relatives in Sydenham Township.

Annie Boyle (1871-1922) married Wellington Snider (1868-1960) in 1893 They farmed in Sydenham most of their married life To this union was born a family of four. LaVera (Mrs. David Artley) who died December 14, 1959, Lorne, Ethel (Mrs Arthur Kreutzkamp) of Hanover; Elgin, who died in infancy This family have always been active in Sydenham Township affairs. LaVera and Dave Artley had a family of three, Russell of Downsview (died Feb. 1967) married Joanne Ackerman; Annie Mrs. George Cuthbertson now of La Mirada, California has two children, Alec and Carol

(George died Nov. 1958). Allan married Patricia Robinson, they have two children, Debbie and Sandra and live in Burnaby, British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Souter [illegible] along with their family La Vera [illegible], Lorne and Ethel (early in 1918)

MR. & MRS. ROBERT [illegible]

Robert (born June 1876 - died July 22, 1937) married Margaret Gordon (born December 20, 1872 - died January 26, 1942) on December 12, 1900. To them was born a family of four: Barney now of Sault Ste. Marie; Iva (Mrs. William Curl) now deceased; Annie (Mrs. Frank Dostal) now of California; John of Detroit. Although this family spent much of their life at Thessalon, Ontario, visiting many relatives in Sydenham Township through the years.

This farm which was taken from the Crown in 1872 by Robert Boyle has been owned although not in direct succession by several family descendants. Included are his son, John Boyle, his granddaughter, Mrs. David Artley and Mr. Artley, and his great grandsons, Lyle and Elwood Snider. Lyle sold his share to Elwood, who is the present owner of the 100 acre holding of highly productive land taken from the Crown by his great grandfather. Lorne Snider and his family are the only direct descendants of their grandfather and great-grandfather Boyle who reside in Sydenham Township at the time of writing.

THE FAMILY AND GRANDCHILDREN OF LORNE SNIDER
AND THE LATE DULCENA McVITTIE (October 1966)

Naming from the left

Seated on the left is Wilson Johnson and his wife Muriel Snider with their two daughters Sheila and Dianne (now Mrs. Wayne Hoath) behind them. Seated next is Doris Snider, her husband Lawrence Knaggs standing directly behind her with their two daughters Brenda (now Mrs. Larry Martin) and Yvonne (now Mrs. Art Weaver) on either side of their father. Seated next is Lyle Snider with his wife Doreen (Alderson) behind him, daughter Debra at his right elbow and two sons Garry and Bob in the back row. Seated on the right is Elwood Snider with his wife Eileen (Nelson) behind him. Their three small sons, Jim at his Dad's left, and youngest son Ricky and oldest son Glen kneeling in the front. The Knaggs now live in Owen Sound.

WATERING TROUGHS

Many years ago when horse drawn vehicles were the only means of travel, watering troughs along the early roads quenched the thirst of the weary traveller and his faithful horse. The water was always refreshing, cool and pure, coming as it did from the plentiful never-failing springs of the district in the early days.

One such watering trough still stands out in the memory of some in the area It was located at a spring just to the west of the Black Creek on the Derry Line, in Sydenham Township. It was wooden, made from a log ten feet long and a foot and a half in diameter and hollowed out leaving a shell on the outside It was later replaced by a wooden tub which served for many more years.

What a boon these wayside watering troughs must have been' Man and beast slaked thirst to their fill without cost, or fear of contamination.

THE FIRST COUPLE MARRIED IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

Dougal Spence, who took up Lot 21, Concession 10 from the Crown, in Sydenham Township, in 1846, and Sarah Campbell were the first couple to be married in the township The ceremony was performed by the Rev John Neelands, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, in 1847.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell Spence was born in 1830 in North Carolina, U.S.A., but when a young girl came with her parents to Peel County and later to Sydenham, where she spent nearly all her life She died in 1913

Dougal Spence, born in 1812, was one of five brothers who emigrated to Canada from the Isle of Islay in the north of Scotland. Three of the brothers came to Sydenham township and the other two remained in the vicinity of Lindsay Dougal Spence died in 1892 at the age of 80 years.

Dougal and Sarah Campbell Spence had a family of eleven children, four boys and seven girls. Of this large family the only male descendants are Robert Lorne Spence and his family now residing on Lot 22, Sydenham Township, Robert Lorne Spence is a grandson of Dougal Spence and a son of Robert Campbell Spence, who remained on the homestead until his death in 1935. His widow, Isabella McLeod Spence still resided on the homestead until her death in 1959, at which time the property was sold, having remained in the Spence name for 113 years.

DANNY, WOODFORD'S PET DEER

Danny with Mrs. Sam Doran, the first President of Woodford Women's Institute, taken in 1938

About the year 1936, Wm Best, a farmer, found Danny, "when he wasn't any bigger than a cat," lying helpless and hungry, in the centre of his wood lot. Danny raised his small spotted body on a set of wobbly legs and seemed pleased to meet even a human after hours of waiting for a mother that never did come back.

Mr. Best carried Danny to his farm house under one of his arms and turned him over to the care of one of his cows. The cow nursed Danny until he had become sufficiently wise to drink up his own meals from a pan and from then on it was merely a matter of keeping it filled with milk and watching Danny grow

Every person in Woodford

knew Danny and he had a nodding acquaintance with farmers for miles around. He had the complete run of the village without any invitation.

Dogs, usually a thorn in the side of all deer, didn't bother Danny in the slightest. As a matter of fact it was Danny who bothered the dogs. There was nothing he enjoyed better than to kick up his heels in front of some indignant mutt and then go tearing off across the fields just fast enough to kid the dog into believing that he could catch up to him. After a mile or so of this fun Danny would take off the emergency brakes and set his long tawny legs into action with the swift, smooth grace for which his family is known and it was just bye-bye to the pursuing pooch. Sometimes for the sake of variety he did a flying leap to the top of a high rock and just stood there laughing down at the loud and angry loser.

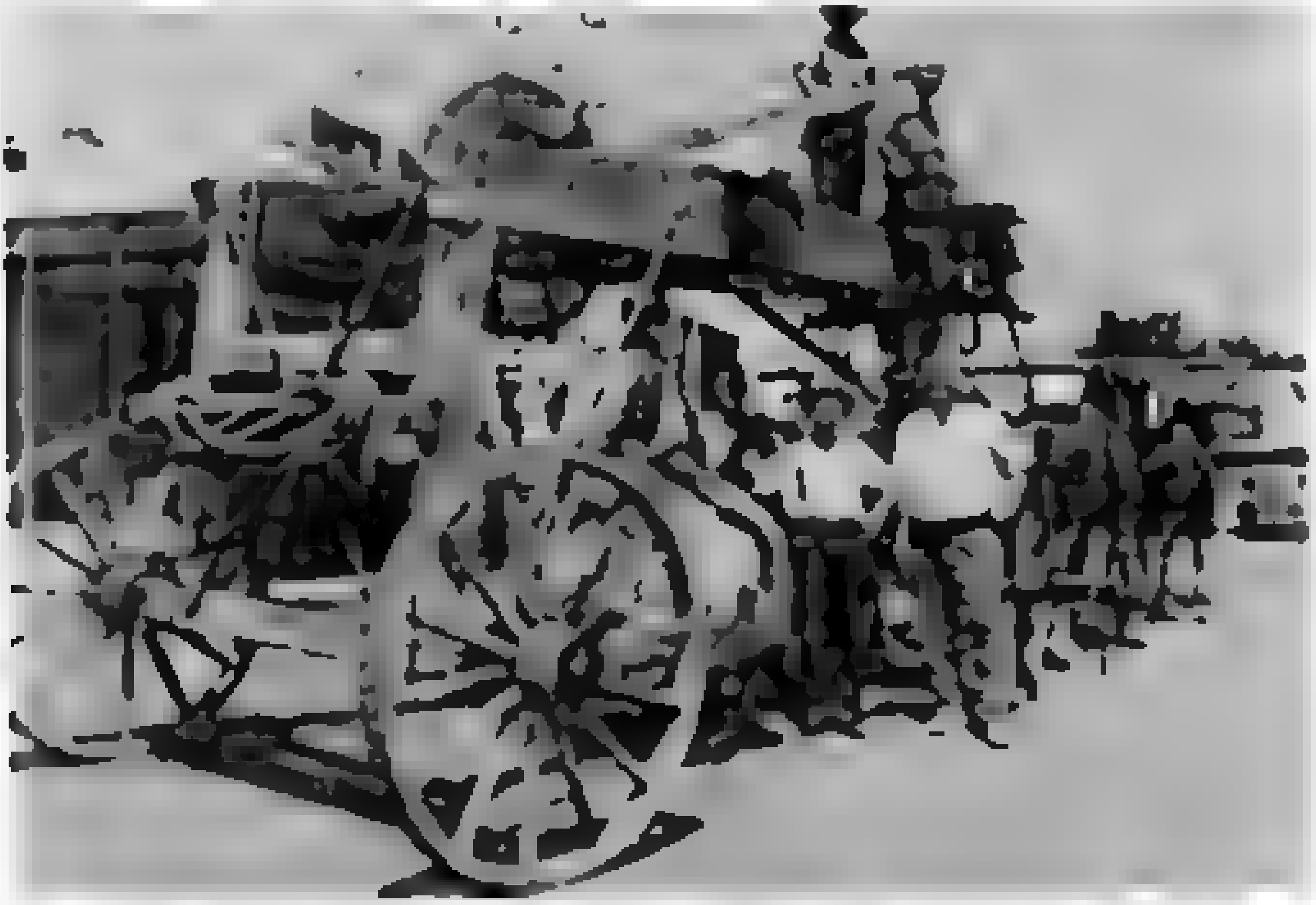
Sometimes Danny used to get into mischief, one day he wandered into Mrs. Waite's kitchen and helped himself to a new batch of bread which was sitting on the table, another day he invaded Mrs. R. L. Hurlbut's kitchen and ate two lemon pies she had sitting out cooling for supper. Danny's greatest fault was his appetite for green peas, lettuce and carrots. It often led him into forbidden territory and caused even his best friends to become irate. One farmer took out his shotgun, held it up in the air over Danny's head and let go with both barrels, instead of running away on the gallop, Danny just glanced up at the farmer, as cool as a cucumber and went on devouring his vegetables. He was finally removed by a series of heaves and shoves.

In the summer time when Woodford went in for football, never a game was played that Danny wasn't right there with the rest of the gang. Sometimes he would take a canter after the ball and now and then he got to be a bit of a nuisance because you couldn't expect a mere deer to know all the rules and regulations of the game.

Sometimes Danny used to wander back to the haunts of his forefathers away from his human friends, but he always returned again in a short time. In the two grim weeks of the hunting season, when the hunters were out in the woodlands, Danny was always backed up as his human friends dreaded to see anything happen to him. But one day Danny finally went away and never did return. Nothing is known of his fate.

STONING MACHINES

The old stoning machine was a bonanza for land owners with fields in which were big stones that could not be removed by either oxen or horses. Many of these stones were down deep in the ground and had to be extracted much the same way as having an aching tooth extracted.



Something of the construction of the old stoning machines can be seen in the above illustration. The machine pictured is more than a hundred years old and belongs to Ken McKinnon. Standing around the rock are Clarence Barton, John Long, and Burke Walsh. Up in the driver's seat are Ed Long and Ken McKinnon.

The hind wheels on the stoning machine were of massive wood construction standing six feet high, with a tire six inches across. They were placed on an axle eight to ten feet long The front wheels were about four feet high, and the front axle was approximately four feet long, with a stout post attached with a swivel to the middle of the axle to which a wagon tongue was secured. This allowed a team of horses to turn in any way desired. The sills of stout rock elm were attached to the front post and to a post on either end of the rear axle, being securely braced in position.

A round shaft of steel four to five feet long and four inches in diameter was placed on the top of the sills. Stout chains were secured to either end of the shaft. A bull wheel about three feet in diameter was secured to the end of the shaft. This is where the rope was wound around and the unwinding of the rope when the horses were hitched to it brought the stone from the ground.

The two chains attached to the shaft were secured to a big ring from which two shorter chains and big hooks were attached. These hooks caught hold of toe-holds made in the stone when the horses were drawing the rope on the bull wheel, the chains around the steel shaft began to tighten and roll bringing the stone as high as was desired A dog on the bull wheel made the operation secure. The stone could then be taken to a fence and laid one stone on another.

There was an art in releasing the stone at the fence. The long rear axle allowed the wheels to pass safely over the crater made by the removal of the stone.

METHODS HAVE CHANGED

Herb Beacock operating a bulldozer on the Miller farm removes huge rock in 1948

IT'S EASY WITH A BULLDOZER

The stones are just as heavy, but they handle easier today. The bulldozer does it. This monster on the Miller farm was moved out of the way in 1948.

THE OLD WOODEN PUMP

Some idea of what a wooden pump was like can be seen in this illustration of one which was sold at Mr. and Mrs. George Searle's auction sale in 1966. Mr and Mrs. Searle are shown in the picture

Charles Kirby Baines was a pump maker and many of his wooden products did service on the farms of Sydenham Township. The part of the pump, about five feet in height, which stood above the well platform was made of squared pine about nine inches square. It was artistically ringed and painted red with the trademark in black letters, "C K Baines and Son, Owen Sound " To this was attached a cast iron spout. The handle and supports were blacksmith made from iron rods. The handle proper was encased in wood

The wooden piling to go to the well bottom was made of pine or cedar logs, ten or twelve feet long and of sufficient diameter to allow an auger hole three inches in diameter to be bored from end to end. This included a wooden cylinder, together with a wooden sucker Provision was made for couplings joining these bored logs together Deep wells were served in this way The top or head of the pump was bored with a four inch hole to allow easy removal of the sucker in case of emergency

Mr. Baines was a man of strong convictions and it was reputed that he vowed to "seed down" one of Owen Sound's main thoroughfares after losing his vote in a parliamentary election. The story has it that he procured a sack of grass seed and proceeded down Poulett Street scattering the seed as he went and declaring he was going to seed the damn place down.

THE FIRST HARROW

In the early days when the land was new and covered with stumps agricultural implements were almost unknown. However, a certain kind of harrow was built by some enterprising man. The frame was of rock elm wood, sawn into pieces three inches square and four and a half feet long There were four of these running parallel and spaced one foot, three inches apart, and secured at either end by another piece of timber four feet long, making the framework of the harrow four feet by four and a half feet square. In the picture below Mr. William J. Miller is shown with his wooden harrow.

There were sixteen iron teeth or harrow pins, as they were called, one foot long and one inch square, sharpened at one end. These pins each weighed two pounds and were driven evenly spaced into the wooden frame which when in use was trailed between the stumps by hitching the ox or horse to one corner of the harrow.

Legend has it that Mrs. William McKildon, who was born in Ireland in 1828 and settled with her husband on the Fifth Line south, near Strathaven, carried a bundle of iron harrow pins from Owen Sound to her home. She had carried her infant son Joe, who was born in 1856, together with a crock of butter, across a bush trail before the Derry Line was opened, to Owen Sound. Returning, she had not only the precious burden of her little son (who passed away in [illegible]) but the weighty harrow pins. Mrs. McKildon made the journey in her bare feet.

Norman McKildon is a great grandson of this indomitable pioneer lady.

A NEW FRAME BARN

With progress came the erection of frame barns. In the winter the contractor for the new barn would go to the woods with a few good axemen and a broad axe to hew the timbers required for the new barn. The squared timbers would be hauled to the site of the new building where a few men equipped with axes, saws, a boring machine, chisel, mallets and an adze together with a framer's square would go to work. These tools were required to bring the squared timbers into form in order that they would all fit into place

Most frame barns were erected on a stone foundation making the necessary stabling under the new barn.

A mud sill of rock elm to support the framework in the centre of the building was placed on cedar posts every few feet for the entire length of the building Sills of rock elm about a foot square were then mortised together and placed all around on top of the stonework.

The sleepers were rock elm logs hewn on the top side where the barn flooring would be placed

RAISING OF HARRIS LEMON'S BARN IN 1940

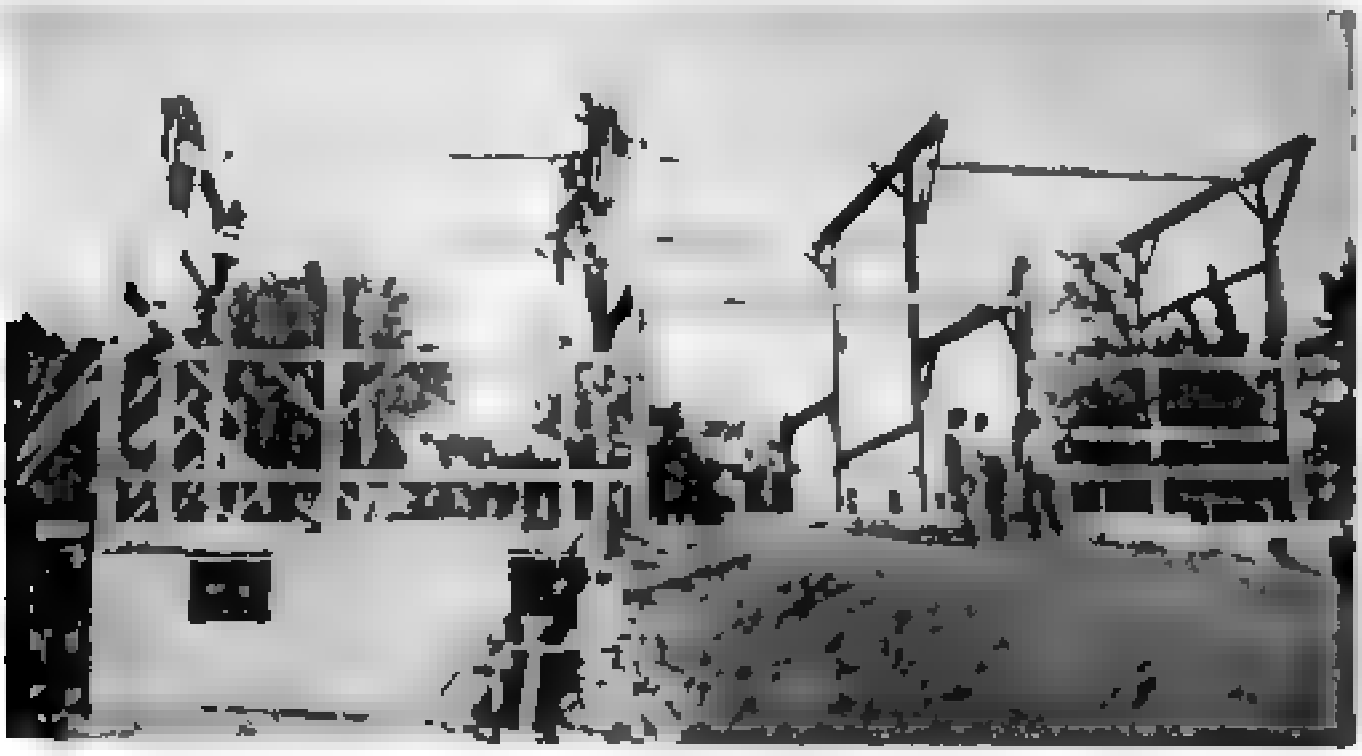
The bents as they were called were the frame of the end of the building consisting of posts, perhaps 20 feet high. Beams and girts (girts were smaller pieces of squared timber) joined the posts and bents together.

In a barn 40 feet by 60 feet a double thick floor was required. This entailed the erection of five bents. Two plates were required for either side of the building. These were mortised into the top of the outside posts and were necessary to hold the heel of the rafters and two purlin plates to hold the middle of the rafters as they pointed upward to the peak of the roof. Purlin posts were mortised into the top of the beams as well as the purlin plates.

ANOTHER VIEW OF HARRIS LEMON'S BARN

When the framework was all placed together on the top of the new foundation, the timbers were secured together by driving rock elm pegs or pins into one and a quarter inch holes in the mortises and tenons bored for that purpose.

Captains were appointed and sides chosen from 100 to 150 men, then the race ensued. The first bent was raised upright, followed in succession by the others. Pike poles were used when the bents began to get out of reach for the men. Placing the plates on the outside posts was sometimes difficult. The purlin plates and posts were assembled on top of the high beams and were raised with pike poles. Collar beams were necessary and were placed several feet high above and between the slanting purlin posts on the gables of the new barn.



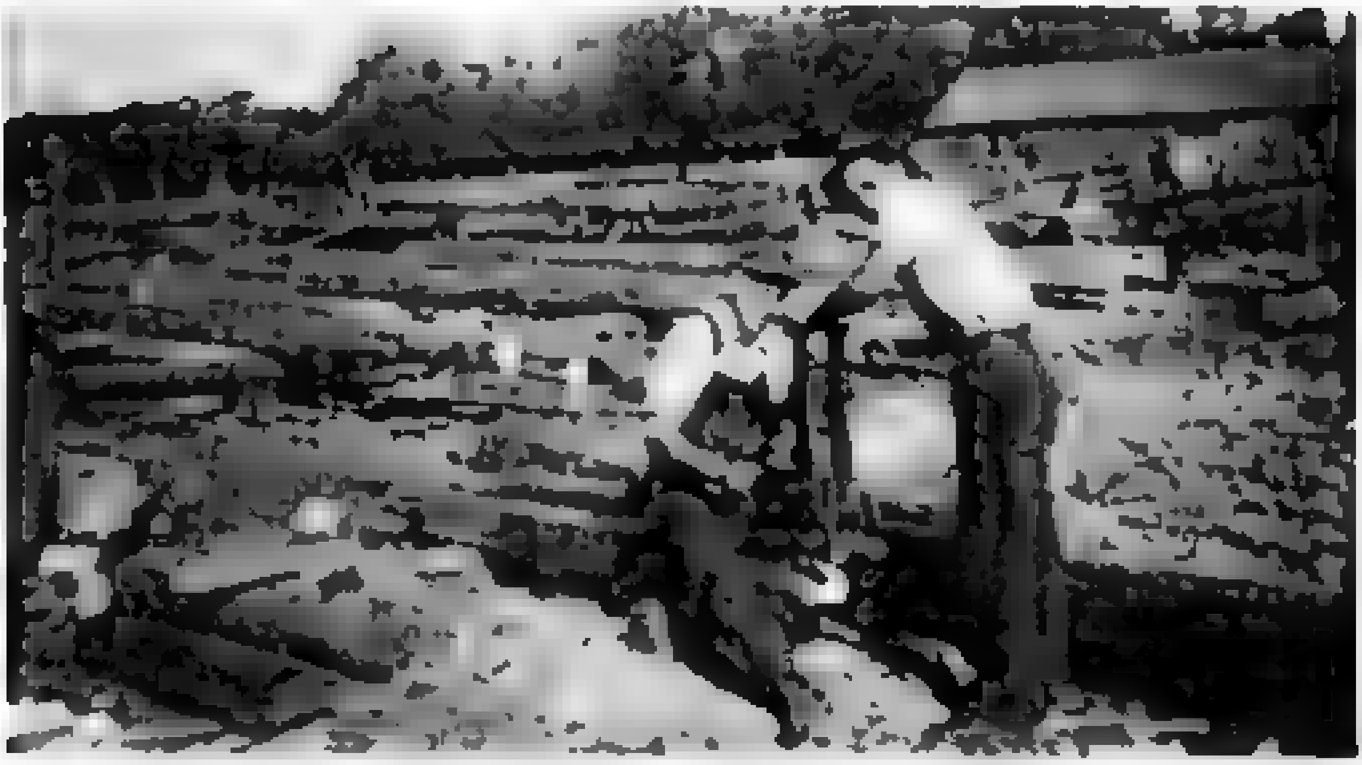
HARRIS LEMON'S BARN GOES UP IN 1940

In the course of the erection of a barn you could hear the shouts of the men, "Yo Heave" when they were lifting on the heavy green timbers. The race between the two sides chosen began in earnest with the placing of the plates. Then, Hurrah! for pulling up the green tamarac or spruce rafters, which were flattened on the top side. It was an exciting race. An audience of the fair sex usually generated a great deal of enthusiasm in those bygone days.

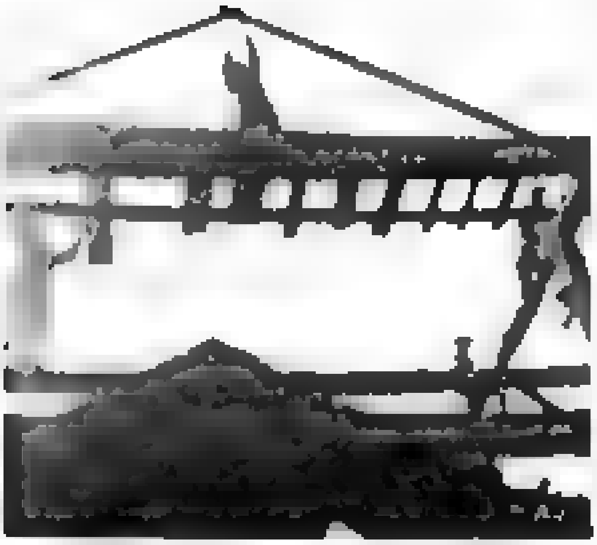
In recent years, gin poles and a tractor are used to raise a new barn. This plan does not require a large gang of men as in other days.

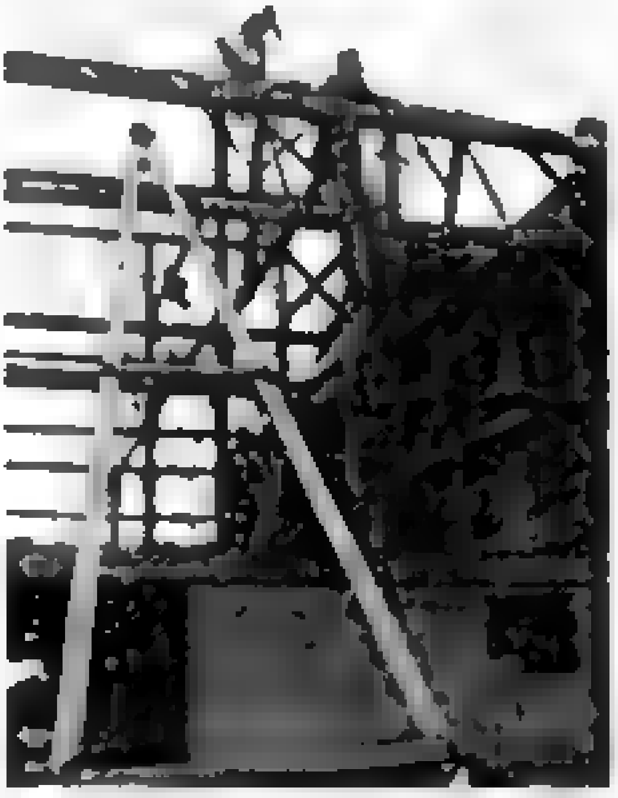
So was it with each church and school,
And all that we today hold dear,
Each was begun and builded up
By some old sturdy pioneer.
-Rev. William Howey

BUILDING IS "RAISED" AT FARM OF CLIFFORD AND CECIL LONG



Shown above are Elgin Knight left, and Cecil Long preparing the timbers for a new addition to the barn. The boring machine seen in action takes two men to operate, one placing his hands over the other's hands and turning the cranks in union.





The scene to the left above depicts the erection of the 38 foot long spruce rafters being placed on the plates with the purlin plates resting on top of the 32 foot posts. It was said the man who nailed the rafters at the peak was standing on thin air. In this case the man was Malcolm Gardner, the contractor. The building was a new shed built to the barn of Clifford and Cecil Long at Woodford in 1949.

Pictured to the right above are Malcolm Gardner and Cecil Long standing on 32 foot high purlin plate. It was found necessary for them to exchange places. In order to do so, they would have to descend to the bottom and have Malcolm climb up again, going up first. Malcolm said, "No, we won't climb down. Cecil, you sit on the plate and I will step over you." This they did and the plan worked. It was a greater feat performed at a dizzy height than scoring ten goals at a football match.

Bents being raised by a log jammer and a tractor. The tractor was hitched to a heavy cable going through a pulley on top of the jammer and attached to the timbers.

SQUARED TIMBER AND SAW LOGS

At about the turn of the century, before the forest reserves showed signs of depletion, the making of squared timber was an art. The huge tall rock elm trees were felled and made square the full

length of the tree up to where the limbs projected, extending to sixty or seventy feet in length.

Butters was the title of axemen who chopped slabs two or three feet long off the side of the tree Then the hackers took over, being very careful not to drive the axe too deeply into the timber to be squared as it would leave a scar the hewer could not remove

John C. Morrision, of Bognor, Mac Morrison's father, was an expert broad axe man He could hew such a smooth surface on the timber it would seem like it had gone through a planing mill. The broad axe was the name of the implement used to do the hewing. It had a cutting edge from 12 to 14 inches with a crooked reversible handle, which could be adjusted to suit a right or left handed operator Those who helped John C Morrison, the broad axe man, were J. J Currie, John Currie hackers and Bob McFarlane and Tom Hamilton blockers.

John C. Morrison was broad axe man for another gang composed of Don and Neil McInnis, J J Currie, James Morrison, Sandy Spence and Joe Cook When felling a tree a limb fell striking Joe Cook and inflicting a nasty gash on his head. Dr Henry, of Bognor, closed the wound using several stitches to do so.

The finished pieces of squared timber were shipped to the Old Country. The timber was measured at the middle of the stick. The bottom was much larger than the top, hence the centre measurement was taken to arrive at the average.

It was in 1946 that one of the remaining giants of the forest was taken from W J. Frizzell's bush It was a soft elm log, 32 feet long and 56 inches in diameter. It was estimated to contain 3300 board feet of lumber. It was taken to Rockford station by two bulldozers, one on each end of the log, and was shipped to Great Britain

John C Morrison's services were in great demand. He was asked to go to Wisconsin before the First Great War to make squared timber. He refused to go unless the United States government would allow him to take his own broad axe with him The request was granted, and he took his old gang along too, Messrs. J. J. Currie, John Currie, Bob McFarlane and Tom Hamilton

DIFFICULT DAYS IN EARLY LIFE OF SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

THE FIFTH LINE COMMUNITY

Duncan MacArthur and his wife Catherine who came with their oxen from Markham took the land (now the farms occupied by Leslie Robertson and Jack MacArthur) from the Crown. After about ten years of pioneering Duncan died and left his widow with four little daughters to carry on the struggle. This she did, even to logging in the bush. Her keen Irish sense of humour and wit helped her through many difficult situations.

In 1863 Catherine MacArthur married Malcolm MacQueen, who at that time was the first teacher in the first log school on the corner of her property. He had previously taken one hundred acres in Sullivan Township on a School Grant. He sold this and took over one hundred acres of the MacArthur land. The other hundred where Jack MacArthur lives was taken over by Peter MacArthur, a brother of Duncan.

Malcolm MacQueen, his wife and their son Donald lived on that farm the rest of their lives. He was keenly interested in education and saw to the education of his stepdaughters.

It was rather a unique coincidence that Mrs. MacQueen's husband was not only the first teacher in the log school, but her eldest daughter was the first to teach in the present stone school. Years later, her granddaughter (Violet MacQueen) taught here and many years later her great grandson, Morrison Thompson, was the teacher.

During the years while their family was young Mr. and Mrs. MacQueen took in the five motherless children of Peter MacArthur and reared them to manhood and womanhood. The farm was occupied by their descendants until 1923, after the death of Donald.

The farm now occupied by Albert Morrison (Fifth Line, Sydenham) was taken up about 1855 by Archibald MacInnis. He along with Mr. John Miller (William Miller's grandfather) walked from there to Durham to register their respective deeds.

As was often the case in those times of hardship, Archie passed away ten years later at the early age of thirty-four His wife with five young children was left to carry out her struggle with very little of the world's goods. This she did and reared her family and cleared the land

Many hardships had to be faced. On one occasion she had not flour and no means of getting any so she went to her neighbour, Peter Torrie, who lived where Archie and Bob Tuck's now live, to borrow some. The Torries were also having a struggle and did not have much However Peter Torrie gave her half of what he had Another neighbour always willing to lend her a hand was Malcolm Gardner.

Other incidents were told about once when she could not raise the ten dollars needed to pay her taxes she walked through the bush to Annan to get the money from her brother. When there were eggs and butter to sell she and her daughters walked and carried them twelve miles into Owen Sound. So as to save their shoes they carried them and put them on at the outskirts of the town On the return trip the shoes were taken off as soon as they reached the country

These happenings are typical of the hardships endured by the pioneers.

Fire destroyed the house on this farm twice However, Mrs. MacInnis remained there until she was eighty-nine years old and her descendants stayed until 1930

FENCES

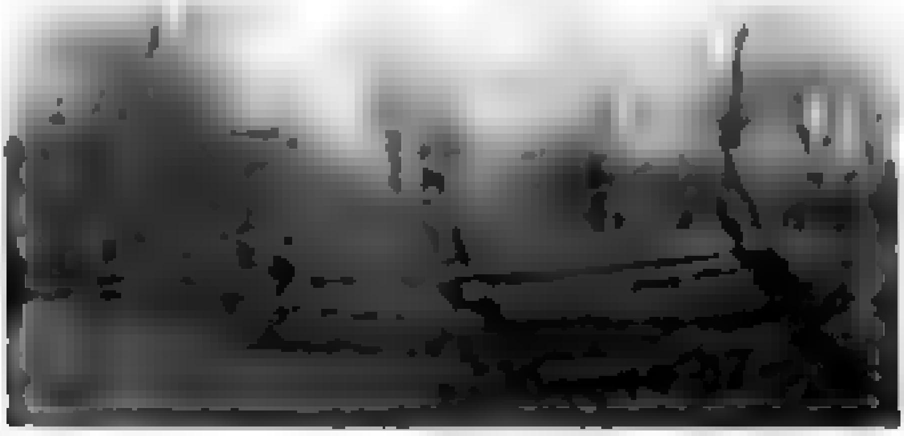
It has been said that "Good fences make good neighbours." Perhaps Sydenham Township early settlers had something like this in mind as they built the rugged boundaries of stone and stump which enclosed their holdings For the fences have stood well. More than a century of time finds many of them intact, a testimonial to the skill and labour which placed them.

The stone fence shown above is on the Lakeshore Road between Bothwell's Corner and Annan in front of the John Stewart farm, and still serves a useful purpose. It was built more than 115 years ago around 1852 by James Fife a master stone mason, who had served apprenticeship at "Dykes" in Scotland and who was engaged to build the fence by James Somerville Ross, the owner of the farm. The row of stones of uniform size stood on edge along the top of the fence gives it a finished appearance.

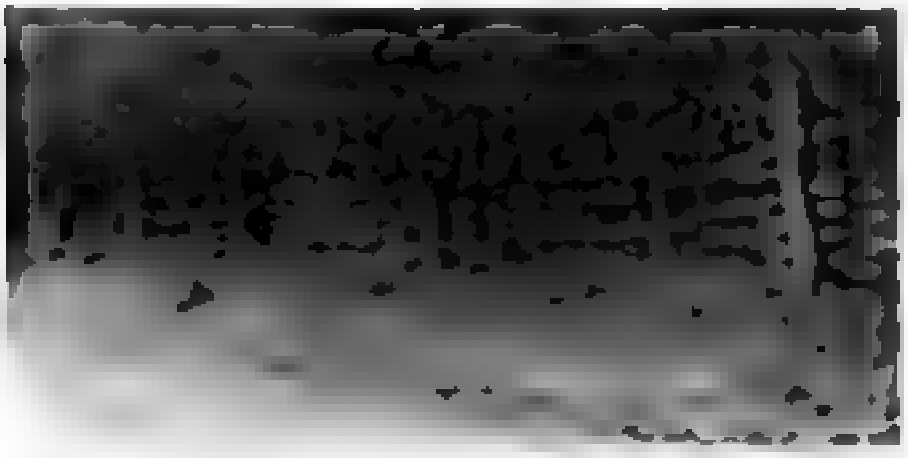
This farm had been taken as Crown land by Mr. Ross in May 1844. About ten years later Mr. and Mrs. Ross left the farm and bought a store at Leith. They also operated an Oatmeal mill. Of the seven sons in the family only one remained at Leith and farmed on the Ross McKay farm north of Leith. Three daughters remained in the vicinity.

The lovely square brick home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart may be seen in the back ground of the photo. Although this stone fence was built by a mason, many stone fences still surround fields and are evidence of back breaking work on the part of the pioneers, who cleared the land.

[illegible] minder of the huge trees that once grew on this road



The snake rail fence can still be seen in Sydenham Township today



The snake rail fence on many farms has given way to the wire fence

[illegible] lege before tractors replaced the horses

BUTCHERS IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

As far back as 1905 or before, George Graham was a butcher in the Silcote area He killed his own beef and delivered it in a one-horse democrat with a box in the back for the meat. He carried on for several years before deciding to kill only for his family's use Occasionally a farmer would bring a beef for Mr. Graham to kill for him.

In 1922 a beef ring was formed and George Graham was chosen as the butcher. Each farmer in the ring had his turn at putting in the beef and delivering the meat bags to the others in the ring

George Graham was the butcher for about five years and then it was taken over by Mr Stoutenberg for two years

In 1932, Roy Brown, a farmer who lived on the townline of St. Vincent Township became the butcher He killed his own beef and had all his own equipment He delivered his meat in a truck for the purpose He called at the homes once a week but had more than one route He supplied homes in Sydenham, St. Vincent and to the fishermen at Vail's Point. The housewife had the opportunity of ordering her meat for the next week and was always well satisfied with her choice.

The Edmonstones who lived at Vail's Point and who put up ice blocks for their fish, cut ice from the bay with an ice saw Roy Brown was just one of the people who took advantage of this service provided by the Edmonstones. The floating ice blocks, usually well over a foot square, were pulled out of the bay with ice tongs and Roy's neighbours who had their horses feet well shod would go out on the frozen bay with their team and sleigh a considerable distance to load the ice blocks and would draw them to his farm home where they would be packed and stored in sawdust in his ice house This ice was used to keep the meat fresh at home and for packing the meat in the truck when delivering to his customers during the warm weather in the following spring and summer months.

Roy operated here until the spring of 1942 when he moved to the 7th line of St. Vincent where he also carried on the butchering business.

FULTON'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Bill Fulton built and operated a slaughter house of frame construction on the farm now owned by Carl Morrison, Jr., Lot 39 Concession C. It was a high narrow building with a high wheel to pull the cattle up for slaughtering and an abundance of water which was a necessity. As well as slaughtering the cattle, he delivered for the beef ring and also sold meat to Munson's butcher shop in Owen Sound. Mr. Fulton operated the slaughter house midway between Annan and Bothwell's Corner, for some time but quit in the late teens.

This slaughter house was moved to Fred Stoutenburg's farm, just over the townline in St. Vincent Township. Mr. Stoutenburg was butcher for a beef ring which was made up largely of Sydenham shareholders.

BEEF RING ORGANIZED IN EARLY 1920's

Prior to refrigeration on farms summer meat was rather a problem unless salt cured, dried and smoked, fried and stored in its own fat or canned in glass sealers. Fresh meat was seldom served on rural tables unless purchased from butcher shops.

Around 1922 a beef ring was formed comprised of seventeen shares, each shareholder providing one cattle beast, which was to weight as near 450 lbs. dressed weight as possible. In return each week he received some steak, a roast and a boil.

If the butcher, who was George Graham, thought the beef supplied imperfect in any way he called in the beef ring inspectors who were George Scott and William McGregor. Mr. Graham received five dollars a week for his work and the shareholder who put in the beef got the head, heart, liver and tongue, beside his weekly portion.

In several cases two small families would take a share between them which were called half shares. Cotton bags with the shareholder's name printed on were supplied for the butcher to put the

meat in following the cutting up. As all rings must have a president Mr. [illegible] was the [illegible] of the beef ring [illegible].

Mr. Graham butchered for five years and when he gave up Mr. [illegible] took up the work. This ring served a radius of [illegible] or more miles.

MEAFORD [illegible] GREENHOUSE

[illegible] the little chap standing in front with the white collar

The Van veen nursery and [illegible] business has an interesting history. In [illegible] James White bought the west half of Lot [illegible], Range [illegible], [illegible] Township, just east of the Owen Sound city limits where [illegible] and [illegible] McKees lived prior to this property being annexed and then purchased by the city. At this time the house was demolished.

James White built a small greenhouse on this lot in [illegible]. It was heated with a hot water system, the boiler being brought from

New York. Later another small one was built. Eventually these two small greenhouses were enlarged into one big hothouse and as time went on James White's son Allan became owner of this business.

Vegetables from the gardens and cut flowers from the greenhouse were supplied to the C. P. R. passenger boats, when Owen Sound was the terminal for the C. P. R. Steamship Lines. Apples, plums and pears from their orchard were also supplied in season. This was the main market for Mr. White's produce.

The arrival of the "Steamboat Express" (C. P. R. train from Toronto) was watched with great interest by the White family, as the number of passengers aboard, indicated the amount of produce which would be needed for that trip.

In 1921 the hothouse was moved down the road to where the present greenhouse is now located.

In 1954 Allan White sold the greenhouse to Albert Van veen. Mr. A. Van veen now operates a Nursery and Landscaping business on property nearby and his son James has taken over the greenhouse business.

STONE QUARRY AT WOODFORD

Around 1920 there was a stone quarry on Lot 3, Concession 1, N. C. R., just behind Orton Day's barn. It was run by a steam engine on a stone crusher. The stone was used when No. 26 Highway was built, the township also used stone from this quarry. Mr. Wm. Kyle ran the crusher at that time. When the quarry operation ended Mr. Cliff Long and Mr. Wm. Best moved the crusher to Kemble with horses. They left Woodford at seven o'clock one morning and arrived home at three o'clock the next morning. There was stone taken out also on the hill at Woodford just where the grist mill, built by Mel Scarrow, was later situated.

THE QUARRY TRACKS

Owen Sound is situated on the Niagara Escarpment, so naturally rock is plentiful. Due to this fact and the demand for crushed rock and building stone, a quarry was opened up by Samuel Oliver and Keith Webster

In 1906, land was acquired between Ranges 6 and 7, extending west from the main C. P R line to the Quarry on 9th Avenue East, Owen Sound. These tracks are north of Highway 26 Tracks were laid, a crusher was installed and a thriving business was started. Crushed stone for road material and flat quarry stone for building purposes were shipped to many parts of the province, especially Toronto

Some years later a second track was built parallel to the first one, and a second quarry was started by W T Harris Due to lack of demand for stone, both companies ceased operations

In 1908, the boundary line was changed and land, including the Quarry Tracks, was annexed to the Township of Sydenham

In 1942, C P R. removed the steel rails and this strip of land was purchased by Cecil G. Toms at a tax sale to give access to his adjoining properties.

In August, 1966, these lands were annexed back into the City of Owen Sound.

After many years of idleness the Old Quarry Siding is being, rebuilt for use by the new $20,000,000 Canada Pittsburgh Glass Company

The Quarry Farm is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ken Smith and the quarries are now being used by the city of Owen Sound as a Sanitary Fill. In the future these tracks will run through the centre of a planned Industry Park for Owen Sound, with frontage on Highway 26, including the former farms of Ben McKee and Clarence Huss, on Range 6, also the farms of George Searle and Cecil Toms on Range 7.

BRICKYARD AT LEITH

A very important and successful business which was carried on during the last part of the century was the Scott Brickyard. It was situated about three-quarters of a mile east of Leith on the south side of the road This business was run by Mr David Scott and his six sons and at peak periods other help had to be hired

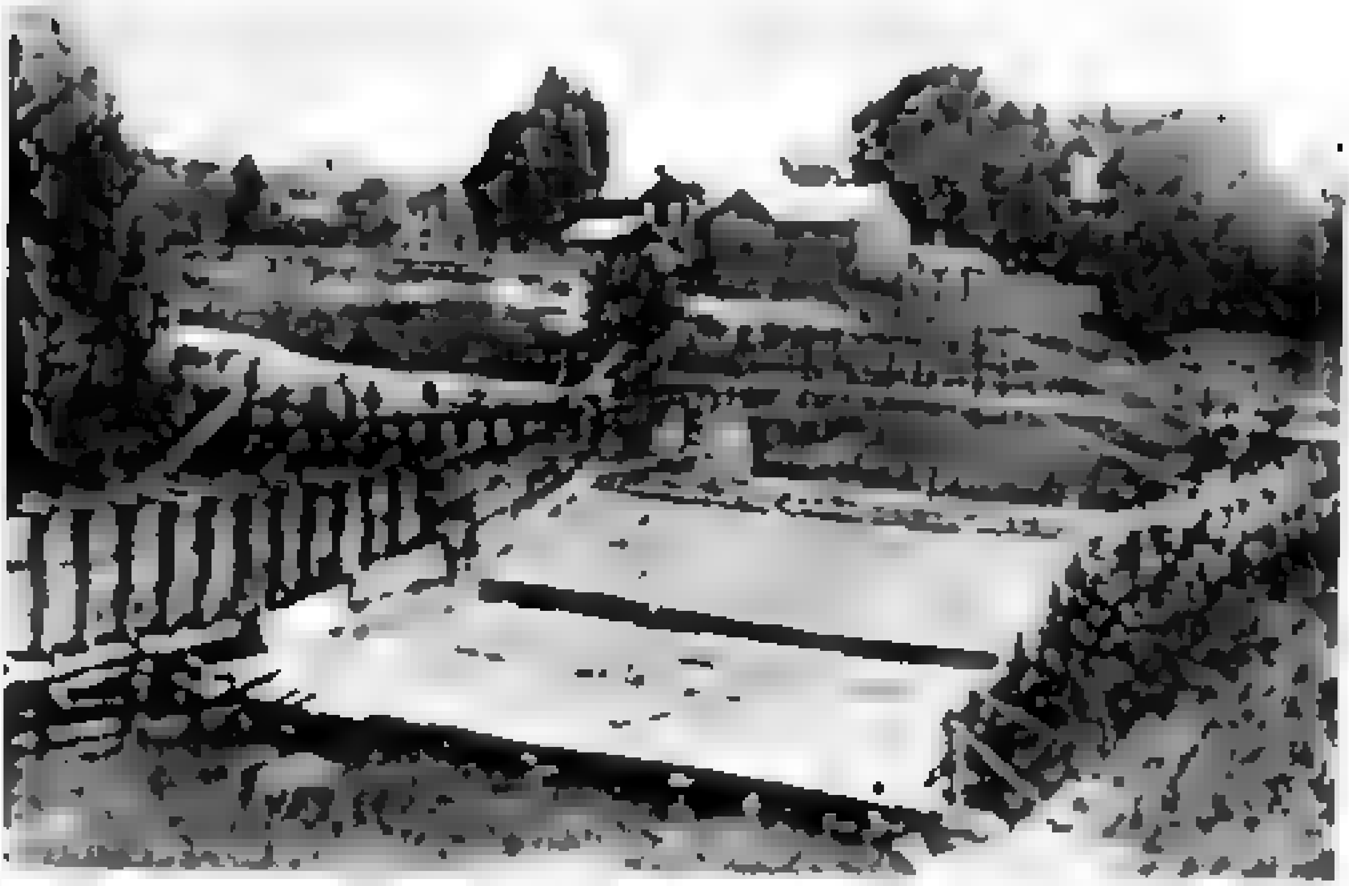
The bricks evidently were of very high quality and of a good colour A horse hitched to a log pole provided the power to grind the clay for the brick The clay was obtained right on the premises. This was a seasonal business as it required warm dry weather to dry the bricks. Fuel was obtained from several abandoned buildings. It is believed that this brickyard ceased to operate about 1895.

PAYETTE, SCOTT BRICKYARD

One of the Township's early brickyards was located on Lot 21, Concession 10, owned by Dougal Spence, near what is known as the little creek, a tributary of Telfer's Creek Benjamin Payette and Arthur Scott manufactured brick here These two men owned Lot 22, Concession 10, from 1858 to 1868 and it was during this time that the brick was made.

Dougal Spence's house, on the bank of Telfer's Creek was constructed of this brick in combination with logs. The brick in Hatton's Hotel, on Highway 26, Concession 10, as well as the brick in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in the Irish Block, Concession 4, Sydenham, (church built in 1868 and destroyed by fire in 1944) was manufactured in the same brickyard.

THE DISTILLERY AT LEITH



DISTILLERY FIELD

The distillery was erected in the south corner of the field where the Golf Course is situated and was about 15 acres in extent and was in early days known as the old distillery field.

This distillery was built long ago, possibly between 1854 and 1858. Some say it was built for James Wilson of Galt, but in the "Reminiscences of North Sydenham" this is disproved. The distillery was a large two storey wooden building on the Water o' Leith and an engine furnished the motive power. It was of the old vertical frame and one butterfly valve type and built by the Crombie firm in Galt. The equipment was first class at that time and it has been said that the whiskey was also first class.

The life history of the distillery engine has been a unique one. It was built by Crombie and Co. of Galt, Canada West, (Ont.) in 1858. Operated at the Leith distillery from 1859 to 1867, it was then purchased by Charles Barber's Iron Foundry, Meaford, Ontario, where it was used until replaced by an electric motor, 62 years later. Then, this relic of pre-Confederation days was secured by Mr. Henry

Ford to be re-erected on a concrete pedestal at the great Ford plant at Dearborn, Michigan.

Large cattle sheds and hog pens were added to the plant and here the mash, after it had been thoroughly drained was used to fatten the stock. Sometimes the distiller was not careful and the pigs got drunk. The head distiller was a man named Sibbald. The second man in charge of the operation was a Mr. Rochester.

The distillery was the only one in this part of Grey County but despite that, its existence was only for a short period, as it ceased operations some time in 1864 The reason for such cessation was said to be the heavy excise duty levied by the Upper Canada authorities on hard liquor, and was not due to the decrease in sales.

The whiskey manufactured at Leith sold for 40c. to 60c. a gallon at both Leith and Owen Sound It was in great demand at barn raisings where a pailful was placed on a piece of squared timber and every one could drink at his pleasure. Apparently there were very few who ever got drunk at these raisings The farmer who refused to furnish whiskey for a raising was known as a tightwad.

The building which housed this booming industry was demolished soon after it ceased operation.

VARIOUS EARLY ENTERPRISES IN SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP

In the Grey County History it is recorded Messrs. Stephen and A Cameron carried on a boot and shoe manufacturing plant at Daywood on the Lake Shore Line, about where Albert Laycock lives, on Lot 25, Concession C

Mr John Lusk operated a Carpenter Shop in the Lot 3 area in the early years in the Balaclava Village.

Noble McGirr carried on custom welding in his garage for a short time after his blacksmith shop was destroyed by fire in 1957, but has done none for the past few years.

Since Mr McGirr retired from business Alex. Reid and David Martin have each established a welding shop at their farm homes on E½ Lot 4, Concession 3 and N W ¼ Lot 3, Concession 1, respectively, in Sydenham Township. They weld and repair machinery for farmers in the vicinity

Others who operated a welding shop were Alex MacGillivray and Elmer Walter

BOGNOR HAD MANY INDUSTRIES

It was in the 1890's when John A. McPherson and William McKinley made wagons, sleighs, buggies and cutters, in Bognor. McPherson was a woodworker and completed the wooden structure of the vehicles together with an artistic paint job. McKinley the blacksmith completed the iron work necessary to make a first class article

Men wore long legged leather boots about this time. McKinley was cutting a small piece of red hot iron from a larger piece, when the little hot piece fell into the top of his boot. The boot was removed quickly, leaving, of course, a nasty burn.

William McKinley was a member of the Sydenham Council and was successful in having a road cut up the rock on the Fifth Concession Although the new road was not used for vehicular traffic of any account it was possible to traverse it with a good horse and buggy James Carr, who lived where Norman Waterton does now was so well pleased with the prospect of being able to gain access to the south, he immediately put in his order for a new buggy

Other manufacturing enterprises were the making of flour, lumber was sawn, boots and shoes were made, together with harness, and a men's tailor shop and women's dressmaking shop were in operation

LEITH WAS A BUSY CENTRE

Mr. David Butchart, who ran a sawmill at Squaw Point some time in the years around 1850 or earlier, also operated a cheese factory on his farm.

There were three sites for the Shingle Mill First it stood near the shore on Leith Walk Later this mill was moved to the area behind the school. Both mills were run by Walter MacNeil. Then the mill was moved to the former John Gibson farm, Lot 27, Concession A. Peter Cameron moved this mill to Burgoyne about 1899 Thus ended the shingle business in this area, but there were shingles made in many tracts of cedar in swamps. Just a little shanty was erected and the owner prospered because it was impossible to buy the product elsewhere.

One of the early shingle makers was a man named Doctor Scott He came into the settlement with the first pioneers, but he seemed to know the art of shingle making Nobody knew if he had very much skill as a doctor as he never practised medicine When he first came to the locality he made shingles down near Squaw Point and back from the Bay a short distance He carried the shingles down to the landing at Butchart's mill on his back. He had a shack on the back of Thomas Rutherford's farm

James Ross, Jr., built a large tannery a few yards west of the oatmeal mill James Ross wished to have his son, John, be the tanner, but instead he emigrated to New Zealand. The tannery never really operated.

COOPER SHOPS WERE NUMEROUS

At Bognor, the wagon shop as it was first known was later used as a cooperage where Ned Gilbert made apple barrels by the hundreds. These were largely used by J M. Thomson in his apple packing business.

Another cooper shop was operated on the corner of the John Wilson farm on the Derry Line.

The cooper's trade at Leith must have been a flourishing one because in that community, in the early years, there were three of these establishments

The first one was Robert Vail, who was a member of the oldest family in what are now St. Vincent and Sydenham Townships. Robert Vail was one of the very first settlers in the village of Leith.

There was another cooper, who was a good mechanic and would have prospered if family affairs had not interfered

Still another cooper was Mr John Mitchell, whose business was much the largest of the three These coopers catered to local custom and made fish kegs, butter tubs, barrels and anything with staves in it, that the farmers wanted. They were all-round mechanics and made the finished articles from the trees felled, sawed into stave lengths and split by themselves.

There is still one cooper shop building standing It is located in the yard near the Miss Rixon house on the Golf Course property It had been originally situated near the church and was moved to its present site

A cooper shop once existed at Silcote on the North West quarter of Lot 31, Concession 2 of Sydenham Township This land now owned by Reginald B. Johnson lies on the east side of the Second Concession across the road from the home of Miss Elsie Lipsett. Local residents of today do not remember this shop operating.

Woodford, too, had a cooper shop In 1897, Robert P Williams sold half an acre of land on the West ½ of Lot 4 to Edward Rothwell. There Mr Rothwell built a cooper shop, where he made barrels and butter tubs, and sold many to Mr. R P Williams, the store keeper in those days. Mr. Henry Rothwell, son of Edward Rothwell, who still resides at Woodford still recalls seeing his father prepare the wood to make these barrels and butter tubs. As the years passed this business was abandoned and just a few years ago the building was torn down by the Rothwell family.

CHEESE FACTORIES

Mr. A. S. Donald operated a Cheese Factory on Lot 20, Concession B, in the 1880's, in a stone building which is still standing

Mr. Donald also started a Cheese Factory on Lot 14, Concession A. This was built near the south end of the property at a spring on the side of Coffin Hill, and operated between the 1880's and the 1890's. This building is located on the farm that Wilson McInnis recently sold to Keith Bumstead.

R. J. WALTER'S DAIRY

Mr. Robert J. Walter operated a dairy at Lot 5, Range 9 and 10, Sydenham Township, just east of Owen Sound, on Highway 26. When Mr. Walter moved to this location he bought a dairy business, cans and all the equipment from a Mr McDonald (where Ed Michael now lives) who was selling out to go to Western Canada This was a great lift in getting started at his new location called "The Maples." Mr. Walter delivered milk in Owen Sound with a horse and rig and used to ladle it out at the customer's door into pitchers. Later the milk had to be bottled into pint and quart sized bottles before delivering

As further demands, passed by the Department of Health, had to be met, the Walters stopped delivering and sold their bulk milk wholesale to two dairies in Owen Sound for awhile Then Mr Walter went into partnership with four other men, Vic Porteous, Sid Murray, Wilmer Smith and Jaff Rutherford and his father and operated from the Scenic City Dairy in Owen Sound He was in partnership with these men about ten years before he retired from business around 1954. Mr Walter began his dairy business in the early 1920's.

SYDENHAM GIRL SURVIVED TRAGIC SHIPWRECK
(The Wreck of the Asia)

What has been called the worst shipwreck ever to occur on the lakes was that of the Asia in September 1882 Built at St Catharines a few years before the disaster, the boat was sturdy and of wooden construction, 136 feet long with a 26 foot beam She was owned by the Collingwood Navigation Co. and ran from Owen Sound and Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie by way of Manitoulin Island points.

The boat itself was in excellent condition to weather any storm but traffic was heavy and a big batch of supplies and provisions, with horses and cattle was enroute to the lumber camps on the North Shore. Since the greater part of this had to be put off at French River, the first stop for cargo purposes, it was of necessity placed on the top decks and this made the boat top heavy and susceptible to any heavy sea.

The Asia reached Presque Isle safely without any difficulty, but from there on the fury of the waves began to make itself felt. The officers and crew fought all through the night to keep the ship afloat and succeeded but there was no let-up in the storm at daybreak. In fact as the ship neared the "gap" between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay conditions became worse. The remaining part of the deck freight, supplies, provisions, cattle and horses, was dumped overboard but in spite of everything that could be done the ship started to leak and finally bucketed water and began to sink.

There were 150 persons aboard the Asia on that awful night, September 13-14, 1882. All but two perished. Those who lived were Christina Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Morrison, who lived on the Blind Line, near Bognor, and Duncan A. Tinkis, of Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island. Both were eighteen years of age.

In relating something of the events of that fateful morning, Miss Morrison who was on her way to visit her sister in Grand Marais, Michigan, said when she saw the life boats being lowered she jumped from the deck into the raging waters and was pulled by the first mate, John McDonald, who was her cousin, and the second mate, Archie McNabb, a relative of the late Mrs. George A. Bothwell into the boat, which was a late model with air chambers so fixed that it would right itself. Each time the boat would go under some of its occupants would be washed away. They drifted all day, the men trying to row with a single paddle. When evening came the storm was abating and the morning dawned a beautiful sunny one and the water was calm. But there were only two who survived the terrible

MISS CHRISTINA MORRISON

The above picture of Miss Morrison was taken directly after the rescue by Dixon, famous Toronto tight rope walker and photographer

ordeal, Miss Morrison and Duncan Tinkis. Five men lay dead in the boat. The craft drifted toward an island and the two finally reached the shore and moored the boat. They spent that day, at first trying to row the boat with some branches, and finally just wandering around the island hunting something edible. Next morning an Indian and his squaw came in a sailboat and discovered the shipwrecked pair. It was not until the next day they finally reached Parry Sound. The disaster had occurred on Thursday and it was now Sunday

Both survivors of the wreck of the Asia have passed away Miss Morrison who married Albert Fleming lived in Kilsyth until her death in 1937 The late Clifford Fleming, of Kilsyth, was her son and Stanley and Kathryn Fleming her only grandchildren Mrs Fleming had several brothers and sisters including Angus Morrison, on the Derry Line, Sydenham and two of his daughters, Mrs. William Cook and Mrs. Ernest Vanwyck, who lived most their married lives in Sydenham Township, were nieces of the survivor of this tragic event.

HIBOU SURVIVORS RESCUED BY SYDENHAM FAMILY

When the motorship Hibou went down in late November 1936, in Owen Sound Bay, area residents were deeply shocked. The Hibou was on her last trip of the season to the Manitoulin Island and had taken on part of her cargo at Meaford, Friday morning This shipment included apples, butter and hay During the late hours of Friday and early Saturday morning, more cargo was loaded at Owen Sound When only out from the Owen Sound dock about three miles the appalling tragedy happened and the Hibou found a watery grave

There were seventeen persons on board and seven died. They were Capt. Norman McKay in command, J. McKeynolds, M. McIvor, Chester Dunham, R Earls, James Minard and the stewardness, Miss Iona Johnson.

Ten members of the crew reached safety by way of rafts after suffering untold agony from cold and exposure. They were James Agnew, Howard Allen, Duncan Smart, Orville Parr, F. Record, E Carr, D McIntosh, Ross Galbraith, Ernest and Daniel Rouse That they lived was mainly due to the rescue work of Mr and Mrs. Bernie Gibbons and sons, Eldon and Earl, of the east shore road in Sydenham Township.

Usually a lamp burned in the home of Bernie Gibbons, near Squaw Point, during the hours of darkness. But on the fateful night when the Hibou went down almost directly opposite the Point, the lamp had gone out, and the Gibbons family slept in

Faintly Bernie thought he heard, weak cries He jumped up, found the lamp out, replenished the oil and got a light going Then, went out to investigate. He found two men, falling, staggering, from exhaustion and exposure "Thank God for your light" gasped one "What's going on?" exclaimed Bernie thinking it the aftermath of an all night party It was then around six o'clock in the morning. "The Hibou has gone down. We're freezing There are others on the beach Help us."

Gradually they were gathered in to the welcome shelter of the farm kitchen, where by this time a roaring fire was sending out its reviving heat. The men struggled out of their sodden, partly frozen outer garments and wrapped themselves in warm quilts and blankets provided by Mrs Gibbons Assistance was also provided by the Robert McClean family, neighbours of the Gibbons

Realizing that if the lamp had not been out as they struggled ashore they would have reached shelter earlier, the ten survivors presented the Gibbons family with a lamp. It was engraved with the date of the disaster, their names and those of the recipients

LOCAL MEN LOST ON MANASOO

Early on the morning of September 15, 1928, the freight steamer, Manasoo, foundered off Griffith s Island It was a tragic unexplained event As far as could be learned the weather did not enter into the disaster as no storm was raging The boat suddenly listed to one side and went over

Fifteen of the twenty-one persons aboard the Manasoo were lost Five survivors were picked up aboard a life raft by the C P R. steamer Manitoba about twelve miles from Vail's Point Those rescued included John McKay, master, Osborne Long, first mate, Arthur Middlebro, purser, Roy Fox, oiler, all of Owen Sound, and a passenger, E. Wallace, cattle drover, of Oil Springs, Ontario One man, Chief Engineer McCutcheon, perished of exposure. The raft had drifted east almost to Christian Islands and back across the Bay to where it was sighted by the Manitoba

Among the fifteen who drowned were Maitland Beattie and second engineer Allan Scott, of Owen Sound, Frank Hutchinson, mate, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Fell Hutchinson, who was born and reared at Woodford, Donald Rose, waiter, a high school student, son of Rev. and Mrs. G W Rose (Mr Rose was the minister of Annan United Church), Gordon Baird, deck hand, son of Mr and Mrs. Samuel Baird, Annan. Donald Rose and Gordon Baird were next door neighbours in Annan. There bodies were never found Frank Hutchinson's body was found more than a week later, having drifted across the Bay and was washed ashore seven miles from Penetanguishene

It was a sorrowful time in the district. Searchers patrolled the shores from dawn to dark in their mournful efforts to locate the bodies of loved ones. At first individuals and small groups of people combed the shore line for the bodies. When no trace of them was found a larger search party was organized when about forty men and boys walked the shore all the way from Owen Sound to Wasaga Beach in an organized search, about nine or ten days after the tragic disaster.

The later search was made in relays of two and a half miles, two men starting left and two right from a given point. Each pair walked until they met up with two others coming from the opposite direction. In this way five miles of shore line were covered thoroughly by each group of four men. Searchers were conveyed to the shore in cars and let out at spaced intervals.

ROPE PLANT AT LEITH

Tucked away from the east shore road just a short distance from the Owen Sound City limits is a 400 foot long manufacturing plant which few people know about and fewer see.

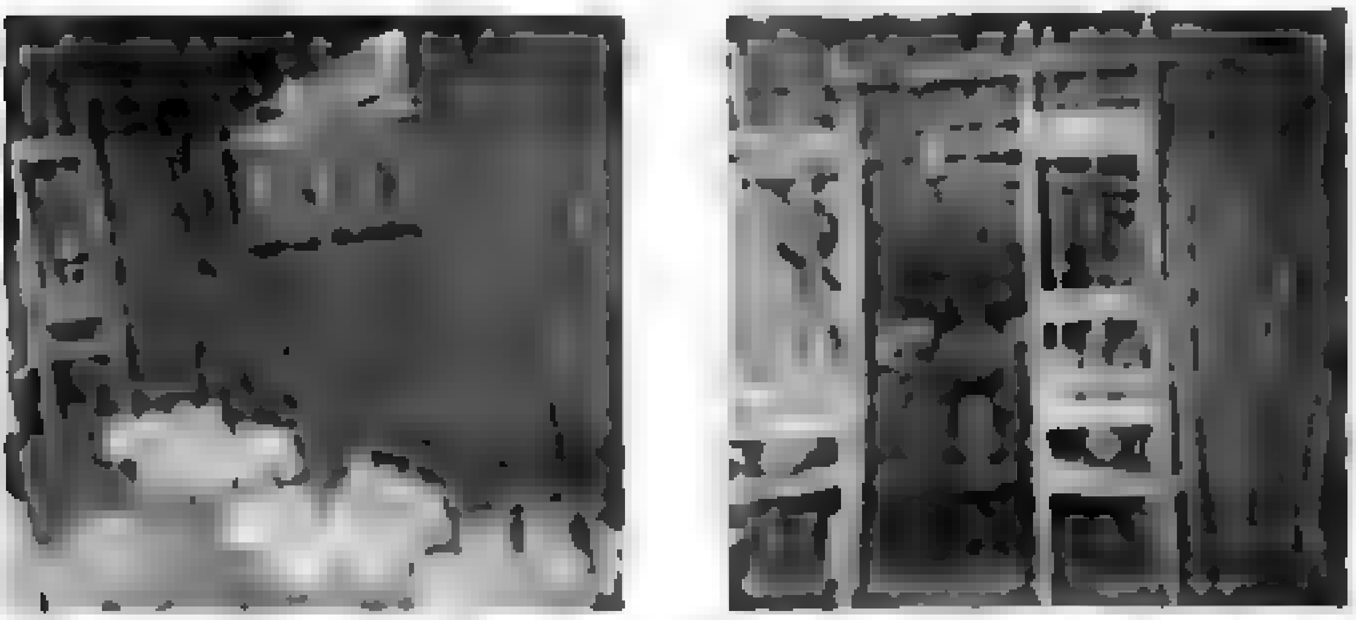
Operated by Ed Ferguson and Olaf Christen; the plant can turn out 6 million feet of rope each year if operated to full capacity. Made into 50 foot clotheslines, the rope is a familiar product in supermarkets and hardware stores from Halifax to Vancouver.

Mr. Ferguson's father had made rope at Guelph until his death in 1935 when his son took over the business. He also worked part time for the Guelph Fire Department. Mr. Christen had operated a foundry on the site where the Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited now stands. The idea of making rope was decided as a joint venture by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Olaf Christen. Within a year or so after they started in 1951 business was so good that extra help had to be hired.

From 1953 until eight years later the two men made rope in the open field both winter and summer.

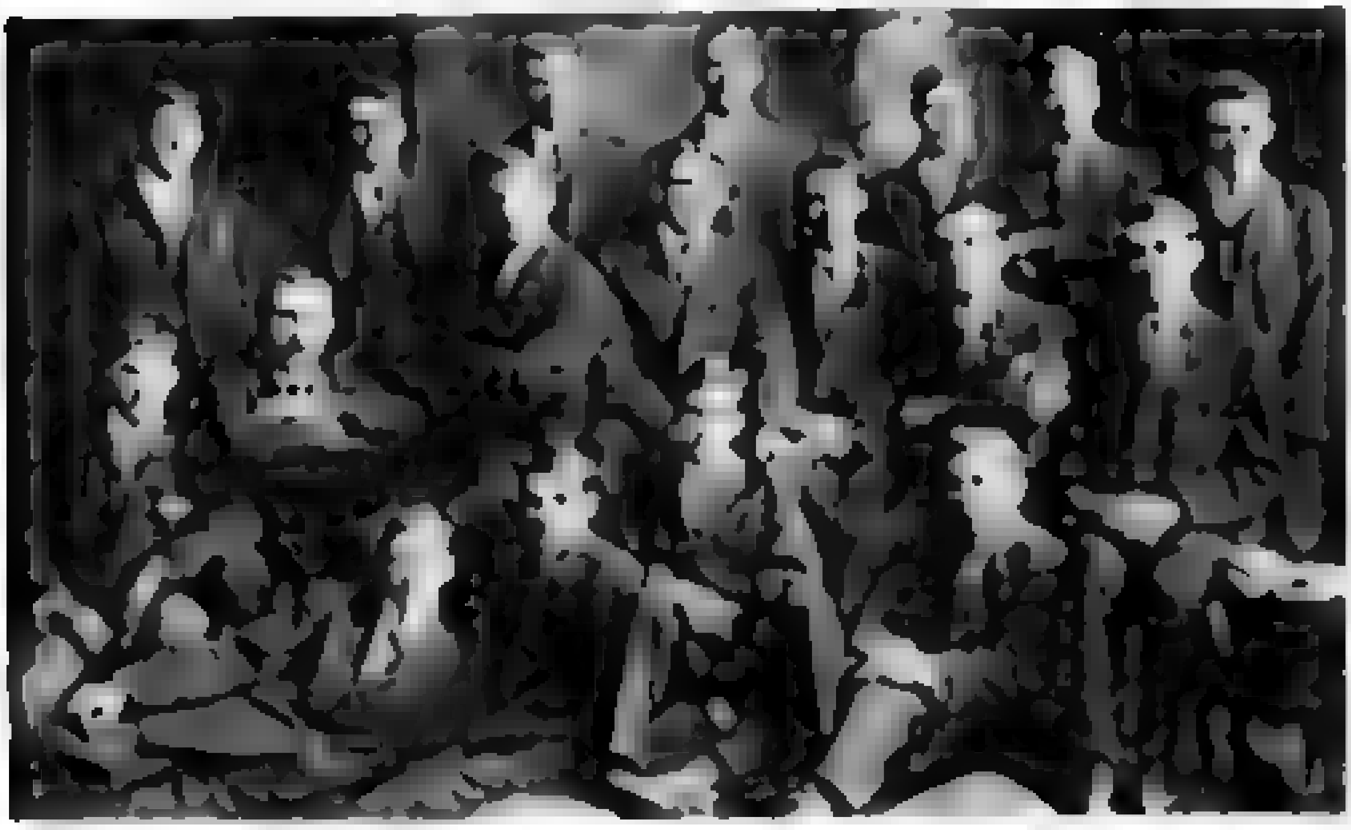
In 1961 the original 50 foot building was extended in a long shed type structure to 400 feet, placing the entire operation under a roof away from the elements.

Cotton rope is the main product of this business, but Mr. Ferguson has been experimenting with nylon rope of larger size for marine use.



[illegible] rope. This clothes line rope is shipped all over Canada.

A GROUP OF BRIAR HILL YOUNG MEN ABOUT [illegible]



Members of the Briar Hill [illegible] got together for a picture [illegible] MacGregor [illegible]

[illegible] Russ Harkness, Bill Riddel.

[illegible] MacGregor [illegible] Fraser Buzza, Bill MacGregor.

KNIGHT'S OLD FACTORY AT WOODFORD

About the year of 1883, the Knight family came to Woodford. Mr. George Knight built a factory on part of Lot 4, N. C. R. There in this factory building materials such as doors, windows, cupboards and other lines were made. Although never manufactured in a wholesale manner, Mr. George Knight made coffins on occasion. Later he moved the factory to Meaford and started the Knight's Manufacturing Co. of Meaford.

The building at Woodford was later converted into a home and Mrs. Jane Chapman owned and lived in it for a number of years.

In 1954, Stanley Knight, son of George Knight, bought the building and as it was becoming a fire hazard the citizens of Woodford got permission to tear down the building.

NINE MEN CREATE RECORD WOLF HUNTING THIS WINTER 1953

Eleven wolves shot by one team of hunters is believed to have created a record in Ontario this winter. The men downed the wolves with the aid of their four wolf hounds in the four townships of Keppel, Artemesia, St. Vincent and Sydenham. *Front row, left to right:* Mervyn Bye, Walter Manning, Norman Waterton, and Glen Waterton; *back row, from left:* Caleb Bye, Johnny Wilson, Bill Lunn, Gordon Manning and Vincent Miller. Sun-Times Photo

SYDENHAM TOWNSHIP MAN INVESTED WITH SILVER ACORN

The late C. C. Middlebro Q. C. was one of the first members of Scouting in Owen Sound joining the original Y. M. C. A. troop. He served as Scout leader, District Commissioner and Regional Commissioner for the Bluewater Region and as President of the Local Council. Mr. Middlebro was invested with the Silver Acorn by the Governor General of Canada in 1961, one of the highest honours in the Scouting movement. He organized the Bothwell's Corner Lone Scouts when he moved onto the Annan Road where he produced apples as a hobby

Born on June 18, 1898 in the Township of Sydenham, he was son of John Geldard Middlebro and Charlotte Emma Smith. His father was an early contractor. Charles married Mary Marguerite Barr in 1924. Two daughters, Elizabeth Jean (Richard) Whiddington and Mary Caroline Grace (Robert G) McKee.

After graduating from McMaster University and Osgoode Hall he established a law practice in Durham Later was City Clerk and solicitor of Owen Sound He was in law practice with his uncle W S. Middlebro, and later with Harold Van Wyck, becoming Crown Attorney later.

Mr Middlebro was a life long member of the First Baptist church in Owen Sound where he served as Chairman of the Board of Management. He was a member of the Deacons' Board, a choir member and a Trustee of the Church He served as District Lieutenant Governor of the Kiwanis Club and was active in Y M. C. A work.

He was chairman of the local section of the Bruce Trail doing the ground work for rights-of-way and Public Relations as well as actively pioneering clearing and marking the trail spending hundreds of hours.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr Middlebro was in charge of recruiting and training at Owen Sound. Later joining the Judge Advocate Generals Branch with the rank of Major and acted as president of Courts Martial through Ontario

He was a keen sailor having had many sailboats, canoes and motor launches and was a charter member of the Georgian Yacht Club. Mr. Middlebro died on Dec. 16, 1963

GAS WELL ON SYDENHAM FARM, IN 1905

Away back, half a century ago, there was quite a flurry of oil well drilling in the district. Prospectors believed there were indications of oil and wells were drilled at Hepworth and in Sarawak Township. One was drilled on the Ormiston farm (now owned by Gordon Bothwell) in Sydenham Township and it got a lot of promotion.

A local newspaper man recalls that in the summer of 1904, he and two other newspaper writers were taken by the late H. C Tucker, then a prominent Owen Sound lawyer, to inspect the oil well being drilled No oil was discovered but a supply of gas was brought in and piped to the Ormiston home, where it was used to heat and light the home for about one year, or until the difficulty of water on top of the gas made it necessary to have the well pumped frequently and this proved to be too great an expenditure and the well was sealed off again

BURIED TREASURE

Legend has it that treasure, which had been stolen by pirates and rogues, in the early days were buried in the area. It had been carried from the harbour in oaken casks and was hidden in the shadow of a huge tree. This shadow was cast when the moon was full and at a certain hour.

Those who buried the treasure disappeared, but after several years some of the party returned and signs of digging around some big trees could be seen, always at night and at full moon. It was never known if the treasure was found, but the digging finally ceased.

The sight of the mysterious digging was a short distance east from Owen Sound on Union Street.

Deputy Sheriff Roy Benedict honored before retirement August 1961. *Seen in picture l to r*. Sheriff F. T. Egener, representing the staff; M. A. Craig, representing the law society; Mr. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict and Judge Colin E. Bennett

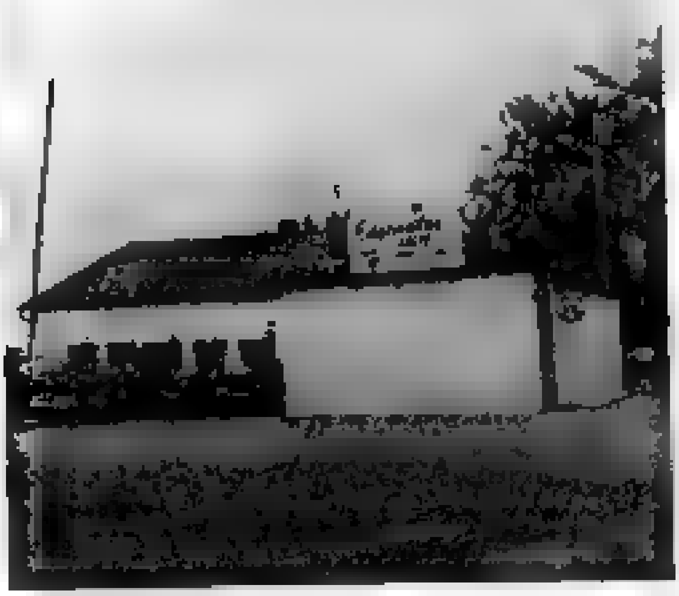
Mrs. Nora Dempster [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] a distinguished [illegible] [illegible] the beauty of the [illegible] painting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Art [illegible] [illegible] The above picture was taken in November [illegible] at the [illegible] of Mrs. Dempster's fine private [illegible] of [illegible] paintings.

The above picture of S. S. # [illegible] was taken in [illegible] [illegible] others present at a gathering [illegible] [illegible] men [illegible] in the back row [illegible] go overseas. Miss M. E. Ireson was the teacher

The County Home Economist, Miss Flora Durnin (centre) makes a 4H-Homemaking Club visit and talks with Club Leaders, Mrs. Robert Hurley, left and Mrs Frank Silverthorn

The opening of the fishing season along Bothwell's Creek near Leith. 1966

SHEPPARD'S LAKE



Edgewater Inn, a well recognized catering establishment located on the east shore of Georgian Bay near Leith

INTERESTING CAREERS FOLLOWED BY FORMER SILCOTE RESIDENTS

Names mentioned from the Silcote community who have made interesting and varied careers for themselves are Harley and Mildred Bye, Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson, Phoebe and Laura Foulds and Keith Johnson.

Harley and Mildred Bye, son and daughter of the late Caleb Bye and Mrs. (Dorothy Silverthorn) Bye have one brother Mervyn on the home farm at Silcote. The Bye children attended Silcote Public school and the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute. Mildred and Harley later attended the Eastern Nazarine College in Boston, U.S.A. where they graduated with a B.A. degree. Mildred majored in music and entered the school teaching profession, she taught several years and is married to Irvin Vanwyck, a Silcote resident. They now reside near Leith. Harley majored in literature and after receiving his B.A. he furthered his study and became a minister. He presently is preaching at Huntington and Franklin Centre, Quebec. He also teaches school in Montreal. Mervyn married Lois Lemon also a former Sydenham Township resident.

HARLEY BYE

MILDRED BYE

Genevieve and Muriel Farquharson daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farquharson (nee Ethel Silverthorn who died in June 1966) both graduated into the nursing profession The Farquharson family of five girls and three boys attented the Silcote public school and the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute Genevieve trained in the Grace Hospital Toronto and later while nursing in Vancouver, B.C. she met and married Alexander (Sandy) John Rollo The Rollo's still reside in British Columbia Muriel graduated from the school of nursing at St. Michael's Hospital in Guelph She is now Mrs. Leonard Hope and lives in Unionville near Toronto Leslie Farquharson the oldest of the family of eight married Lillian Brown of Owen Sound Leslie is a Field Man for the Barrie branch of the Department of Agriculture and the family reside in Alliston Luella, Mrs Alvin Bumstead lives in St. Vincent Township and Iola Mrs. John Lee lives in Owen Sound Russell is married to Margaret Thompson and they reside on the home farm at Silcote The twins and the youngest of the family are Orma, Mrs. Valdo Rossel and Oran who married Kay Morrow of Massie (who is also a twin, Oran is a Stationary Engineer at the Dr MacKinnon Phillips Hospital in Sydenham Township Orma and Oran and their families reside in Owen Sound

GENEVIEVE AND MURIEL FARQUHARSON

Phoebe and Laura Foulds daughters of Mr. and Mrs. (Adeline McCartney) Robert John Foulds both graduated as nurses from the training school of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital upon completion of their education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute. The four Fould's girls attended the Silcote public school. After Mr. Foulds death, Mrs. Foulds moved to Owen Sound and Miss Pearl Foulds resides with her mother. Mary is Mrs. Walter Winch, R.R. #1, Chatsworth, Phoebe is Mrs. Mervin Leslie and lives at Matheson in Northern Ontario. Laura married Richard Blake and resides at Prince Rupert British Columbia. Laura is head nurse in a Doctor's Clinic and Phoebe nurses part time.

LAURA (LEFT) AND PHOEBE FOULDS

Keith Johnson, son of Milford and Mary (Fettes) Johnson had one sister Marjorie (Mrs Harvey Woodhouse of Heathcote, died Aug. 8th, 1965), and one brother Thomas who married Marjorie Woodhouse and live on the home farm at Silcote (sister and brother married brother and sister) The Johnson family attended the Silcote public school and the United Church there Upon completion of his education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and Vocational Institute Keith attended the University of Toronto and graduated with a B A degree in modern history and an M.A. degree. He toured the British Isles and Continental Europe and taught school for one year in England (1958) Keith has had a wide variety of experiences and is now head of the Publication Division of the Public Archives of Canada He is also on the staff of the Carleton University in Ottawa where he teaches modern history to the night classes Keith married Frances Ray of Toronto on December 27, 1958, they have twin daughters Elizabeth and Mary Frances is also a University graduate and is very much interested in her husband s concerns in Ottawa

Keith Johnson

CHAPTER 21 DOWN MEMORY LANE

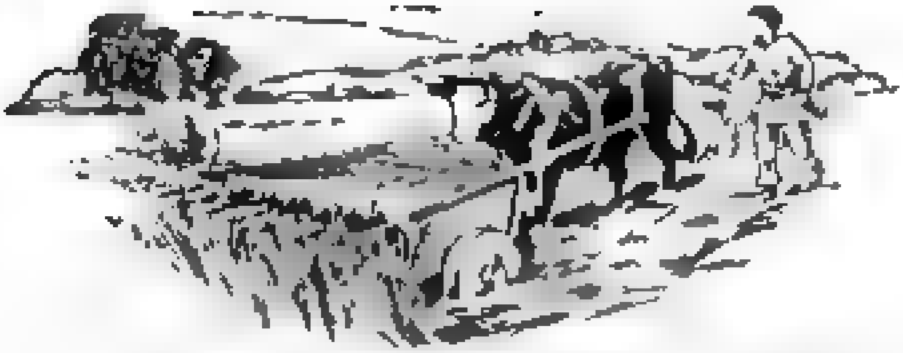
EARLY FARMING METHODS

Long way from the sickle to the modern binder, from the flail to the present threshing methods.

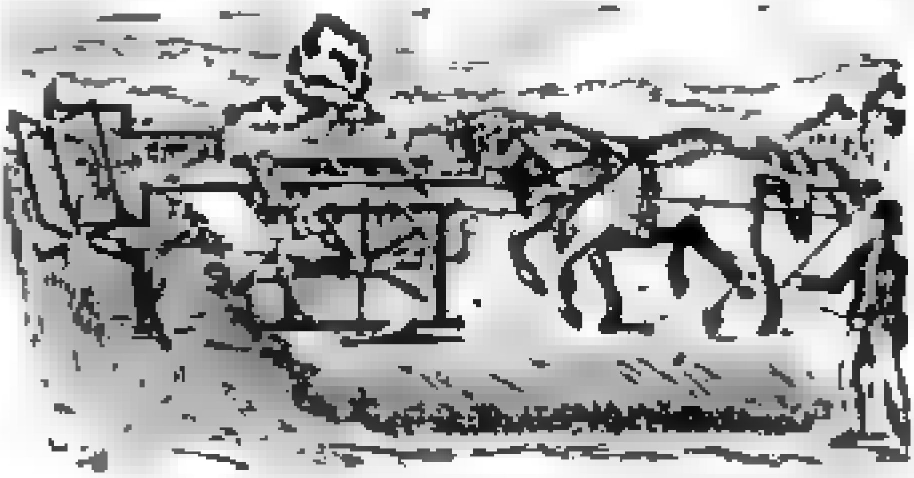
The mowing machine became fairly common about 1860 (England)

A reaper made mostly of wood invented by James Collins, of Guelph in 1864. Binders were not used much until 1875 or 1880. Until about the year 1850, threshing was mostly done by the 'armstrong'' method, the flail The first threshing machine was run by horse-power; it had nothing to separate the grain from straw Soon a machine was built without wheels with what was commonly known as the bucket separator This machine would thresh from 200 to 700 bushels per day. Next came the rakes and steam portable engines, and larger machines with wheels. The size and power of engines kept gradually increasing, until the advent of the traction. The first traction engine the writer ever saw was an upright, about twelve horse-power, and was driven by one sprocket chain.

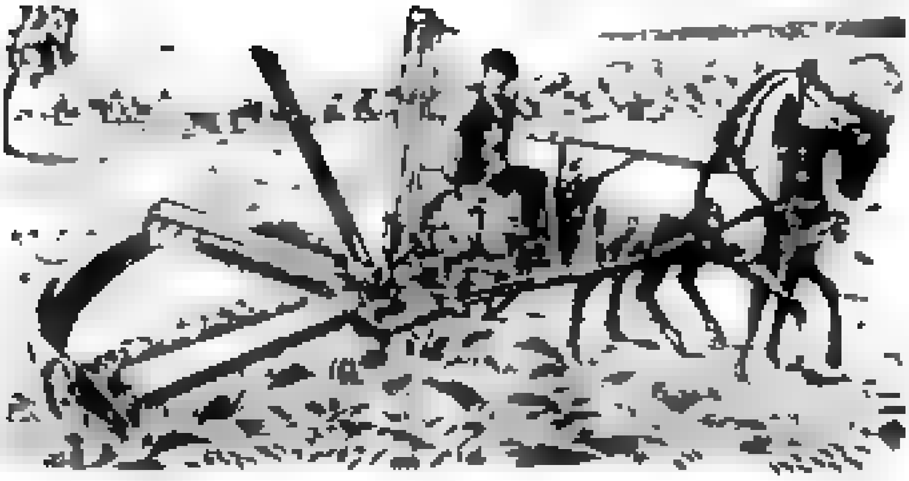
Included in the pictures that follow are some of the earlier methods used in farm work



Two thousand years separate the ancient farm implement above, which is a grain stripper as described by Pliny, and the mechanical giants at the bottom.



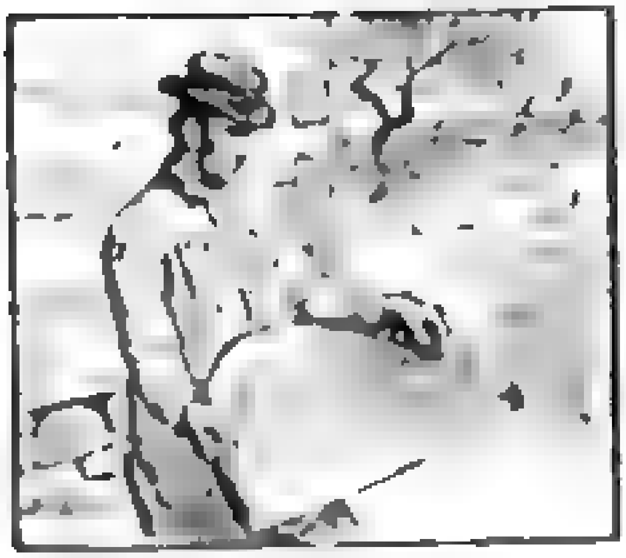
In the eighteenth century the British Royal Agricultural Society offered a prize for any improvement on the ancient harvesting machine at top. Dr Patrick Bell, a Scotsman, produced the reaping machine above, and from it eventually evolved the modern combine.



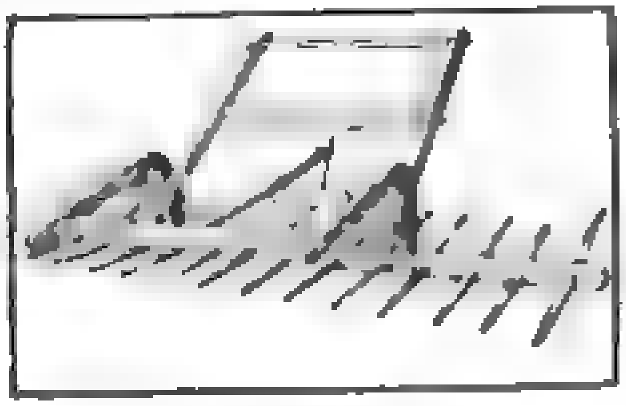
This machine was one of the intermediate steps which led to the modern binder; this Massey Harvester was popular in the 1870's.

A modern Massey-Harris Self Propelled Clipper Combine at work in the field as described in "Harvest Triumphant."

Threshing grain on the open barn floor with flails.



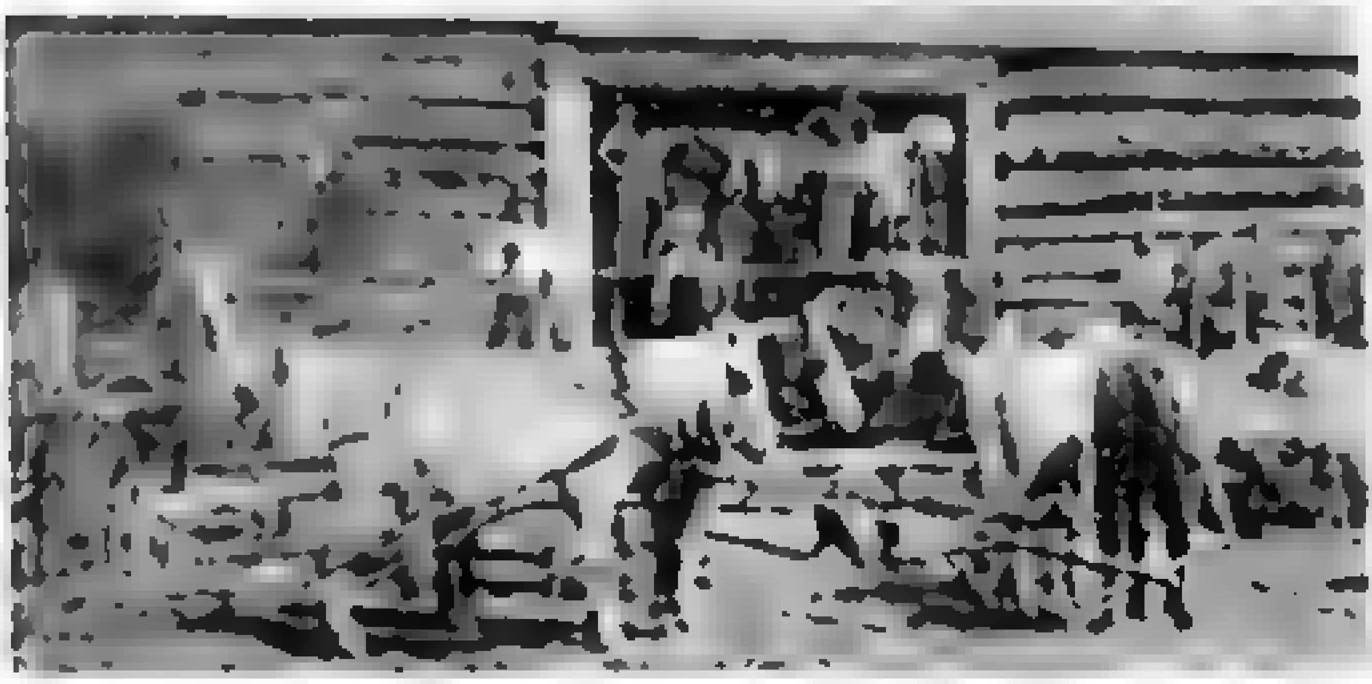
Winnowing the flailed
grain in the open air.



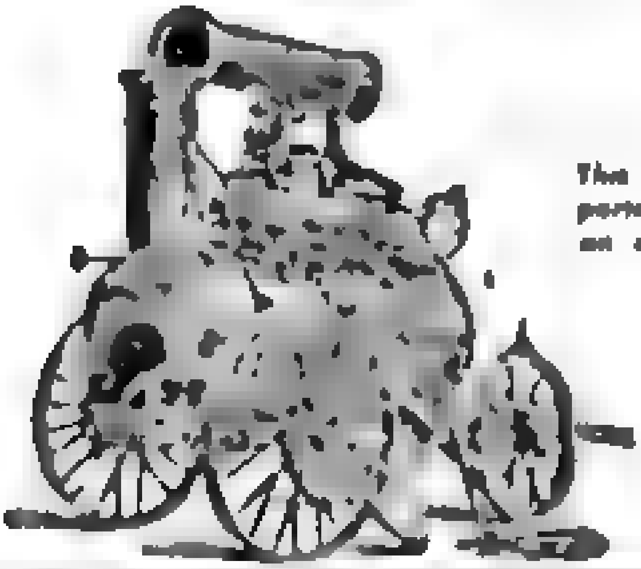
An early wooden rake used
in the late 18th Century

An early Canadian plow [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

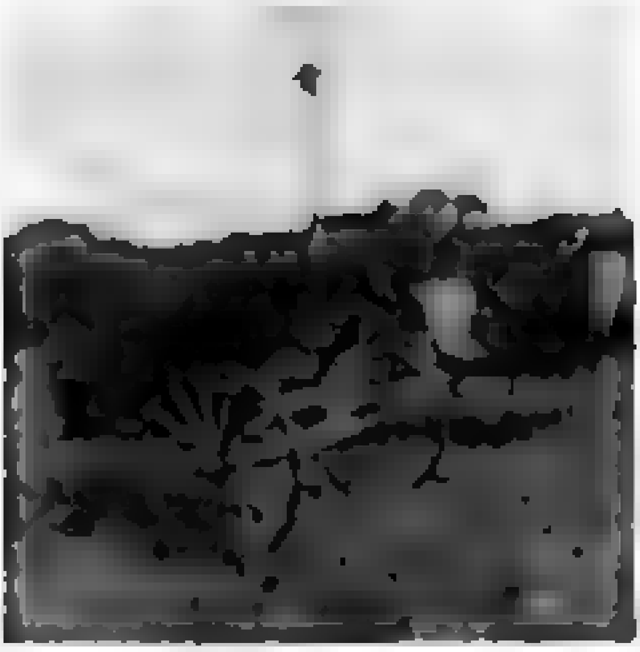


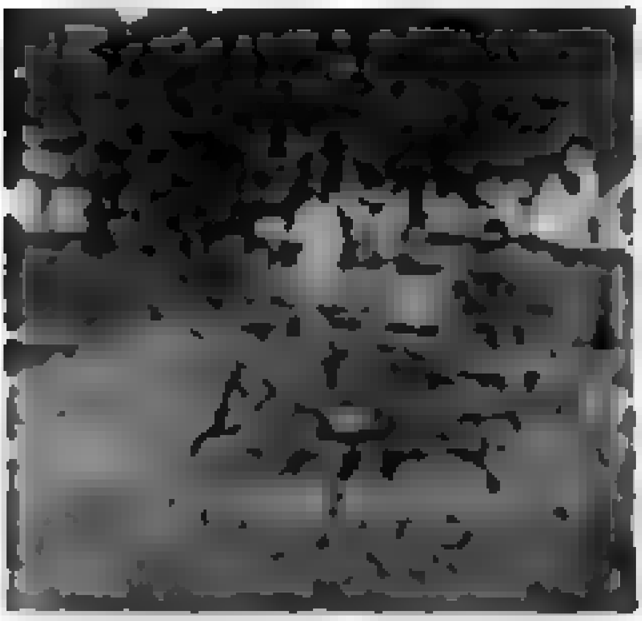
[illegible] HORSE POWER THRESHING MACHINE

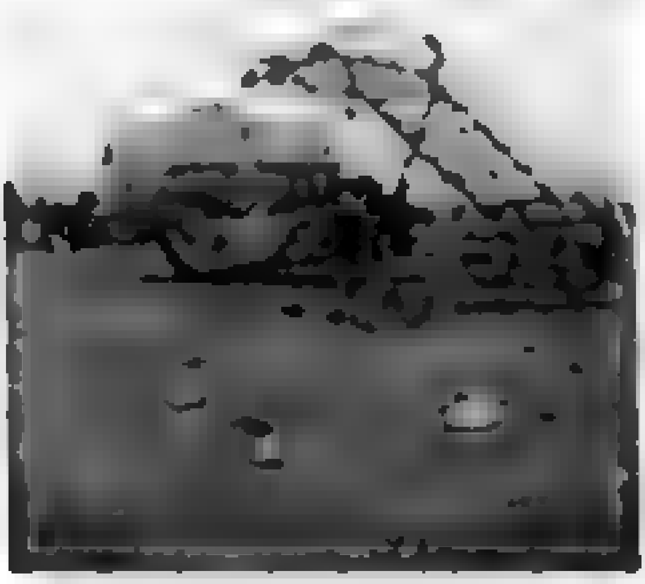


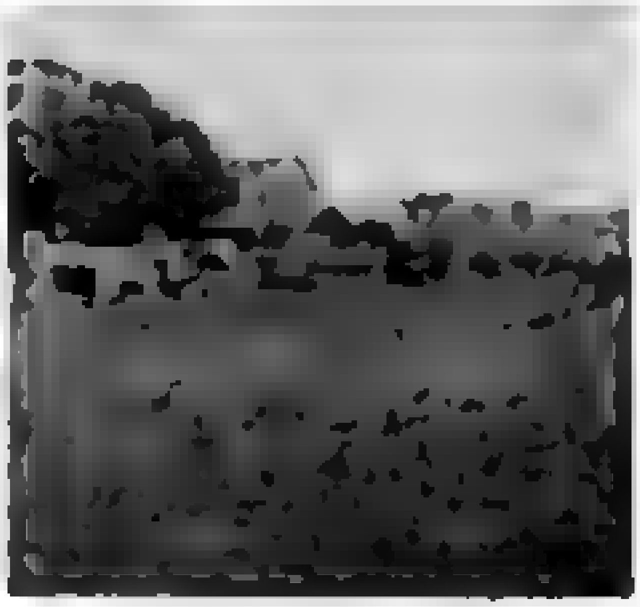
POWER FOR THRESHING
The model of the George White and Sons portable steam engine was reproduced from an advertisement in The Farmer's Advocate in 1888.

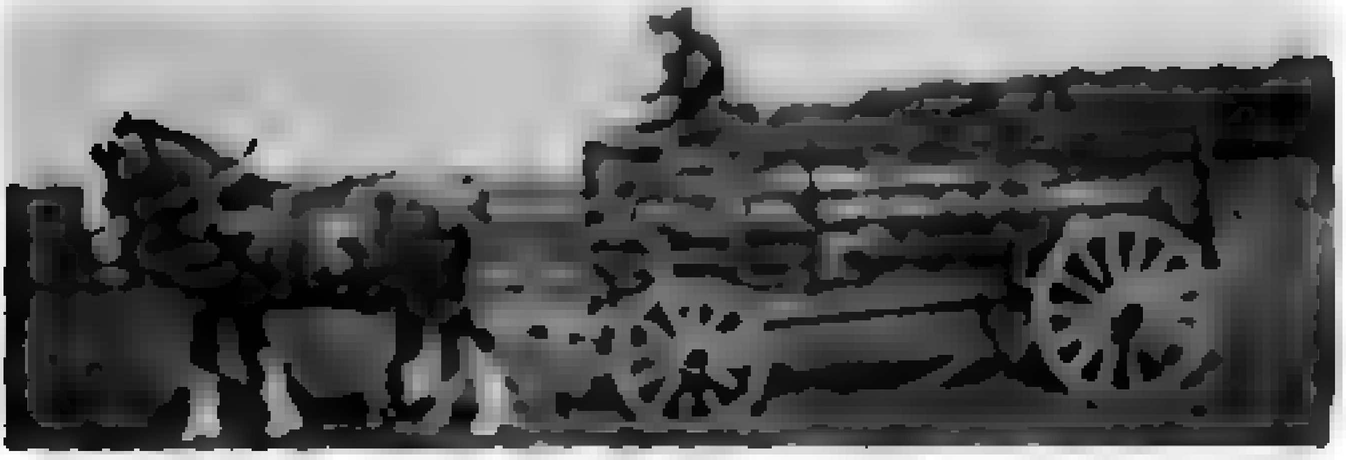
BITS AND PIECES FROM YESTER' YEAR











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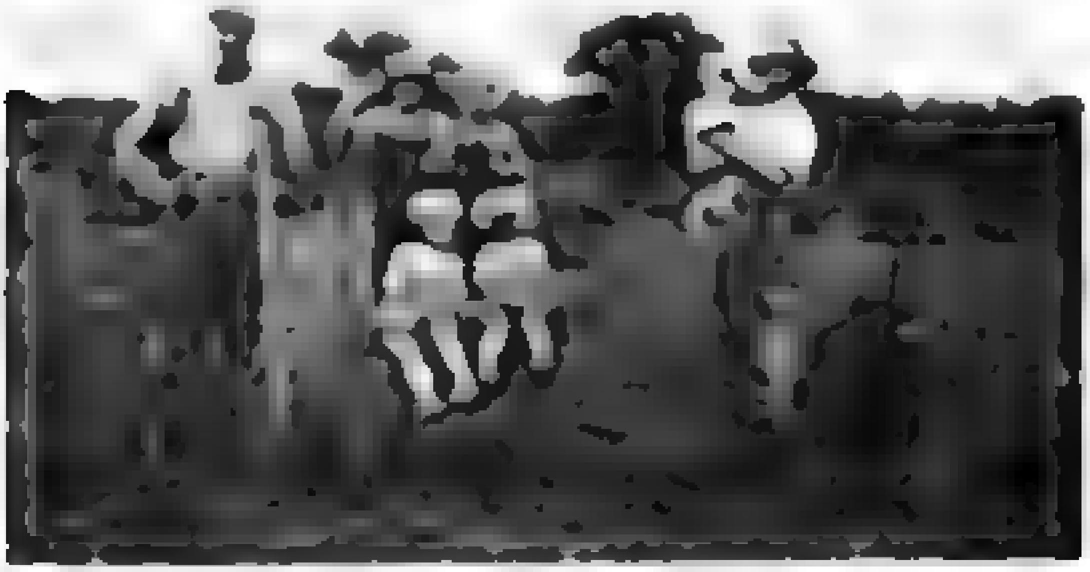
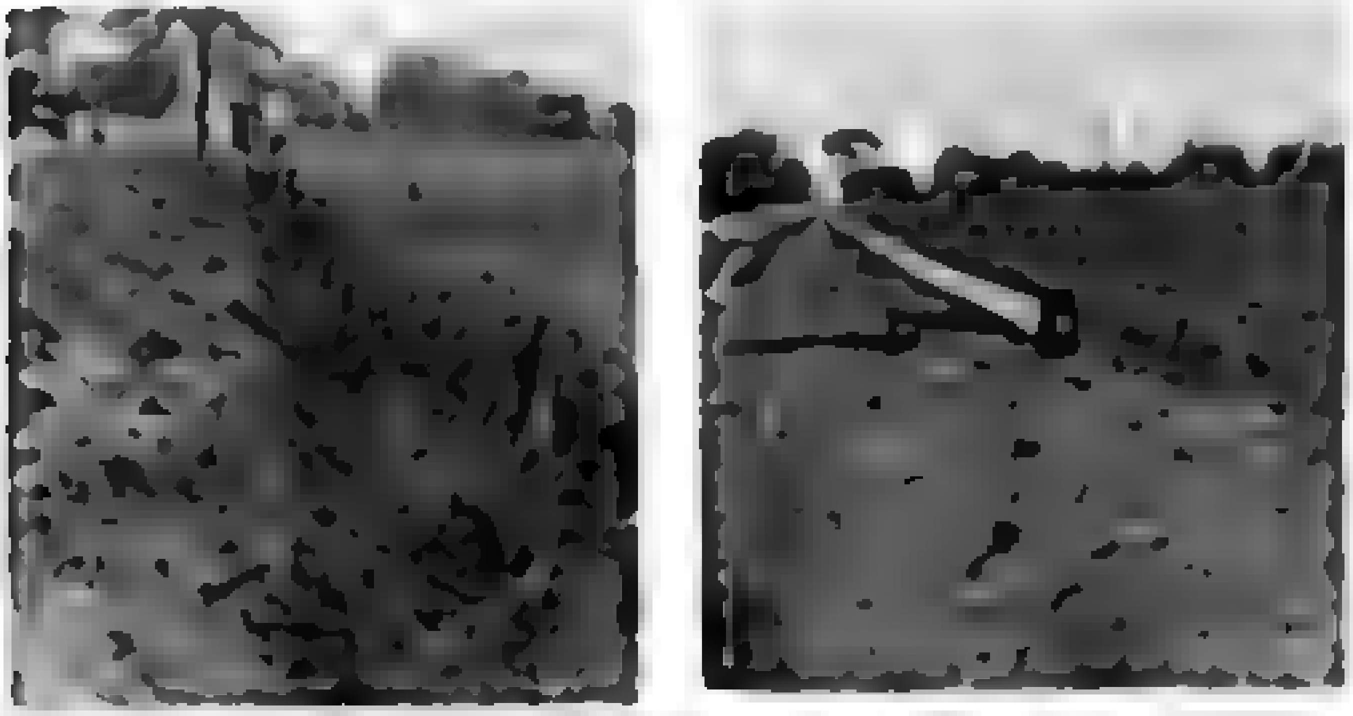


[illegible]
[illegible] a field of coiled hay



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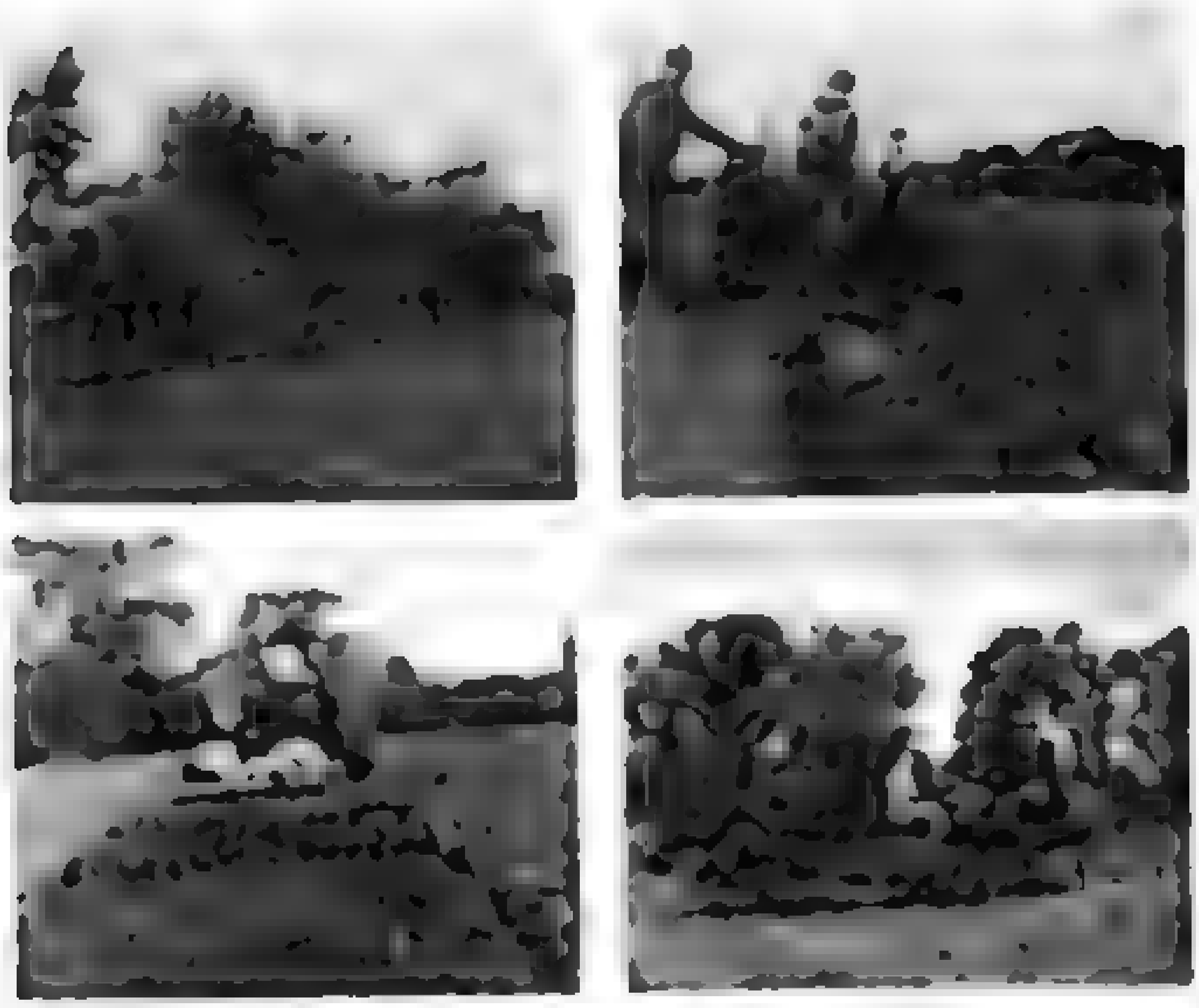

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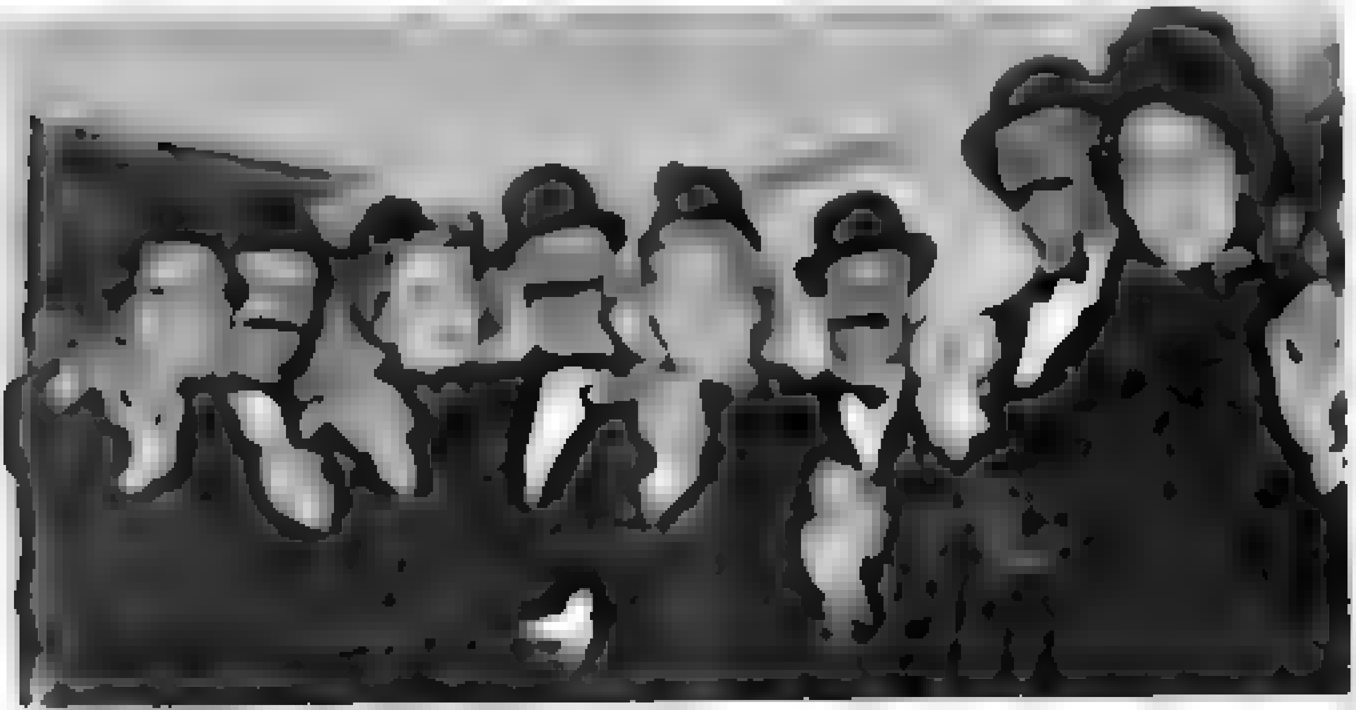

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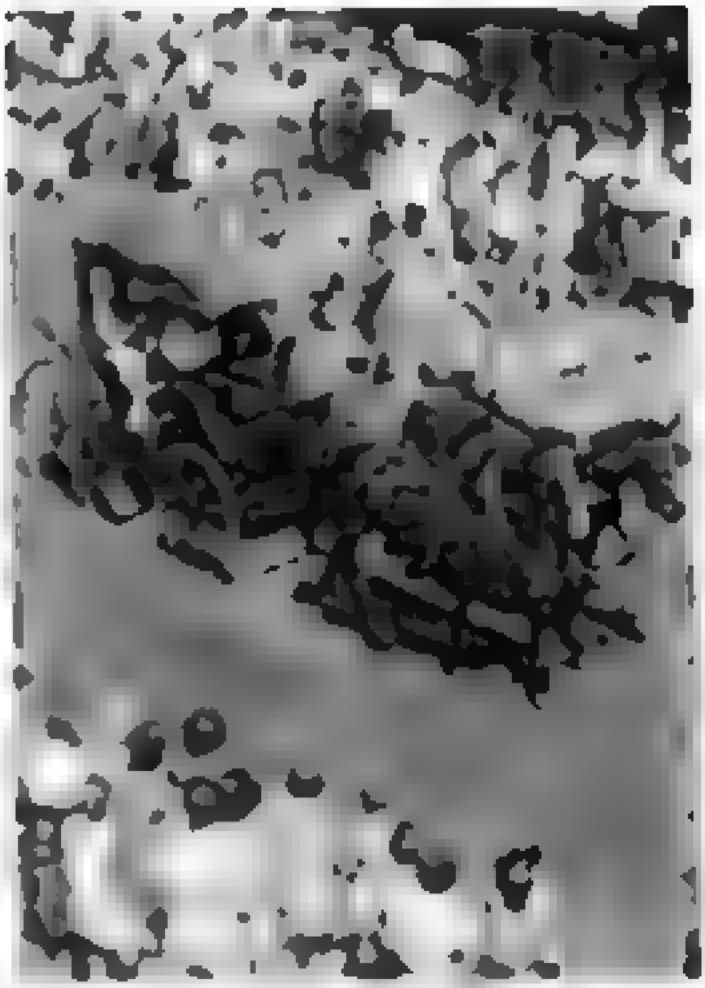
Museum Tea at Buchan Manor June 1955 l. to r.-Mrs. G. M. Bothwell, Mrs. Roy Lamb and Mrs. Robert Hurley

1874 log cabin on the J. C. Moffitt farm near Bognor

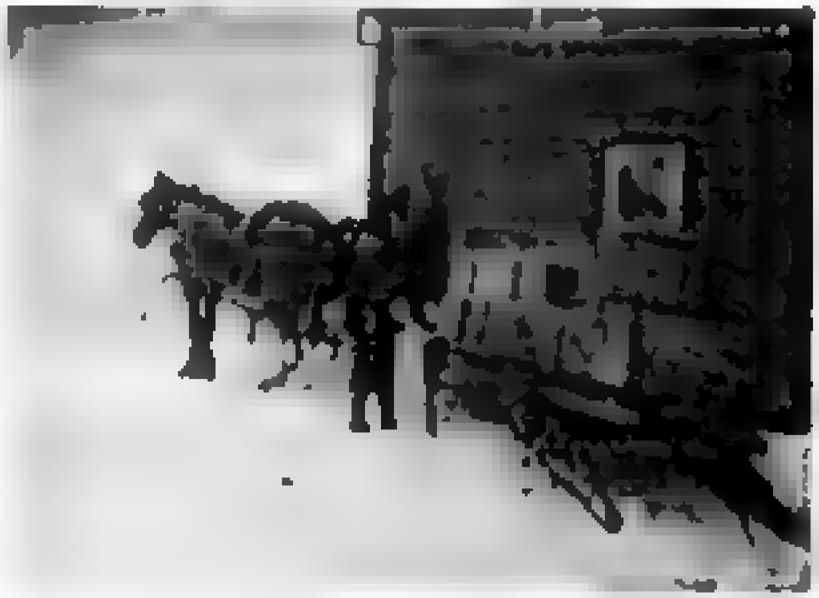


Mrs. C. Christie, M[illegible] [illegible] and Mrs. Gordon Bothwell ride in [illegible] Surrey with the Fringe on Top' with Walter Spencer at the reins. Owen Sound Centennial Parade 1957

[illegible] auction sales in Sydenham Township

Filling the wood box

A privy

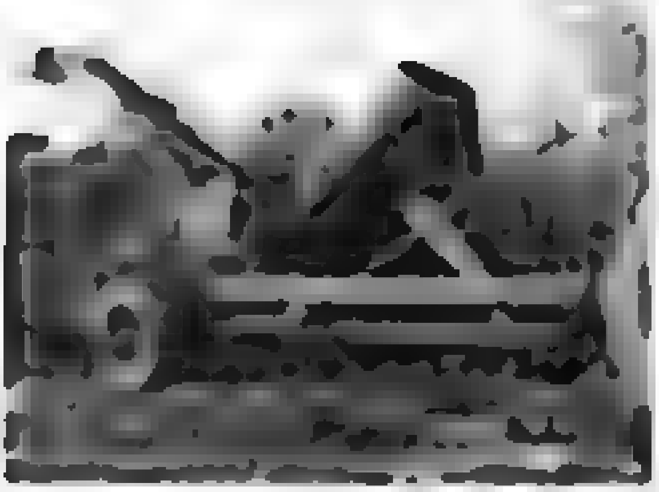


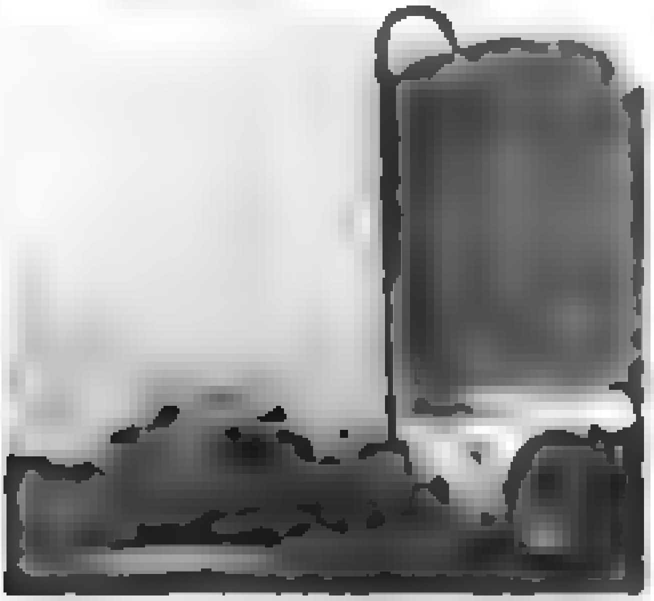
Gathering cream & eggs in the winter

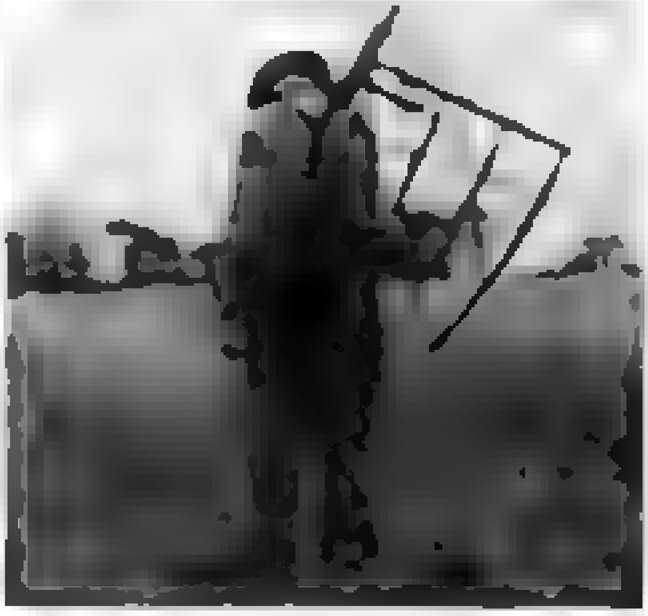
The pump and windmill

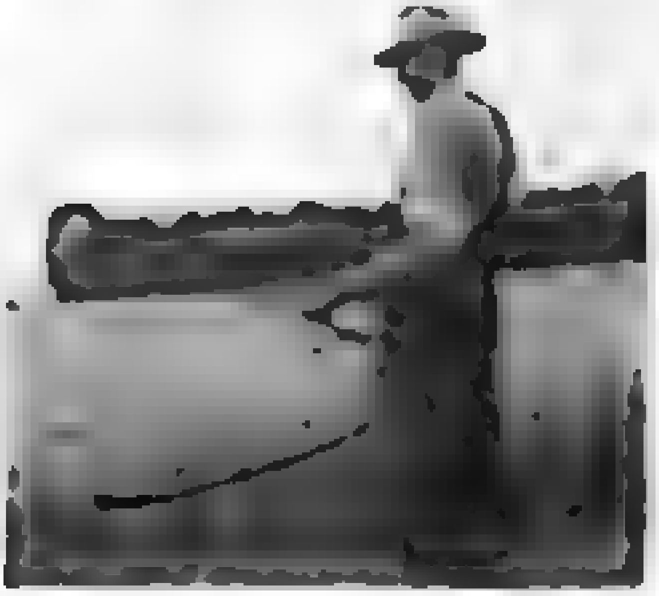
The ox-yolk

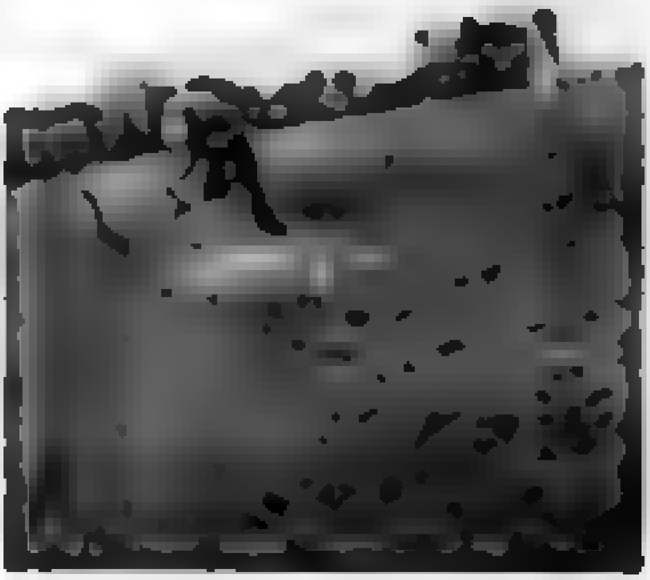
FROM FIELD TO SILO WITH FORAGE HARVESTER











The Cradle—how to carry it, hold it and use it

From cutting corn with the corn binder to ensilage in the silo

From grain in the field to straw in the bale

OLD FRIENDS

By Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

My heart clings to the old friends,
The friends so tried and true
We may not see them often,
But how happy when we do.

We talk of those we played with
We talk of those we love
And oft a tear drop starteth
As we talk of those "above."

We know that we can trust them,
We know they trust us too.
We understand each other,
As new friends cannot do

As we talk with one another
The time glides swiftly by,
And how our hearts are saddened
When we have to say "Good Bye."

BEAUTY

By Mrs. Jesse A. Lipsett

I know a place where violets grow
Beside a winding stream,
Where tinkling rills of water flow
'Tween banks of living green.

I know a place where song birds dwell
All in an orchard old,

Sweet music, from their small throats swell
Like notes of liquid gold.

I know a place where roses bloom
Beside an old stone wall
The gladness of their sweet perfume
On gentle breezes fall

I know a place where beauty shines,
A beauty born of grace,
It radiates between the lines
Upon an aged face.

And so I know a Father's love,
A Father's tender care
Is ever watching from above
To guide us everywhere

HAYING TIME

By Winnifred Kirkwood McKeen

When you meet a man in summer
With a very cheerful grin
And a look of unconcern
You may know the hay's all in.

But if he's looking glum and doleful
And the rain is coming down
If you give a cheerful greeting
And he answers with a frown

Go right on about your business
Don't ever mention rainy day
Just keep clear of any farmer
When it's raining on cut hay

Count your assets. If you have a clear conscience and a good liver, if you have three good friends and a happy home, if your heart has kept its youth and your soul its honesty - cheer up - you are still one of life's millionaires.

We can't all be great, but most of us can be useful, and no one who is useful is a failure.

"Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings,
And common folks like you and me,
Are Builders for Eternity?

To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules,
And each must make, ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a stepping stone."

Aim high. It won't be any harder on your gun to knock the tail feathers out of an eagle than to splinter a barn door.

"Of all wise sayings one may list
From life's rich fund this is the gist.
Whatever happens, lad or lass,
Remind yourself: This, too, will pass!"

"We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle, face it - 'tis God's gift."

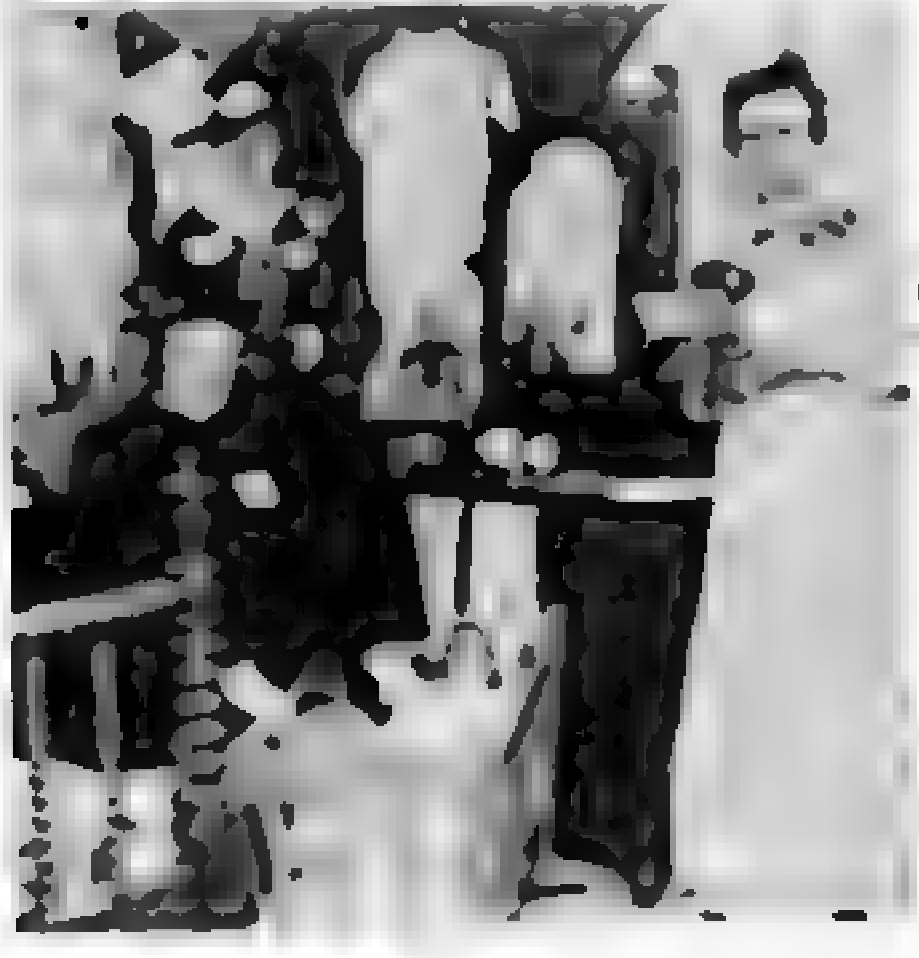
The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
You are nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth

Mar. 20, 1958—MAKING MAPLE SYRUP IN THE BUSH

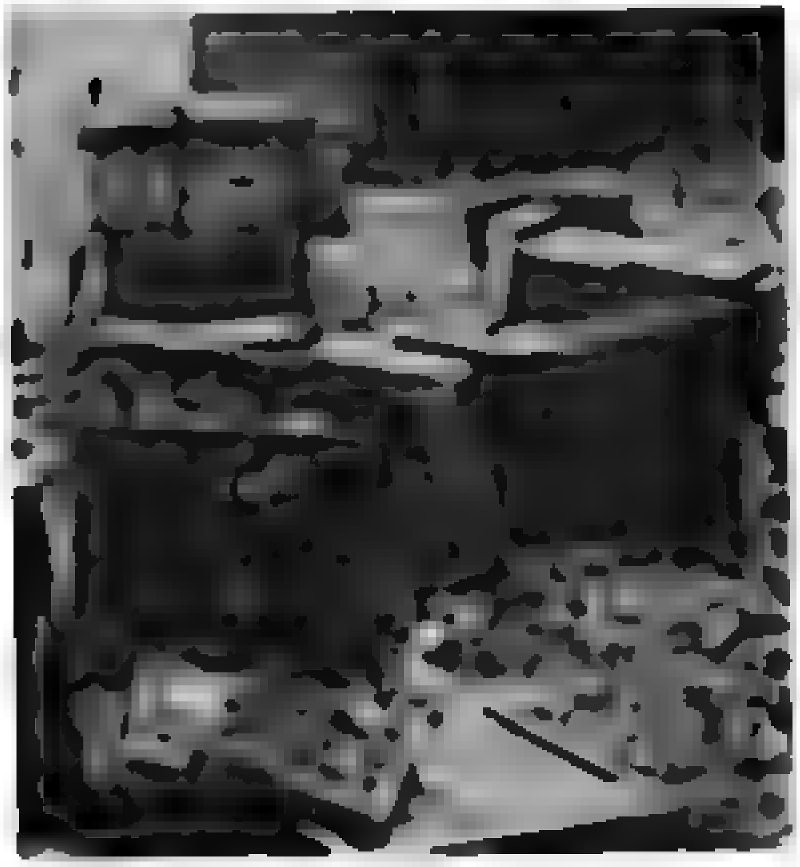
Top left Shows the shack where the sap is boiled with the steam pouring out of the vent. Right—Caleb Bye stokes the fire for boiling the sap into maple syrup

Bottom picture Rev. Cyril Palmer of the Church of the Nazarene, Owen Sound holds the sap bucket and spile for Mervin Bye as he borrows the hole in the maple tree with the brace and bit into which the spile will be placed. The sap bucket will be hung on the spile hook to catch the sap from the tree. The Byes tapped about 500 trees

[redacted] Porter Bonnie Laycock, June Bowden absent



Antique d splay at Sydenham Township Centennial day Shown in costume l to r Mrs [redacted] Mrs. Llovd Carmichael. Mrs. Gordon Bo- [redacted]

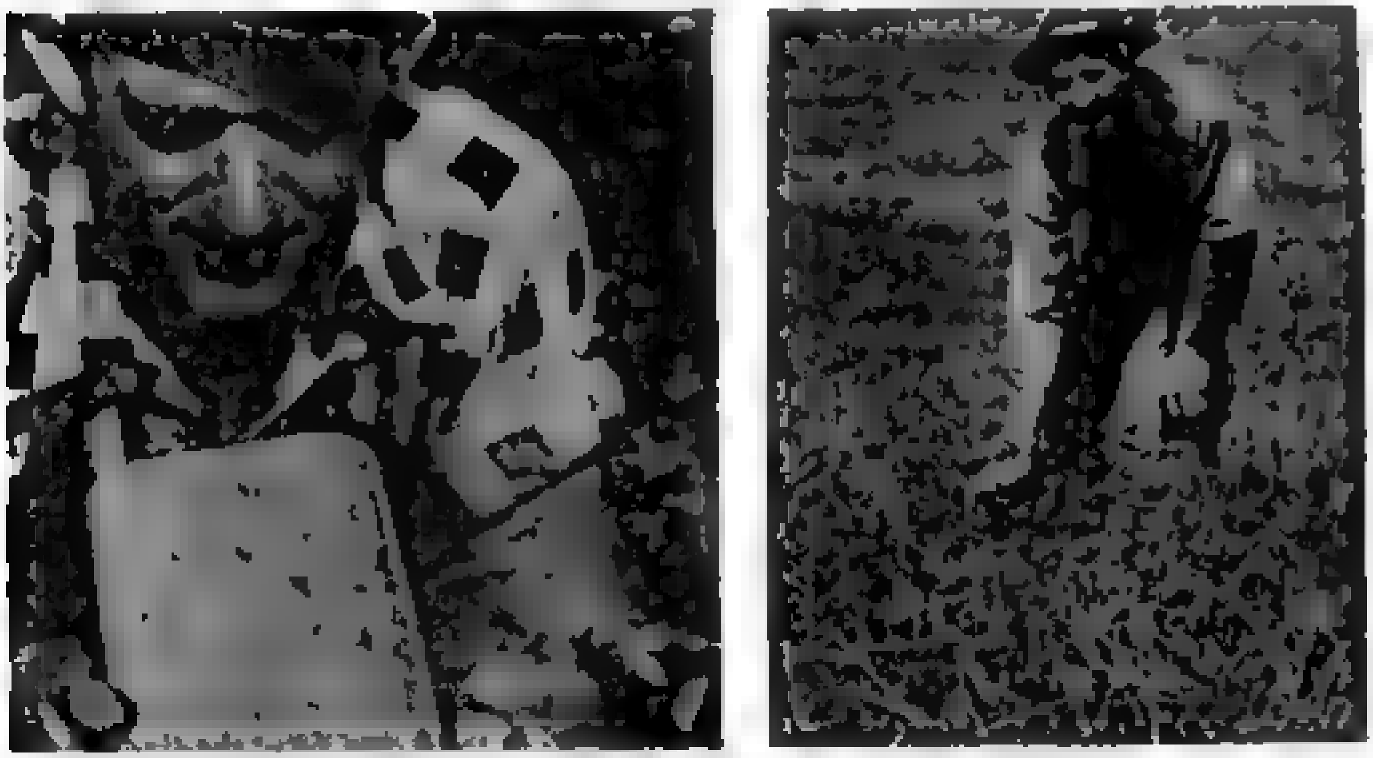


BLACK BEAR SHOT NEAR BOGNOR · Nov 28, 1967

This big black bear which has been causing considerable damage to the beehives of Elmer and Eric Showell, just east of Rockford, was killed near Bognor with one shot by Walter Manning, of Woodford. at top the animal is seen here with the hunters who finally brought his roaming to an end, left is Walter Manning and right, Norman Waterton. Lower photo shows the results of one of its raids on the Showell bee yards. Damage was estimated at over $300. The Showells had offered a $20 bounty for the killing of the bear, paid gladly immediately after it was killed

Delbert L. Curtis of Annan has won many trophies and awards throughout Ontario including the 1963 award of the Ontario Numismatic Society with his excellent coin collection of Canadian silver dollars. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Bob Armstrong a former resident of Sydenham opened "Georgian Bay Coins" in Owen Sound on January 20th, 1968.

HUGE LOSS DUE TO HAILSTORM IN DISTRICT July 1951



Balaclava was one of the several local districts where heavy losses were suffered in a brief but very heavy hail storm Wednesday evening. The Durham and Neustadt areas were also very heavily hit. On the left Gordon McGregor is seen with some of the hailstones which fell. Many were the size of an egg and they battered down crops, broke windows and caused other damage. On the right Edgar Lemon is seen in a field of oats. Yesterday they were almost shoulder high. Today they are battered to the ground, a tangled mass practically a total loss.—Sun-Times Staff Photos

The following is a list of those who purchased pre-subscriptions. In many cases the wife's maiden name is included in brackets.

Acheson, Mr. Eddie
Adams, Miss Wilma Z
Atkins, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley (Vera Moulton
Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. (Jane Kellough)
Alexander, Mr. Al
Anderson, Mr. Morley
Anderson, Miss Marjorie
Anderson, Mrs. Marion (Maggie Johnston)
Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. James (Emily Hutchinson
Armstrong, Mr. Jas
Arthur, Mrs. Orville (Lavina Sutton
Artley, Mr. & Mrs. Alan (Patricia Robinson
Atcheson, Mr. & Mrs. Michael (Mabelle Steadman)
Atcheson, Mr. & Mrs. John (Brenda Tee)
Baker, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Fern McIntyre
Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. (Islay McKerrol)
Banks, Mr. & Mrs. Jack (Beatrice Hanson)
Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. D.E. (Jennie Moffatt)
Barry, Mr. & Mrs. Earl (Gwendoth Carmichael
Bayley, Mr. & Mrs. W.C. (Elsie Coleman)
Bayley, Mr. Ed
Beattie, Mr. & Mrs. Glen (Eleanor Campbell
Beckett, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Agnes Tuck)
Bedell, Mrs. Wilson (Lily Helen McDonald
Bell, Mr. & Mrs. Bruce (Bernice Harbottle
Benedict, Mr. & Mrs. Roy (Bertha Brown
Benedict, Mrs. Roy (Alice McLean)
Benedict, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. (Aleda Doran)
Best, Mr. & Mrs. George (Hazel McClean)
Best, Mr. & Mrs. Robt. (Doris Smith
Black, Mr. & Mrs. Morley M
Blackshaw, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Iva Bye)
Blake, Mr. & Mrs. Richard E. (Laura Foulds)
Bluhm, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. (Ruby McKee)
Boddy, Mr. & Mrs. James (Anna Mae Snider
Boddy, Mr. & Mrs. Russell N. (Margaret McInnes)
Bothwell, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon M. (Viola Menary
Bothwell, Judge C.E. & Mrs. Bothwell
Bothwell, George H
Bothwell, John G
Bothwell, Mr. & Mrs. John L. (Beulah Johnson)
Bothwell, Mary Elizabeth
Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. R. Nelson (Isabel Mason
Bracken, Mr. & Mrs. Oklow (Katie Ferguson
Brainard, Mrs. Roy (Emily Waterson)
Brethour, Mrs. Mary (McLean)
Brooke, Mrs. Lillian (Doran)
Brown, Mr. Arnold
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer (Eva Lillian Nigh)
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Fred (Edith Nugent)
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. George (Florence Walsh
Brown, H G
Brown, Miss Janet (Nettie
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar (Margaret Best)
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Roy (Ethel White
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley (Euphemia Graham)
Brownlee, Mrs. S.H. (Katie Frizzell)
Burns, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Lillian Ormsby)
Burns, Mr. Ronald
Burr, Mr. & Mrs. Donald (Velma Abra
Burr, Mrs. Harry
Burr, Mr. Roger
Burrows, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth (Jean Maynard)
Buzza, Miss Nancy
Buzza, Mrs. Ross (Isabella Sutherland)
Buzza, Mr. Samuel
Bye, Mrs. Caleb (Dorothy Silverthorn)
Bye, Mrs. E.A. (Mabel McKee)
Bye, Mr. & Mrs. Elgin (Jean Johnson)
Bye, Mr. & Mrs. Harley E. (Carol Quilton)
Bye, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard (Mildred Vanwyck)
Bye, Mr. & Mrs. Lester (Jean Grinnell)
Bye, Dr. Milton, & Mrs. (Frances Buchanan)
Bye, Mr. & Mrs. Victor (Eva A. Rusk)
Byers, Mr. & Mrs. Adam
Cahoon, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph (Mary Hood)
Cahoon, Mr. & Mrs. Louis (Anne Allan)
Campbell, Mrs. Duncan (Nellie Reoch)
Campbell, Mrs. Robt. P. (Maretta M. Jordison)
Campbell, Mr. Wm. J
Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. Charlton (Isabel Armstrong)
Cannon, Mrs. Robt
Carr, Mr. & Mrs. Orville (Laureen Weaver
Carr, Mrs. Osborne (Laura Murphy)
Carr, Mrs. Reta
Carman, Mrs. Ernest (Isabel Sheilds)
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. Donald (Edith Ward
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. Dougal
Carmichael, Mrs. Henry (Elizabeth Watson)
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. Ivan (Ada McCauley)
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd (Ruth King
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. Lorne
Carmichael, Miss Yvonne
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. Joe (Diana Michael)
Cathore, Mrs. Colin (Ruby Sutton
Cathrae, Mr. & Mrs. Frank (Phoebe Billings)
Cathrae, Mr. & Mrs. John (Beatrice Hemmock
Cathrae, Mr. & Mrs. Stan (Anne Meron)
Cathrae, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Lottie Johnson
Chalmers, Mr. & Mrs. Norman (Meda Bel
Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. Harold
Charman (Mrs. Geoff) in memory of Mr. & Mrs. George McKay
Christie, Mrs. William J. (Bertha King
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gordon (Margaret Boddy
Clark, Mrs. Russell (Lillian Keeling)
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. Thos. (Madeline Dunk)
Clendenning, Mr. & Mrs. Ross (Ethel McInnes)
Coggan, Mr. & Mrs. R.R. (Irene Scott)
Cole, Mr. Carl
Cole, Mr. & Mrs. Eric J. (Evelyn Armstrong
Cole, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh (Alice Carr
Cole, Mr. Vincent
Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. Herbe (Nettie Nixon
Collis, Mr. & Mrs. Frank (Elfreda Traynor
Cooney, Mrs. Jean (Stoutenburg
Coventry, Mrs. Harry (Lyle Basanghwaite)
Cramp, Mr. & Mrs. John (Ada Shields
Cranney, Mrs. Lavera (McInnes)
Crannie, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold (Elizabeth Maynard)
Creagh, Mrs. Pat (Florence Baker)
Crosskill, Mrs. Mary (Merton)
Cross, Mr. & Mrs. Bert (Lillian Anderson
Crowe, Mr. & Mrs. Walter (Isabel Robertson
Crowther, Jean MacGregor
Crowther, Mrs. Joe (Jean McGregor
Currie, Mrs. Robert
Darling, Mrs. J.A. (Annie
Davis, Mrs. Walter Thos. (Alice Audrey Day
Day, Mr. & Mrs. Fred (Mattie McKinley

Day, Mr. & Mrs. Howard
Day, Mr. & Mrs. Keith (Myrtle Medley)
Day, Mrs. & Mr. Thos. (Florence McInnis)
Day, Mrs. W. Edmund (Mary Belle Gardner)
Dean, Miss Nina
Devine, Mrs. G. M. (Marjorie Lamont)
Devitt, Mrs. Hugh (Scott)
Dobson, Mrs. C. Garnet
Dobson, Mr. & Mrs. Fred
Doherty, Mrs. F. Sr. (Margaret E. Duggan)
Doner, Mrs. F. W. (Pearl McDonald)
Doran, Mr. & Mrs. Cotburn (Myrtle Breese)
Doran, Mr. & Mrs. Stewart (Mildred Allan)
Doran, Mr. Wilford
Duff, Mr. & Mrs. Dixon Duff (Ada Miller)
Duggan, Mr. & Mrs. Carl (Hilda Cahoon)
Duggan, Mr. & Mrs. John (Adeline McDonald)
Duggan, Mr. & Mrs. Michael (Eleanor Cameron)
Duncan, Miss Jean
Dunk, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard (Rachel Hurst)
Dunoon, Jean M.
Dearick, Mr. & Mrs. Jerry (Fern Shields)
Dunne, Mr. & Mrs. David (Jessie M. Locke)
Dyer, Mrs. Jas.
Eagles, Mrs. W. E. (Winnie Nixon)
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Vickie Hindle)
Elliott, Mrs. Elwood (Ollie Fretter)
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. Osborne (Ruby Berry)
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Hazel Kraemer)
Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. (Clare McKercoll)
Ellis, Mrs. Ruth (Reilly)
Edmonstone, Mr. Neil
Edmonstone, Mr. Sam
Edwards, Mrs. Jessie (McLean)
Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd (Doris Stonehouse)
Emery, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley (Dorothy Clark)
Esplen, Mr. & Mrs. Burrel (Eva Jackson)
Estes, Mrs. Marie (Mary McLean)
Fairbairn, Mr. & Mrs. Richard (Sharon Stonehouse)
Farley, Mr. & Mrs. Richard (Mary McFarlane)
Farley, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Gertrude Gardner)
Farquharson, Mr. & Mrs. Leslie (Lillian Brown)
Farquharson, Mr. & Mrs. Oren (Kay Morrow)
Farquharson, Mr. Thos.
Farrell, Mr. & Mrs. Richard (Loraine Carmichael)
Farrell, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Hilda White)
Fawcett, Mrs. O. W. (Violet McQueen)
Federchuck, Mr. & Mrs. Gene (Merle Lamont)
Feighen, Mr. & Mrs. Dick (Jean Kyle)
Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. (Winnie Maynard)
Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. Neil (Janet Maynard)
Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. Norman (Beatrice Barber)
Findlay, Mrs. Magill (Lizzie Frizzell)
Fisk, Mrs. F.E. (Jessie Harkness)
Forsyth, Mrs. W. A. (Ethel Logan)
Foster, Mr. & Mrs. Russell (Jean Cameron)
Foster, Mr. & Mrs. Wilmer (Jean Currie)
Foulds, Mrs. Robert
Foulds, Mr. Wm.
Fligg, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey (Rose Scarrow)
Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. George (Jean Johnstone)
Fraser, Miss Izetta
Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Roberta King)
Freestone, Mr. & Mrs. O.C. (Dorothy Irene Rachel)
Fretter, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Ellen Selman)
Frizzell, Mr. & Mrs. David (Wilma Briggs)
Frizzell, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. (Clara Latimer)
Fray, Dr. J. C. & Mrs. (Anna Belle Bothwell)
Fulford, Mr. & Mrs. Edgar (Evelyn Sutton)
Fulford, Mrs. Lorenzo (Pearl Benedict)
Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm
Gary, Mrs. Clifford (June Day)
Getty, Mrs. Eileen (MacNabb)
Gibbons, Mr. & Mrs. Angus (Blanche Wardell)
Gilles, Mrs. John (Bessie Long)
Gillesby, Mrs. Joyce
Gillies, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Elizabeth MacDonald)
Giesler, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Shirley Bluhm)
Girvan, Mr. & Mrs. Bruce (Katharine Bodie)
Goldsmith, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rennie (Vera I. Bailey)
Gonder, Mr. & Mrs. Murray (Odell McNabb)
Gordon, Mr. Jack
Graham, Mrs. George L. (Johnson)
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. (Agnes Warnholtz)
Greig, Mr. & Mrs. Elliott (Olive Johnson)
Greig, Miss Linda
Gregory, Mr. J.
Grisete, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. (Donna McNabb)
Grunsell, Miss Dorothy E.
Grunsell, Mr. & Mrs. John (Lila Palmer)
Hamill, Mr. & Mrs. Percy (Isabel McPherson)
Hamill, Mr. & Mrs. Sam (Gladys Silverthorn)
Hamilton, Mrs. Anna (Bumstead)
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. Keith (Carol Subject)
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice J. (Alvida Perry)
Hamilton, Mrs. Thos. (Myrtle McAuley)
Hammond, Mr. John E. C.
Handson, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Hanson (Elsie Milson)
Harding, Mr. Frank
Harkness, Hilda T.
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Art (Emma Keeling)
Harron, Mr. & Mrs. Lorne (Doreen Best)
Harwood, Mrs. Percy (Martha McMillan)
Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. Archie (Edna Traynor)
Heming, Miss Alice E.
Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. George (Margaret Jackson)
Hendry, Mr. & Mrs. Eric (Jacqueline Lipsett)
Henley, Mr. & Mrs. Howard (Iva Traynor)
Hewitson, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Katharine Lemon)
Hill, Miss Hazel
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Harold (Loreen Best)
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard (Elizabeth Bentham)
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Robert
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Russell (Mary Morrison)
Hillis, Mr. & Mrs. John (Ruby Aston)
Hilts, Mr. & Mrs. George D. (Marsie McDermaid)
Hilts, Mr. & Mrs. Wayne (Susan Henderson)
Hoath, Mr. & Mrs. Carman (Ruth Lang)
Hoath, Mr. & Mrs. Wayne (Dianne Johnson)
Hodgkinson, Mr. & Mrs. Ken (Phyllis Linn)
Holder, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Rena Easton)
Holder, Mr. & Mrs. Gerald (Ilda Steele)
Hollands, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Sadie Harron)
Hood, Mr. & Mrs. Vincent (Mary Cahoon)
Houden, Mrs. R. J. (Isabel Buzza)
Howey, Mr. & Mrs. Stuart (Valette Mustard)
Hughes, Mrs. Michael L. (Katie McLellan)
Hurlburt, Mr. J. F. (Jack)
Hurlbut, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph (Marie Shannon)
Hurley, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Margaret Morrison)
Hurrell, Mr. & Mrs. Reginald (Myrtle McLean)
Hutchinson, Miss Jessie
Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. Walter (Ula May Jolley)
Iredale, Mr. Gordon, Tracy and Agatha
Irvine, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey (Annie McKibbon)
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford (Pearl McClean)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Jessie Bell)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. (Doreen Ramsay)

Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Everett (Mamie Hindley)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Mac Johnson (Pearl Fligg)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Milford (Mary Peters)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Reginald (Eddie McDonald)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Russell (Maud Leming)
Johnson, Miss Sheila
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. William (Marion Scott)
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson (Muriel Snider)
Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. Archie (Annie McKay)
Johnson, Mr. & Mervin (Lois Rice)
Johnstone, Mrs. Ben (Pearl Brown)
Judge, Mr. & Mrs. Charles (Doris Holder)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Bruce (Evelyn Wilson)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Ernie (Pearl Kirkwood)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Jeanne Morris)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey (Carrie Quinton)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Howard (May McClure)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. John (Florance Brown)
Keeling, Mrs. (Marjorie) Morris
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Osborne (Ruth Davis)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Reginald (Evelyn Davies)
Keeling, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Rose Whalen)
Kellough, Mr. & Mrs. Carl (Marie Batty)
Kennedy, Mrs. M. (Mabel MacDonald)
Kerr, Mr. & Mrs. T. Berton
King, Mr. & Mrs. Bert (Margaret Whalen)
King, Miss Jean
King, Mrs. John (Nina Semple) and Miss Barbara
King, Mr. John
King, Mr. and Mrs. Ross (Ruth Girdler)
King, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. (Margaret E. Wiseta
Knaggs, Mr. and Mrs. John (Laura Stewart)
Knaggs, Mr. John Jr. and Mr. Bob
Knaggs, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence (Doris Snider)
Knapp, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. (Isabel Ross)
Knight, Mr. & Mrs. Elgin (Laura Ferley)
Knight, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley (Wilma Long)
Knowsley, Mrs. J. (Irene Brown)
Kreutzkamp, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Ethel Souder
Kuhl, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold (Mae Majury)
Kyle, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur B. (Margaret Lemon
Kyle, Miss Shirley
LaHaye, Mr. Lawrence
Lamb, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Daisy Wright)
Lamont, Mr. Roger
Lamont, Mr. & Mrs. Turner (Irene Foster
Laverty, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. (Cora McAuley
Laycock, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Gladys Nelson
Laycock, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas (Doreen Lacey)
Laycock, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Doris Morrison
Laycock, Mr. Welburn
Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. Donald (Evelyn Hewitson
Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. Edgar (Edna Best)
Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. Ellwood (Ruth Marsha
Lemon, Mrs. George (Jessie Jack)
Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. Lorne (Alberta McKee)
Lemon, Mr. & Mrs. Percy (Irvine Coleridge)
Linsey, Mr. & Mrs. Harry (Helen Maynard)
Lippiatt, Mr. & Mrs. Gerry (Margaret Moffatt)
Lipsett, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Elsie Hood)
Lipsett, Miss Elsie
Lipsett, Mr. & Mrs. Frank (Muriel McCrae)
Little, Miss Mary E.
Locke, Mr. & Mrs. Lorne (Eleanor Ferguson
Long, Mr. & Mrs. Carman (Nellie Carwell)
Long, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford (Martha Jolley
Long, Mrs. George (Myrtle Cameron)
Long, Mr. & Mrs. John (Clara Irwin)
Long, Mr. Osborne
Long, Mr. Samuel
Long, Mrs. Wm. (Maisie Ferguson
Loucks, Mr. & Mrs. Seymour (Gwen Miller
MacArthur, Mr. & Mrs. Osborne (Jean Stancal
MacCorkindale, Mrs. H. C. (Beth Wright)
MacDonald, Miss Carolyn
MacDonald, Mrs. G. Findlay (Jean Kemp)
MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. Neil (Dorothy Woods)
MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. Reginald
MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. Thos. A. (Jessie Moffitt)
MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. (Florence MacLean)
MacGillivray, Mr. Alex
MacGillivray, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Vera Waddell)
MacGillivray, Mr. & Mrs. John F. (Ruby McAree)
MacLean, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence (Mabel Gillies)
MacNabb, Mr. & Mrs. Elgin (Laura Bumstead
MacNabb, Miss Kay L.
MacPhatter, Mr. Murray
MacPhatter, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Doreen Riddell)
Mactaggart, Rev. Hugh & Mrs. (Jean Baker)
Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford (Margie McReynolds)
Mandeno, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred (Myrtle White
Manning, Mrs. David (Celestine Traynor)
Manning, Mr. & Mrs. Walter (Orla McMillan)
Marsh, Mrs. C. (Bessie Sibbald)
Marshall, Miss Ethel
Marshall, Mrs. Victor (Ethel McInnes
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Burt C. (Lillian Traynor)
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. David (Lillian Stephens)
Martin, Miss Doris
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Fred (Ruth Ashby
Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry (Evelyn House)
Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Larry (Brenda Knaggs)
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. G. (Mary Weaver)
Matchett, Mrs. Ab. (Muriel Prom
Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. Berkley (Muriel Adams
Maynard, Miss Helen
McAllister, Mr. Mervin
McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. Archie (Margaret (Mae) Foster)
McArthur, Mrs. Arthur (Isabella McKerron Bothwell)
McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. John V. (Maribelle Shute)
McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. Reginald (Jerry Masterson
McArthur, Mr. Wilford D.
McCleary, Mr. & Mrs. Dan (Elsie Leighton
McClean, Mr. & Mrs. Robert
McCurdy, Mr. & Mrs. John (Loraine Morrison
McCutcheon, Mr. & Mrs. Alvin (Maribelle Shields
McCutcheon, Mr. & Mrs. Art (Mary Stella Neverusk)
McCutcheon, Mr. & Mrs. Fred
McCutcheon, Mr. & Mrs. Henry (Clara Long
McCutcheon, Mr. Joe A.
McCutcheon, Mr. & Mrs. John (Grace Duncan
McCutcheon, Mr. & Mrs. Russell (Helen Ormsby
McCutcheon, Mrs. William (Agnes Rumsby)
McDonald, Mrs. Alexander (Beatrice M. Traynor
McDonald, Mrs. Arthur (Mary Jane Hughes
McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. (Margaret Dodds
England)
McDonald, Mrs. John (Elizabeth Gardiner)
McDonald, Mr. N. E.
McDonald, Miss Norma
McDonald, Mrs. Peter (Beatrice McKittle)
McFadden, Mrs. C. (Kate Armstrong
McFadden, Mr. & Mrs. James (Joan Ney
McFarlane, Mrs. William (Margaret Elliott
McFaul, Mrs. J. (Mary Seiman
McGarr, Mr. & Mrs. Noble (Flora Morrison
McGregor, Miss Euphemia S.
McGregor, Miss Joan

McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. William (Jessie Johnston)
McInnes, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson (Shirley Bell)
McKay, Mr. Angus
McKay, Mr. & Mrs. Donald G. (Olive May Beattie)
McKay, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth (Isabel Galbraith)
McKay, Mr. & Mrs. Neil
McKay, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley (Maude McKee)
McKee, Mr. & Mrs. Ben (Marilyn Majury)
McKee, Mr. Norman
McKee, Mrs. Percy (Florence Freme)
McKee, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley (Evelyn Laycock)
McKeen, Mrs. J. H. (Mary Winnifred Kirkwood)
McKeen, Mr. & Mrs. Robert P. (Hazel Bailey)
McKerroll, Mr. & Mrs. Alex (Margaret Dunn)
McKerroll, Miss Etta
McKessock, Mr. & Mrs. Alex (Laura Shouldice)
McKessock, Mr. & Mrs. Norman (Mary Howey)
McKibbon, Mrs. Ernie (Villette Hewitt)
McKibbon, Mrs. W. J. (Pearl)
McKibbon, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald (Bernice Duggan)
McKinley, Miss Bessie
McKinnon, Mr. & Mrs. Don (Peggy Riddell)
McKnight, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Viola Proctor)
McLean, Mr. & Mrs. Robert
McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. Fred (Margaret Doran)
McLennan, Mrs. K. (Alma McKerroll)
McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. Cameron (Audrie Clark)
McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. Lorne (Laura Davidson)
McMillan, Mr. & Mrs. Mack (Ruby Farley)
McMullen, Mr. & Mrs. J. Orley (Katherine Calvert)
McMullen, Mrs. R. D. (Anne McQueen)
McNabb, Miss Jessie
McNabb, Mrs. Pearl (Cook)
McNabb, Mr. & Mrs. P. M.
McNabb, Miss Vick
McNabb, Mr. Wilson
McNally, Mr. Paul
McNally, Mr. & Mrs. William (Ruth Taylor)
McPhatter, Mr. & Mrs. Allen (Bertha Shier)
McPhatter, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth (Mae Tarrant)
McQueen, Miss Sadie
McWhirter, Miss May
Medley, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley (Bertha Carnahan)
Meafont, Mr. Fred
Menzies, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. (Bryce Little)
Michael, Mr. Edward
Michael, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley (Eva Adams)
Middlebro, Mrs. C. C.
Miller, Mr. John R.
Miller, Miss Kate
Miller, William
Milner, Mr. & Mrs. William (Cora Keeling)
Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. James (Margaret Lamont)
Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. Russell (Betty Knaggs)
Moffatt, Miss Ruby
Moffatt, Mr. & Mrs. John C. (Ethel McDonald)
Moore, Mr. Arthur E.
Moore, Mr. & Mrs. Harold P. (Walda Cook)
Morris, Mr. & Mrs. Rex (Marjorie Brainard)
Morris, Mrs. Pearl
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Alex (Verna Marshall)
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Beaton (Laura Ferguson)
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Carl, Sr. (Mary Stewart)
Morrison, Mr. Duncan L.
Morrison, Mrs. Jane (Spence)
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. James (Louise Kirkwood)
Morrison, Mrs. J. B. (Theresa MacGregor)
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Mac (Gladys McKee)
Morrison, Mr. & Melville (Mabel Moffitt)
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Peter (Kate Ritchie)
Mosier, Mr. & Mrs. L. (Doreen Morris)
Murdock, Mr. & Mrs. Richard (Elizabeth Bowes)
Murray, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Louella Nigh)
Murray, Mr. T. R.
Nevay, Mr. & Mrs. George (Betty Best)
Nigh, Mr. & Mrs. Warren (Christine Maxwell)
Ogilvie, Mrs. (Mary Ann Henny)
O'Reilly, Mr. & Mrs. Herb. (Pearl McCutcheon)
Orr, Mr. & Mrs. William (Elizabeth Bell)
Parkin, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Fern McKibbon)
Parkin, Mr. & Mrs. Harold (Viola Clark)
Peddle, Mrs. Kenneth (Evelyn Taylor)
Pembroke, Mr. & Mrs. Brian (Ethel Cooper)
Perkins, Mr. Arthur
Peters, Mrs. Melville (Lois Cross)
Pickett, Mrs. Daniel (Margaret McLellan)
Playford, Mr. & Mrs. Perry (Marilyn Stonehouse)
Porteous, Mr. & Mrs. Victor C. (Alma Wilson)
Porter, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Kathleen Weeden)
Ramage, Mr. & Mrs. Thos. (Jean Fraser)
Ramsay, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford (Lillian Gardner)
Ramsay, Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell (Sadie McMillan)
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. Alex (Anne McEachern)
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. Dougald (Violet McKee)
Reid, Mrs. Homer (Ethel Weaver)
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. Walter (Zelma Laycock)
Reilly, Mr. Chester
Reilly, Mrs. D.
Reilly, Mr. John A.
Richards, Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Ruth Scott)
Richards, Mr. & Mrs. Lorne (Florence M. Reynolds)
Riddell, Mr. & Mrs. William (Francis Morris)
Ritchie, Mr. & Mrs. Spencer (Leone Milman)
Rivers, Mrs. F. S. (Kathleen Frizzell)
Rixon, Miss Eleanor W.
Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. David (Blanche Freeman)
Robertson, Miss Janet
Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. Kyle (Dorothy Mitchell)
Robertson, Mrs. Mamie (McQueen)
Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. Michael (Anna Sutherland)
Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Minnie Whiteside)
Robson, Mrs. Dorothy (Brainard)
Romero, Mrs. Gordon (Minerva Waterton)
Rothwell, Miss Bessie
Rudolph, Mrs. Norman (Densie Morrison)
Rush, Mr. & Mrs. George (Carolyn Morrison)
Rusk, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth (Lois Waterton)
Russell, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph (Irene Johnston)
Rutherford, Mr. Robert C.
Rutherford, Mrs. Thomas J. (Nell Sibbald)
Rutherford, Mr. Thomas
Scott, Mr. Charles
Scott, Mrs. Eleanor (Anderson)
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon (Jean Vanwyck)
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Harold (Doreen Davis)
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. James (Clara McGibbon)
Scott, Mr. Thomas
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Wilmer (Louise Cook)
Schmiedie, Mrs. Helen (McLean)
Searle, Mr. & Mrs. George (Marion Henderson)
Shaver, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. (Anne Richmond)
Shepherdson, Mr. & Mrs. Leslie (Elsie Babington)
Shields, Mr. & Mrs. Bert (Bessie Martin)
Shields, Miss Ellen
Shields, Mr. & Mrs. Elliott (Lottie Waite)
Shields, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald
Shields, Mr. & Mrs. Roy (Margaret Moffatt)
Shortt, Mr. Donald
Shouldice, Mr. & Mrs. Edward (Edna Clark)

Shute, Mrs. Milton (Katherine Cairns
Sibbald, Mr & Mrs James (Lily F [illegible]
Sibbald, Miss [illegible]
Silverthorn, Mr Bert
Silverthorn, Mr Clayton
Silverthorn, Miss Gertrude
Silverthorn, Miss Mary
Silverthorn, Mr & Mrs. Orval (Olive Thaler
Simpson, Mrs. George (Georgina Gray)
Simpson, Mr & Mrs. H. G. (Mabel Chapman
Simpson, Miss Kay
Simpson, Marie and Jackie
Simpson, Mr & Mrs. Ted (Muriel Lenton
Skelly, Mr & Mrs. Robert (Bernice White)
Sman, Mrs. G. (Matilda Robson
Smith, Mr & Mrs. A. E. (Mary Best
Smith, Mr & Mrs. Cushman (Florence Fisher
Smith, Mr & Mrs Fred (Nettie Weaver)
Smith, Mr Hedley
Smith, Mrs Jack (Margaret McQueen
Smith, Mrs Pearl (Cane
Snider, Mrs. Allan (Mamie Gardner
Snider, Mr & Mrs Edward (Eileen Nelson
Snider, Mr & Mrs. Lorne (Sadie McVane
Snider, Mr & Mrs. Lyle (Doreen Anderson
Spearin, Mrs Edward (Eliza Leppard
Speer, Mr & Mrs. Allan (Margaret Baker)
Spence, Mrs. Colin (Mary Scott
Spence, Mr & Mrs Earl (Eileen Weeden
Spence, Mr & Mrs Kenneth (Audrey Halliday)
Spence, Mr & Mrs Lloyd (Eleanor Benedict
Spence, Mr & Mrs R. Lorne (Edna Woods
Spence, Mr & Mrs Robert (Nancy Williscroft
Squire, Mrs. Wilfred (Laura Locke
Stewart, Mr & Mrs. Morrison (Eida Laycock)
Stillwell, Rev. Frederick & Mrs. (Adeline R. Paff)
Stonehouse, Mr & Mrs Garnet (Stella Reeves
Stonehouse, Mr & Mrs Wilbur (Bernice McKee
Stott, Mr & Mrs. James (Helen Knaggs.
Stott, Mrs. Thomas (Alma Johnson.
Stout, Mr & Mrs. Jack (Louise Tuck
Stoutenburg, Mr & Mrs Clare (Elizabeth Popik
Sutherland, Mr & Mrs George (Blanche McMillan
Sutherland, Mr & Mrs. John (Ina Scott)
Sutton, Mrs. Arthur (Veronica Hood
Sutton, Mr & Mrs. Orval (Anna Campbell)
Sutton, Mr & Mrs Stanley (Bernice Lanley
Tallion, Mr and Mrs. Charles (Kathleen Knaggs)
Tanner, Mr & Mrs Kenneth
Taylor, Mr & Mrs. David (Roma Waterton
Taylor, Mr & Mrs. James (Margaret Tottenham
Taylor, Mr & Mrs. John A. (Nellie Stout)
Telford, Mrs Lillian Gardner
Teskey, Mrs. Bernie (Alice Woodward)
Thom, Mr W. J.
Thomas, Mr & Mrs. Charles F. (Denna McKay)
Thompson, Miss Charlotte
Thomson, Mr & Mrs Eugene (Viola Taylor)
Thomson, Mr & Mrs George (Lilias Henry)
Thomson, Mr & Mrs George (Christina Moffitt
Thomson, Mr James
Thomson, Mr & Mrs. Morrison (Joan Hinyer
Thomson, Mr & Mrs. Paul (Lianny Waterton)
Thomson, Miss Sharon
Tolton, Mrs. Maurice (Pearl Ferguson
Tomes, Mr & Mrs Frank (Myrtle Walker
Tomlinson, Mrs. W. J.
Toms, Mr & Mrs. Ceo
Tottenham, Mr & Mrs. Edward (Doris White
Towriss, Mr Charles
Traynor, Dr. A. V.
Traynor, Miss Clara
Traynor, Rt. Rev. John J. D. P.
Traynor, Miss Loretta
Traynor, Mr & Mrs. Maurice (Loretta Feehan
Traynor, Mr & Mrs. Patrick (Delores Sadler
Tuck, Mr & Mrs Archie (Christina Gardner)
Vail, Mr & Mrs William J.
Van Horne, Mrs D. (Naomi Carmichael)
Vanwyck, Mr & Mrs. Earl (Ada Simpson)
Vanwyck, Mr and Mrs. E. S. (Alice Davidson)
Vanwyck, Mr & Mrs Elgin (Jessie Galbraith,
Vanwyck, Mr & Mrs. Ernie (Elsie Morrison,
Veitch, Mrs. William (Lillian Foulds
Vesse, Mrs. Norman (Gail Carmichael)
Waide, Mrs R. A. (Sadie Campbell)
Walter, Mrs. P. Elgin (Ruth Kerr)
Walter, Mr and Mrs Frank (Martha McMillan)
Walter, Mr Robert J. (Elmer and Alvin
Ward, Mr Alfred P.
Warrilow, Mr & Mrs. Percy (Betty Foster
Waterton, Mr Arthur
Waterton, Mr & Mrs. Glynn (Lois Johnson)
Waterton, Mr & Mrs. Jack (Rebecca)
Watson, Mr & Mrs. Harold (Jean Adams)
Watts, Mr Olive (Hamilton
Weaver, Mr & Mrs. Arthur (Yvonne Knaggs)
Weaver, Mr & Mrs Charles (Elizabeth Carmichael)
Weaver, Mr & Mrs Grant (Helen Abercrombie)
Weaver, Mr Hollis
Weaver, Mr & Mrs Kenneth (Anne Gillies
Weaver, Mr Raeburn
Weaver, Mr Ross & Miss Myrna
Webber, Mrs William (Hattie Fretter
Weeden, Mr Herbert
Whalen, Mr & Mrs. Charles (Lottie McKee)
Whalen, Mr & Mrs. Ted (Bertha Fretter
White, Mr & Mrs. Allan (Irene Linnen,
White, Mr & Mrs. George (Jean Weaver
White, Mr Robert
Whiteside, Mr & Alex (Melissa Tribble)
Whiteside, Dr. R. D. & Mrs. Whiteside
Wilcox, Mrs. Reginald (Emma Long.
Wilkie, Mr & Mrs. John (Marion E. Graham
Wilkinson, Mr & Mrs. Albert (Amy Muller)
Wilkinson, Mr & Mrs. William (Gladys Tottenham)
Williams, Mr & Mrs H. O. (Mary Towriss)
Wilson, Mr & Mrs. Clarence (Ella Webster)
Wilson, Mrs. Emerson (Florence Newman
Wilson, Mr & Mrs. George (Jean Carmichael)
Wilson, Mrs. Margaret C. (Little
Winch, Mr & Mrs. Walter (Mary Foulds)
Woerner, Mr & Mrs. Henry W. (Mary Murdock
Woodford, Mr & Mrs. Bert (Isabel Tuck
Woods, Mr & Mrs Elmore (Grace Jolley

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Council
History of Sydenham Township

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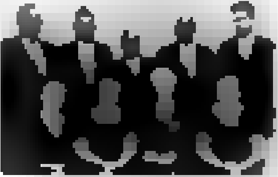

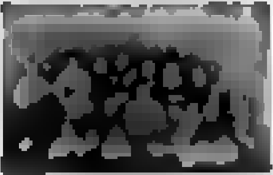

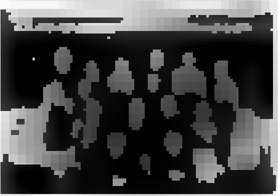

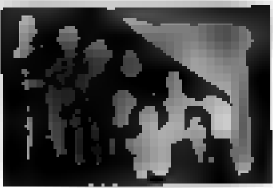

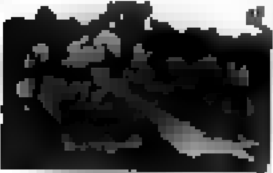

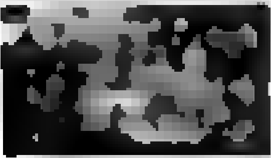

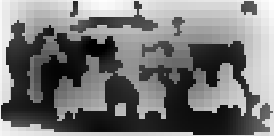

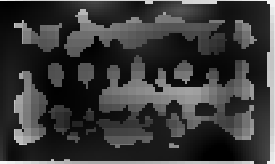

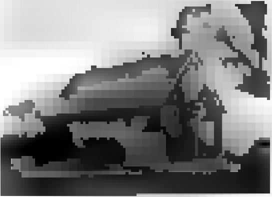

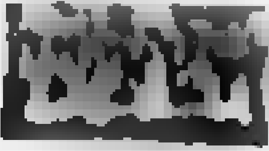

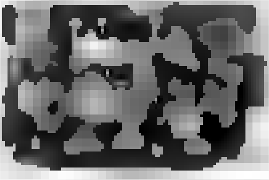

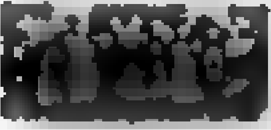

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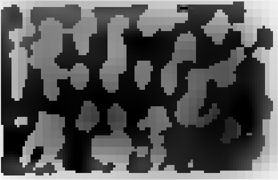

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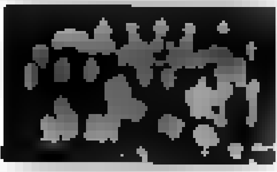

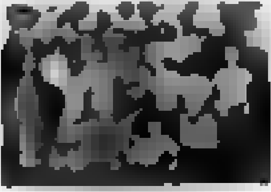

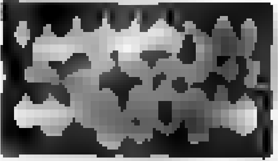

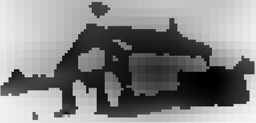

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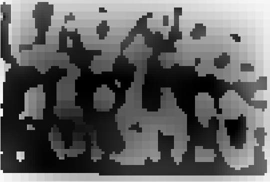

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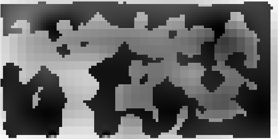

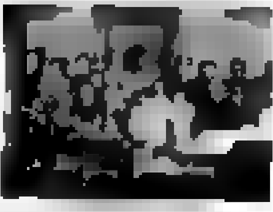

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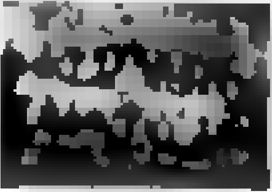

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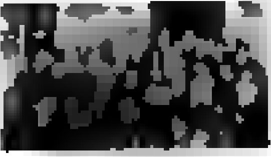

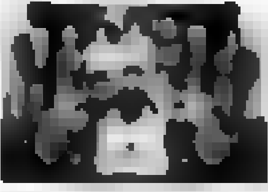

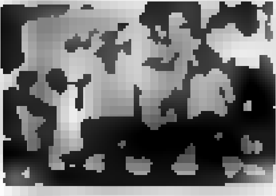

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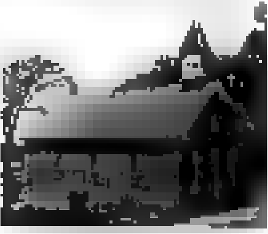

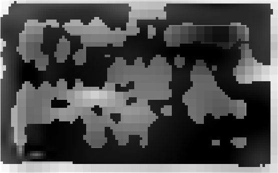

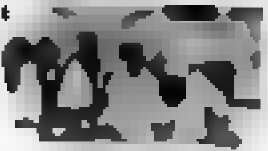

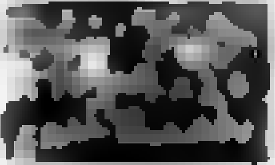

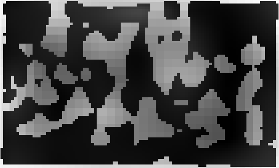

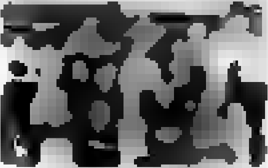

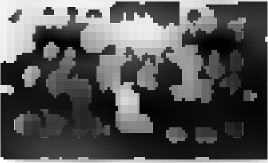

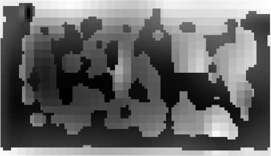

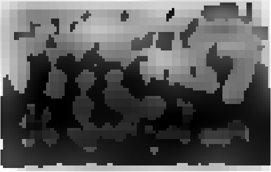

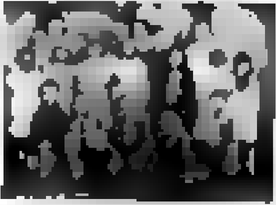

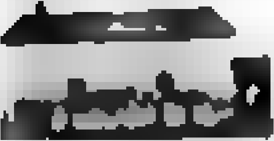

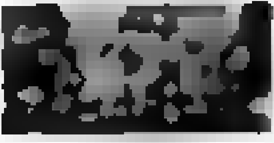

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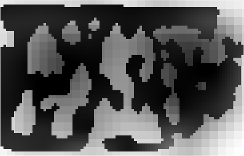

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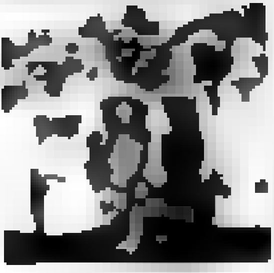

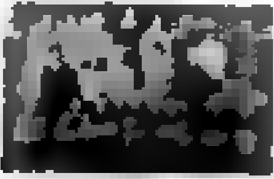

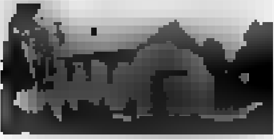

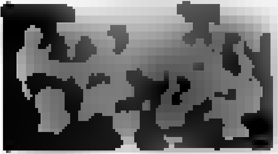

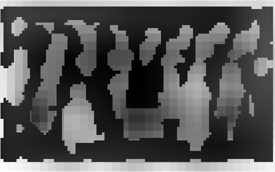

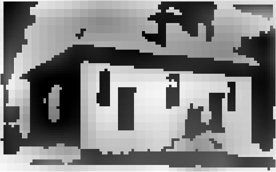

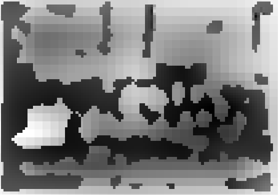

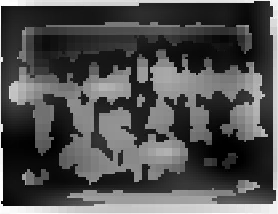

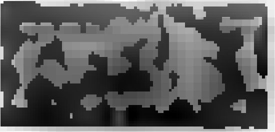

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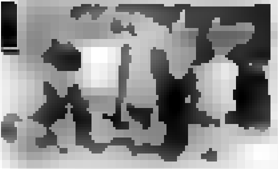

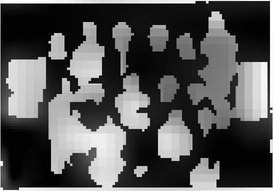

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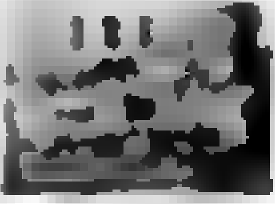

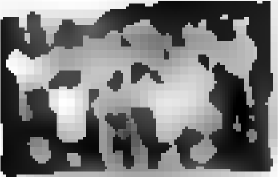

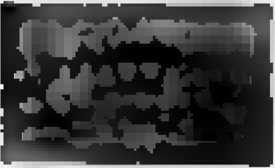

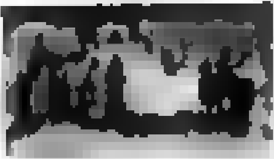

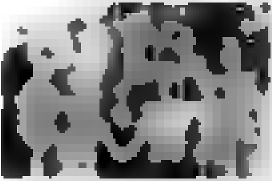

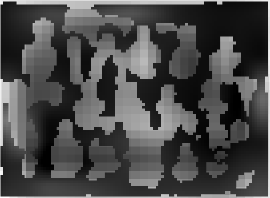

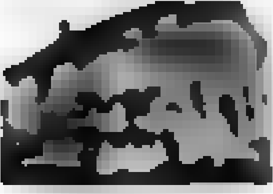

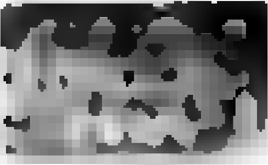

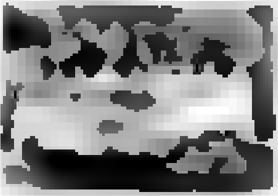

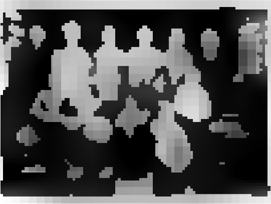

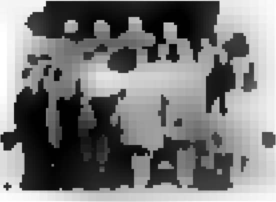

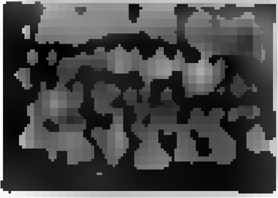

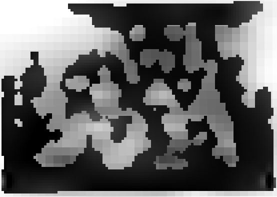

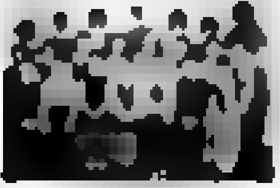

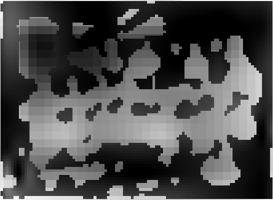

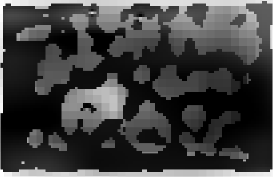

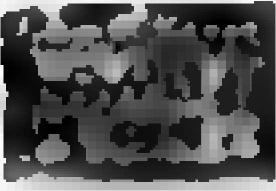

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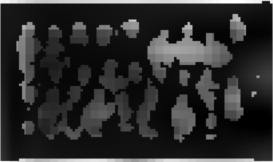

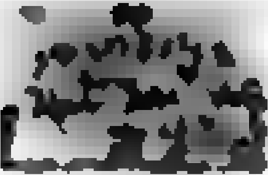

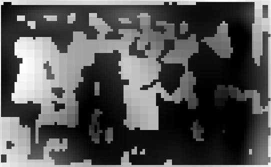

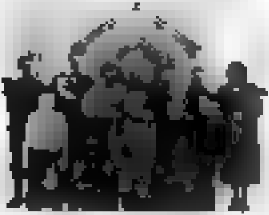

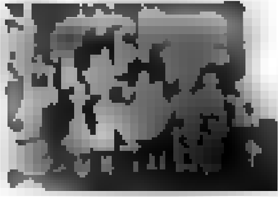

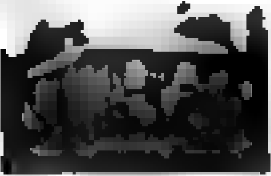

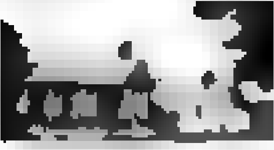

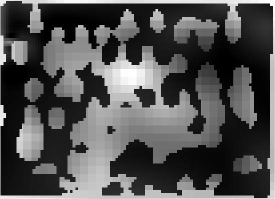

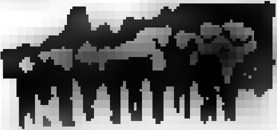

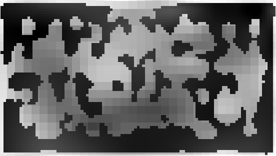

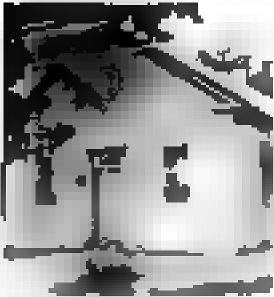

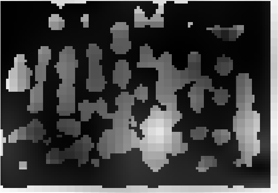

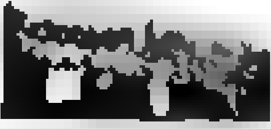

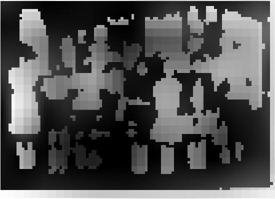

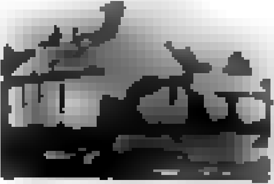

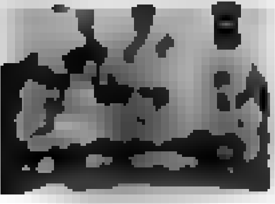

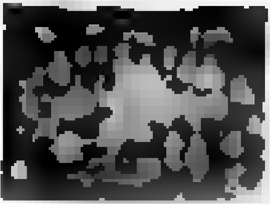

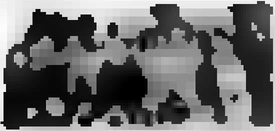

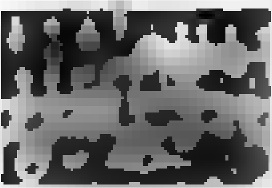

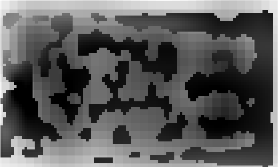

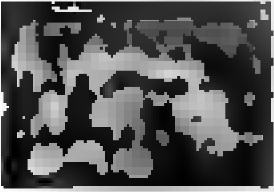

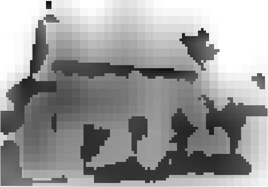

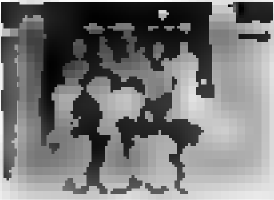

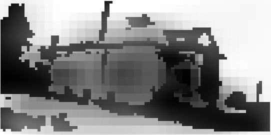

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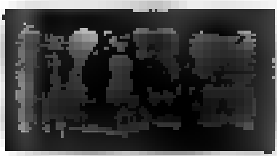

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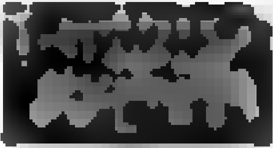

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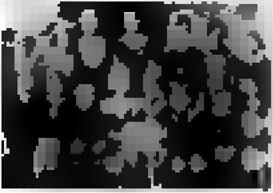

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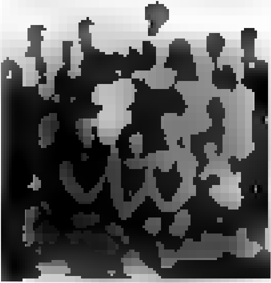

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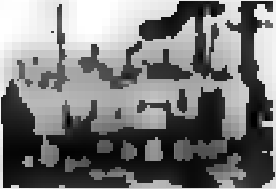

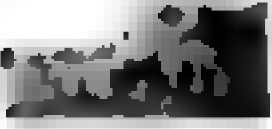

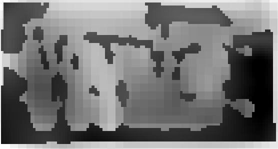

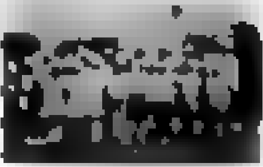

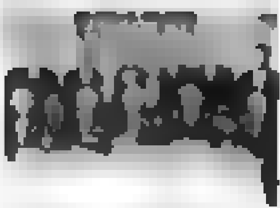

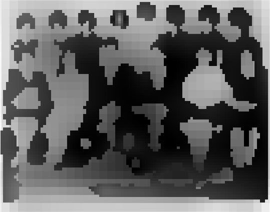

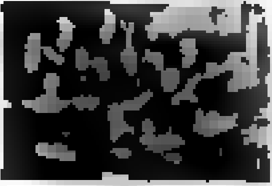

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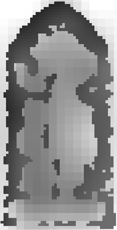

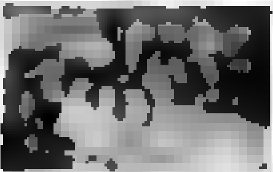

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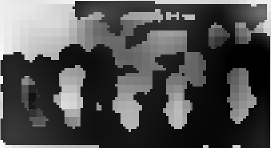

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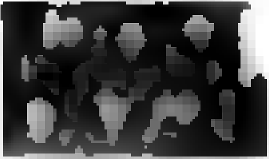

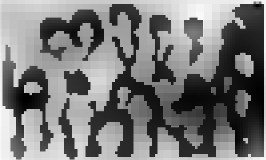

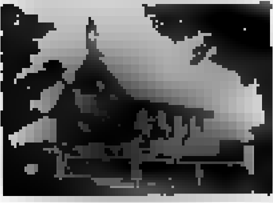

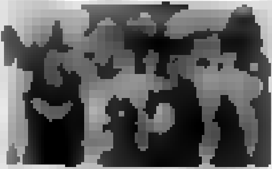

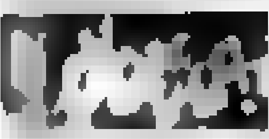

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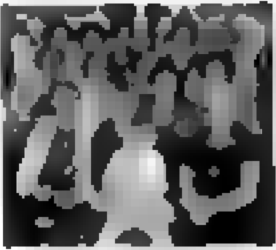

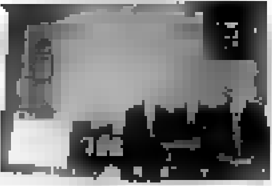

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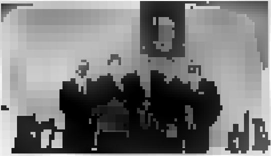

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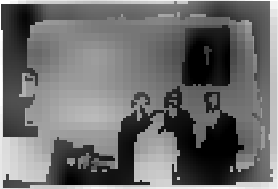

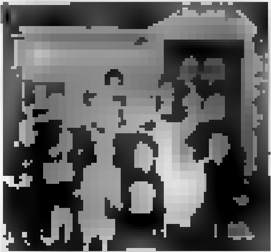

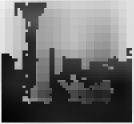

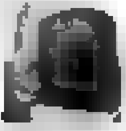

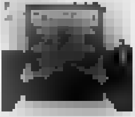

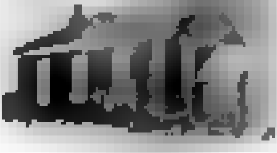

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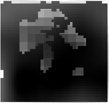

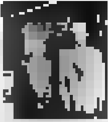

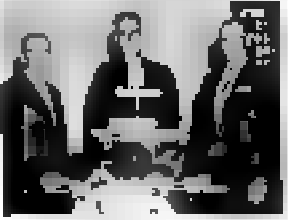

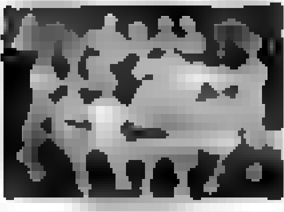

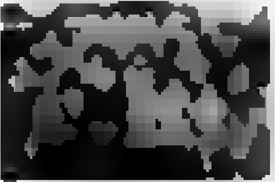

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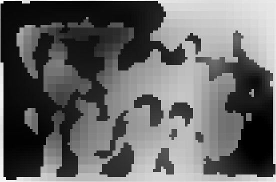

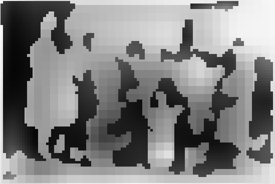

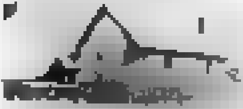

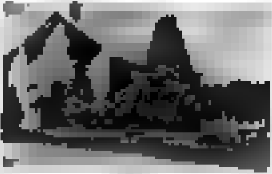

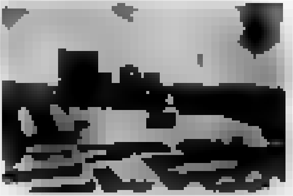

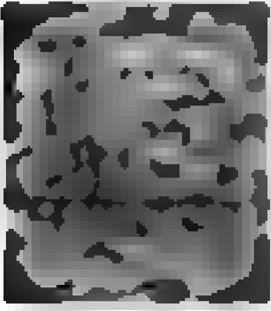

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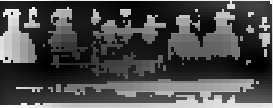

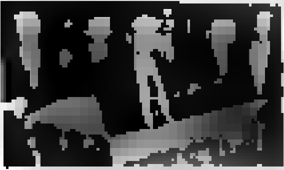

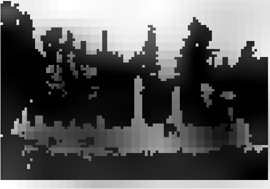

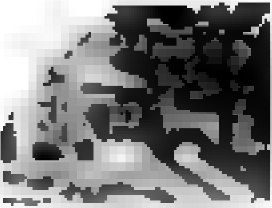

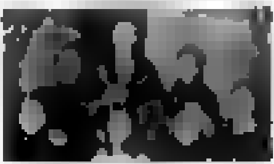

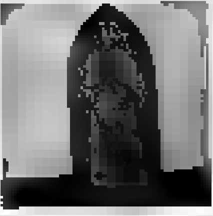

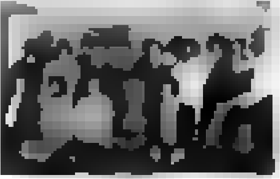

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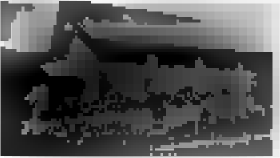

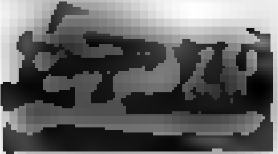

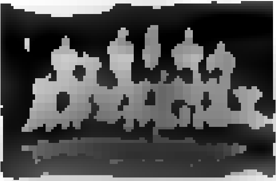

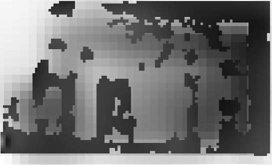

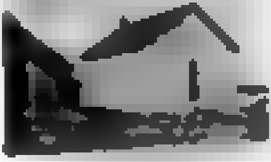

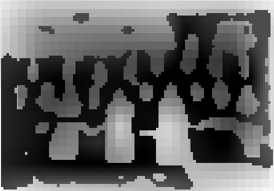

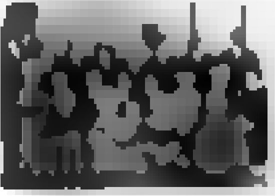

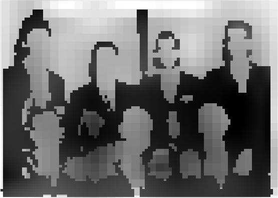

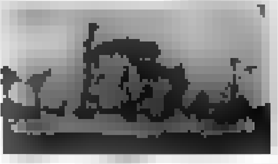

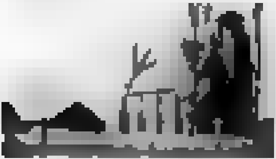

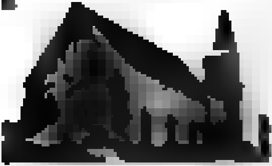

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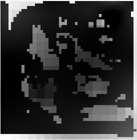

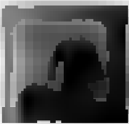

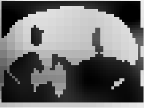

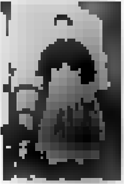

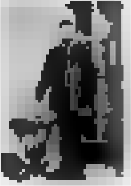

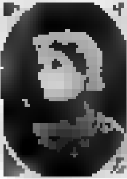

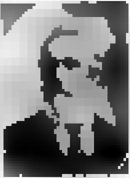

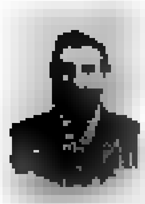

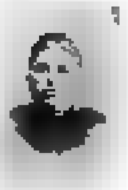

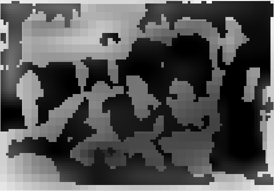

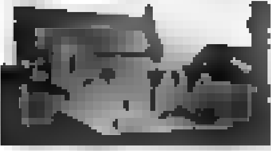

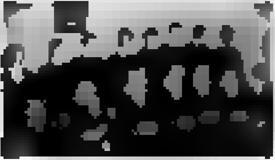

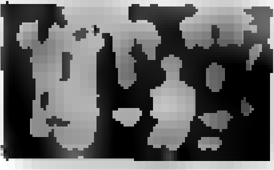

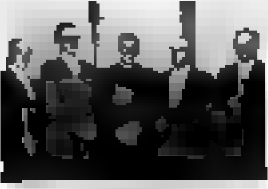

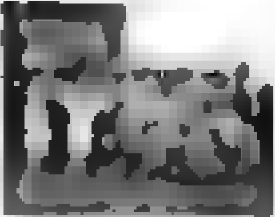

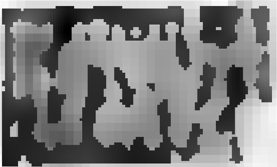

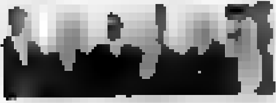

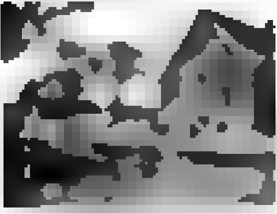

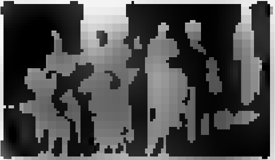

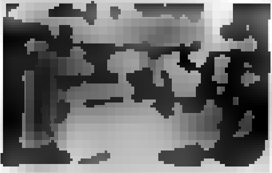

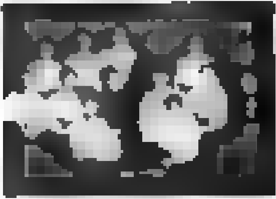

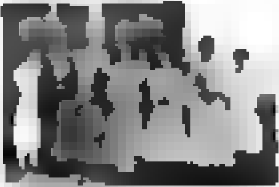

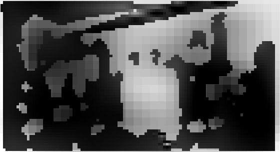

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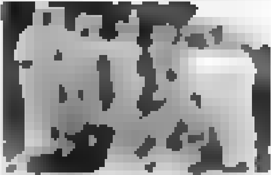

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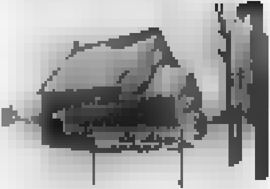

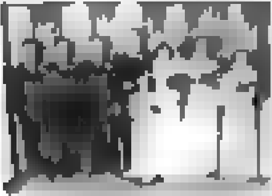

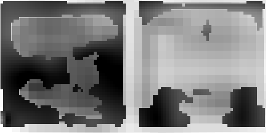

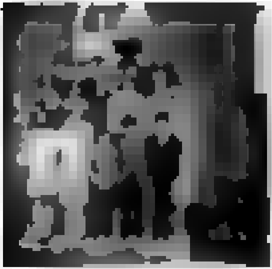

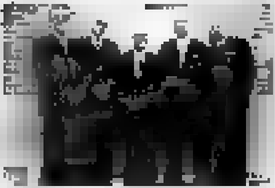

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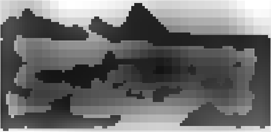

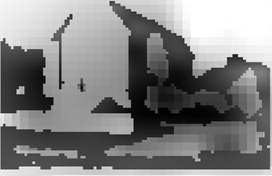

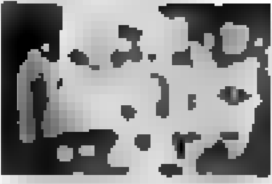

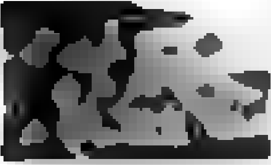

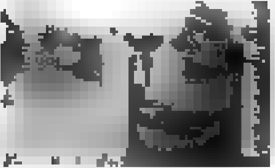

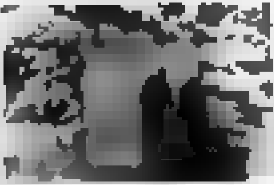

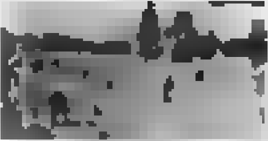

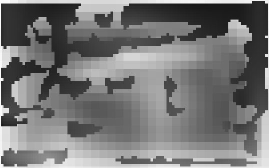

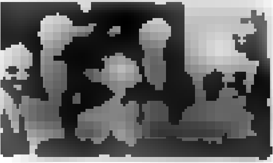

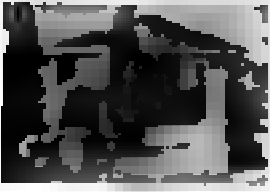

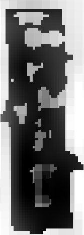

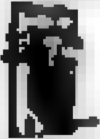

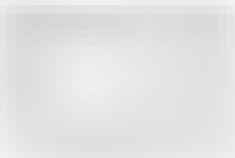

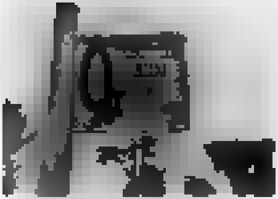

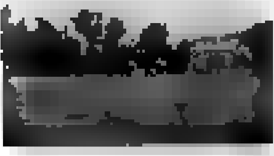

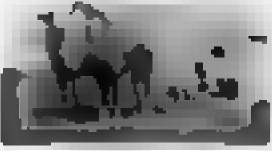

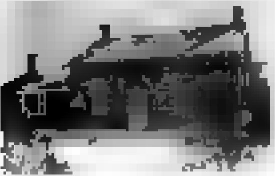

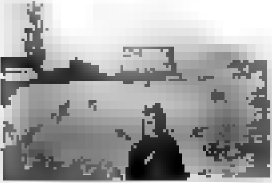

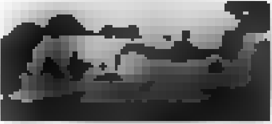

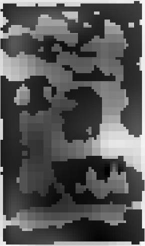

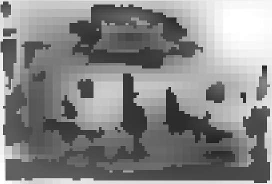

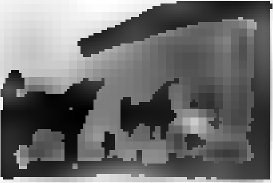

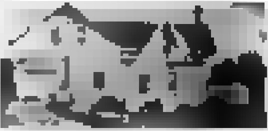

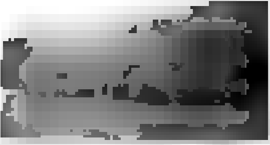

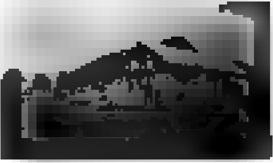

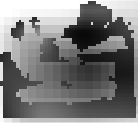

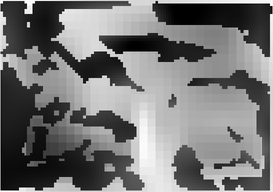

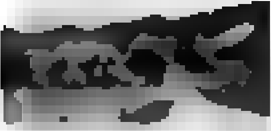

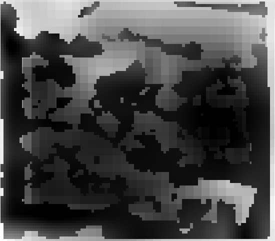

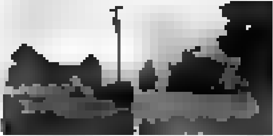

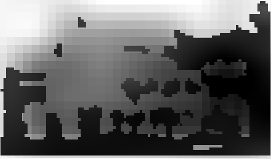

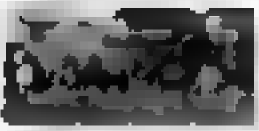

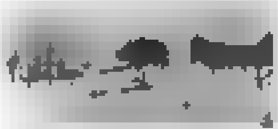

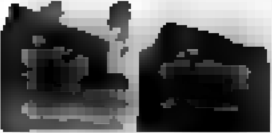

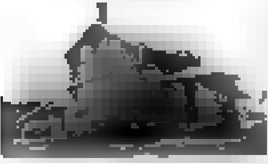

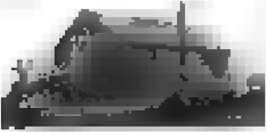

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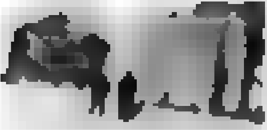

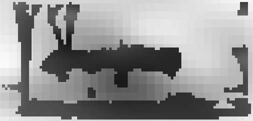

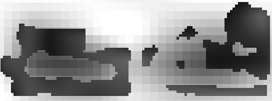

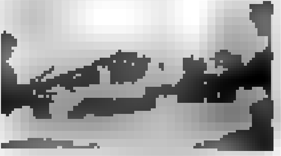

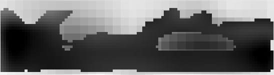

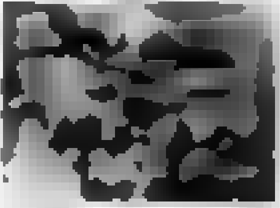

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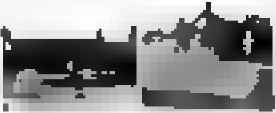

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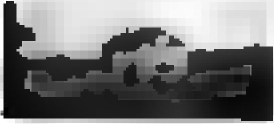

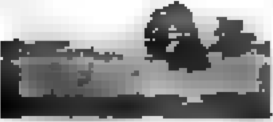

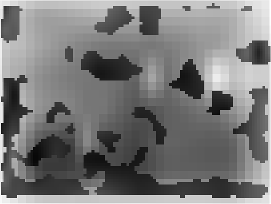

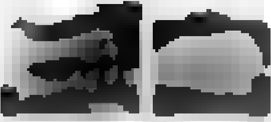

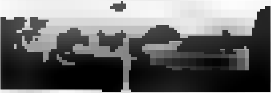

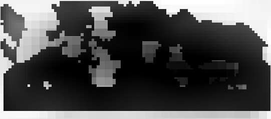

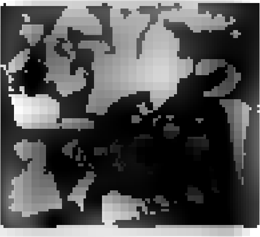

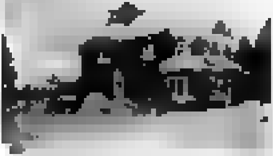

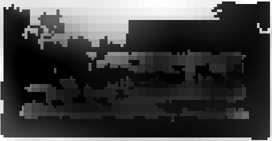

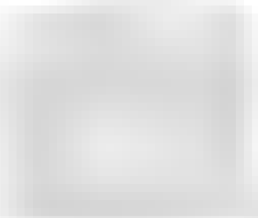

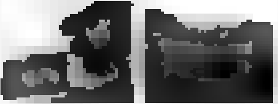

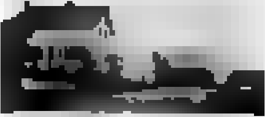

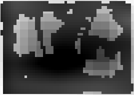

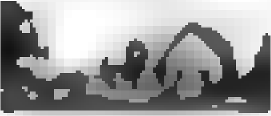

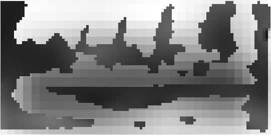

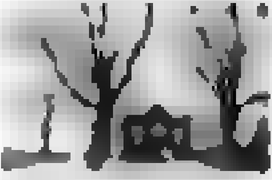

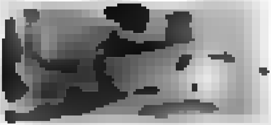

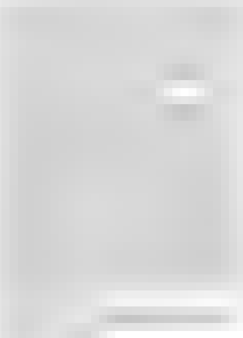

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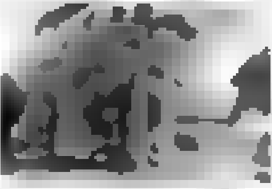

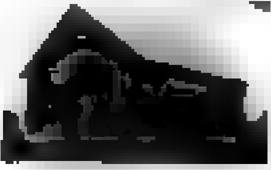

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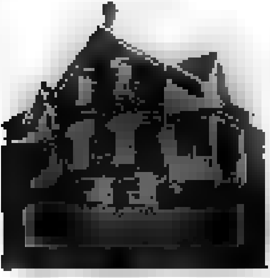

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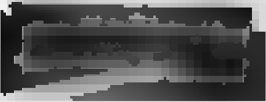

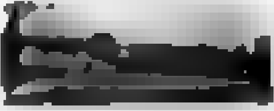

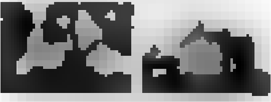

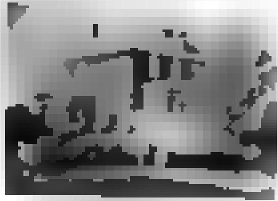

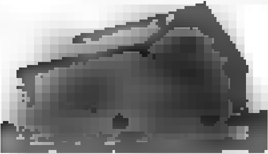

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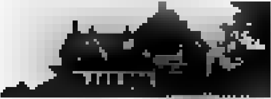

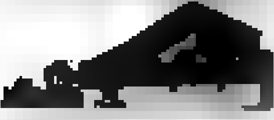

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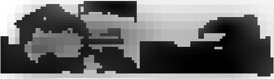

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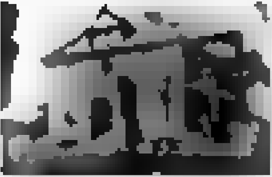

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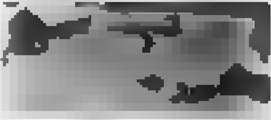

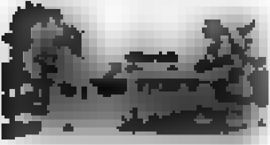

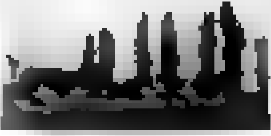

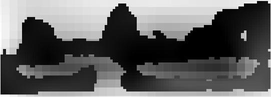

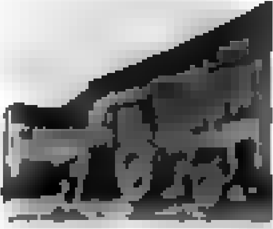

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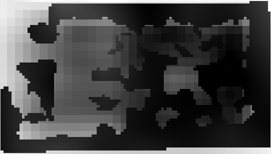

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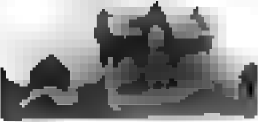

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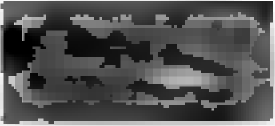

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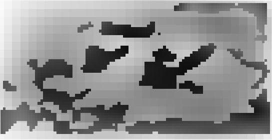

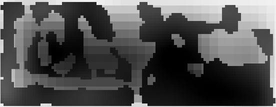

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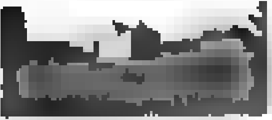

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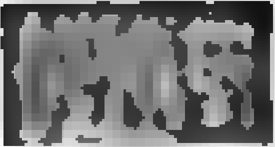

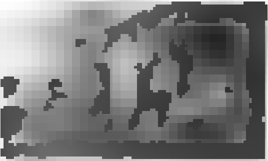

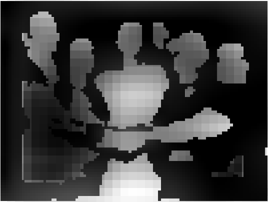

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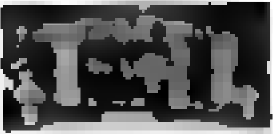

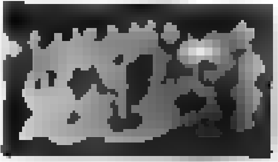

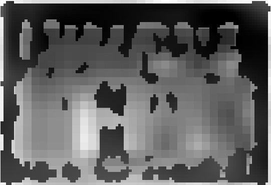

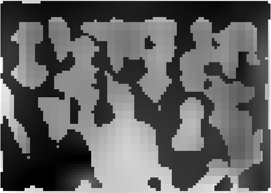

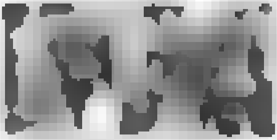

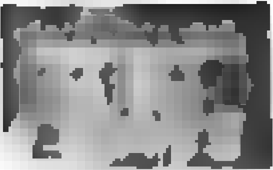

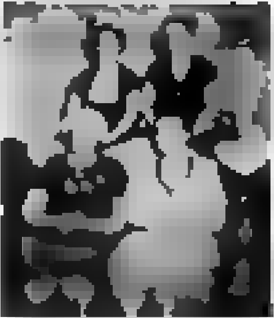

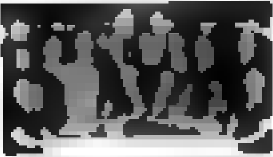

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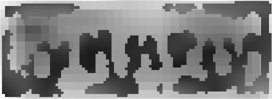

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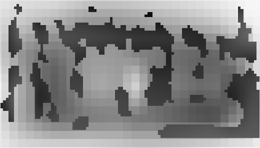

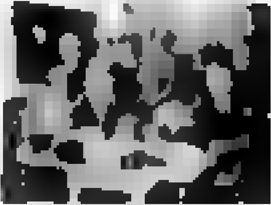

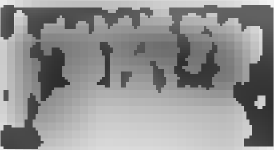

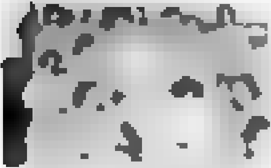

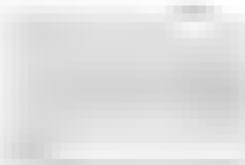

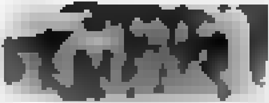

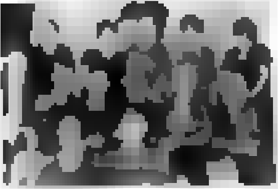

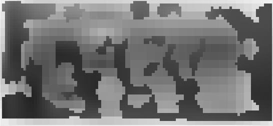

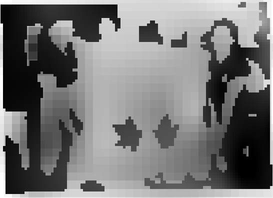

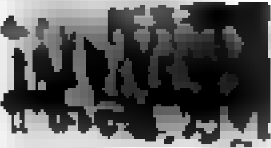

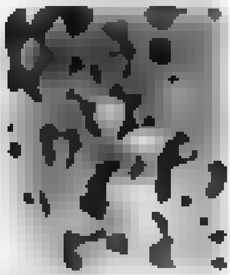

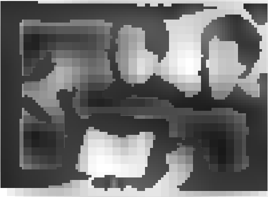

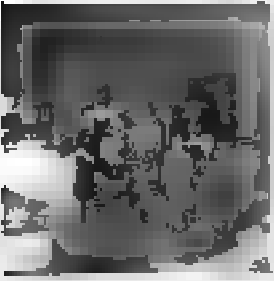

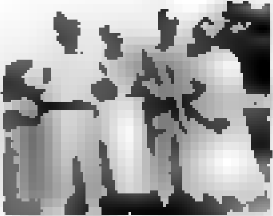

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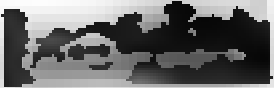

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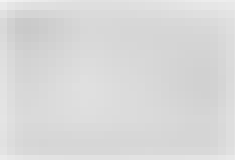

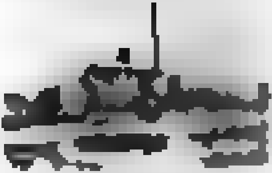

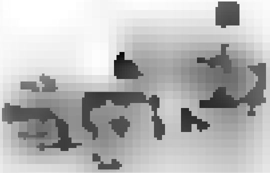

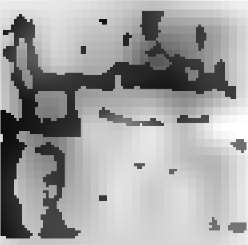

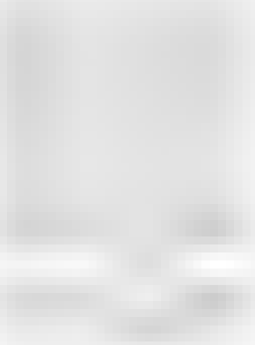

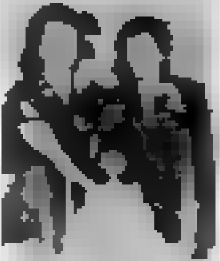

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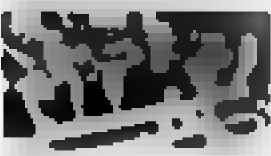

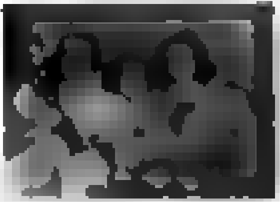

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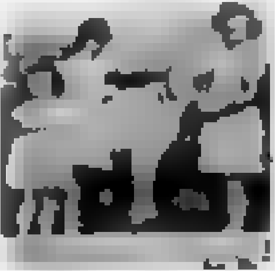

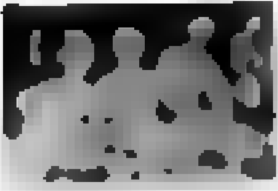

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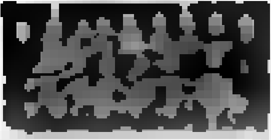

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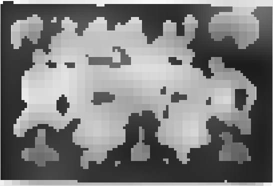

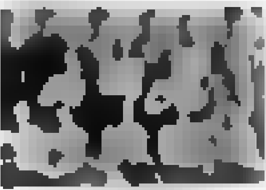

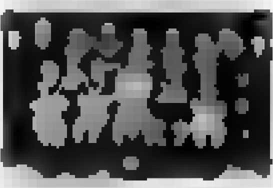

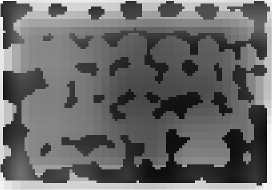

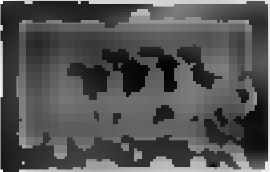

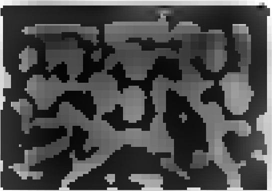

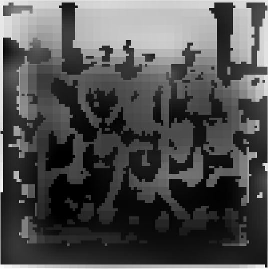

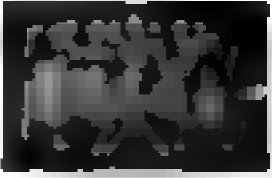

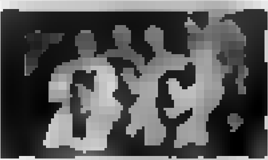

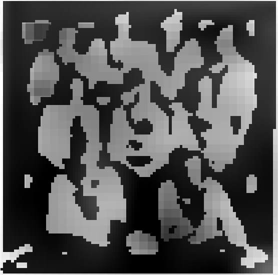

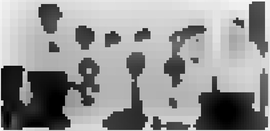

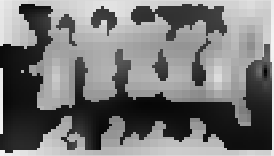

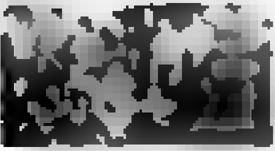

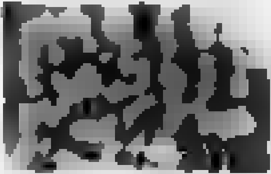

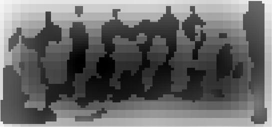

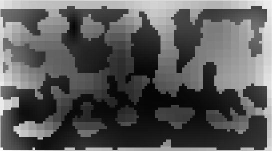

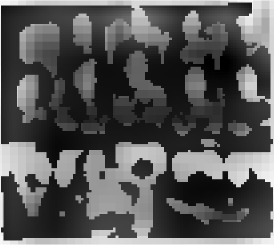

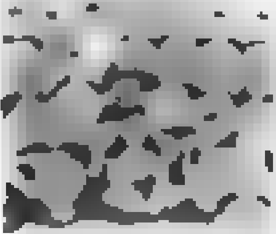

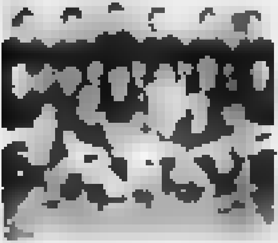

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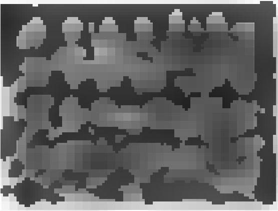

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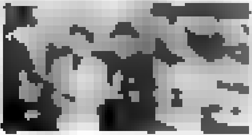

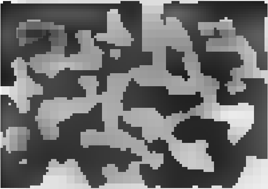

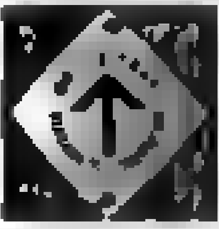

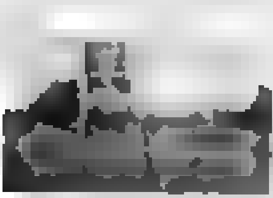

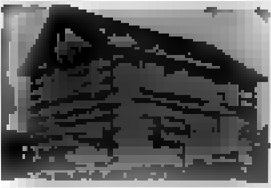

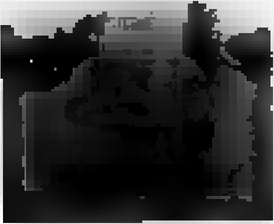

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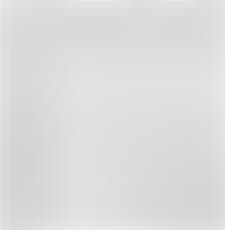

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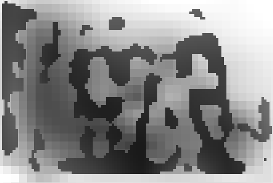

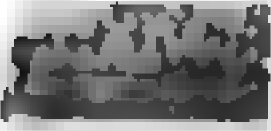

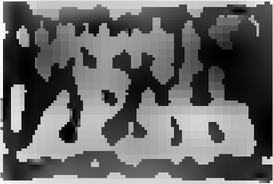

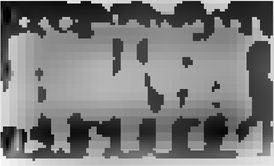

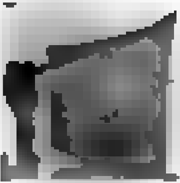

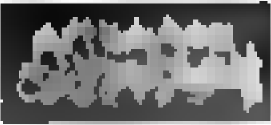

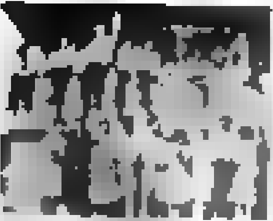

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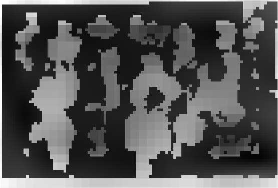

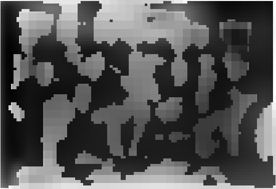

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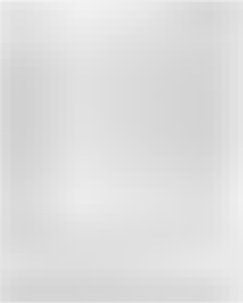

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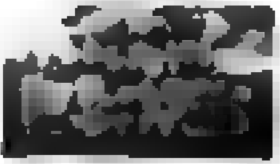

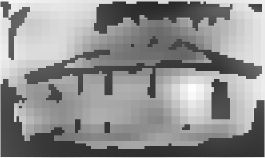

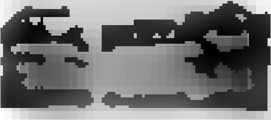

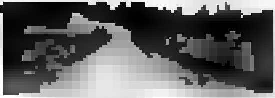

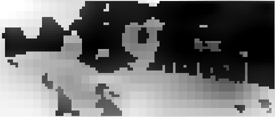

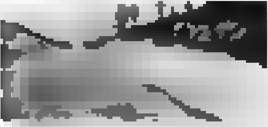

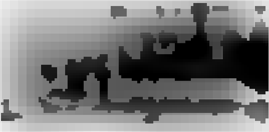

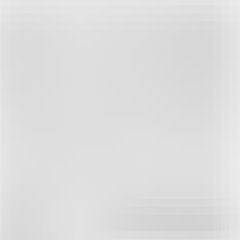

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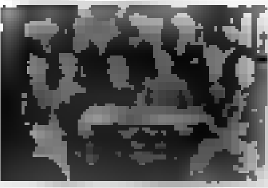

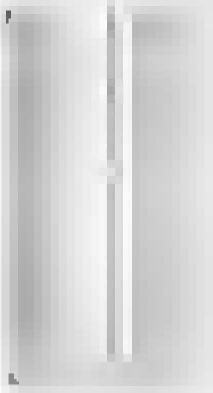

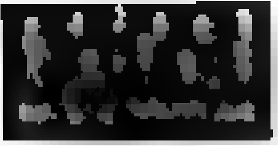

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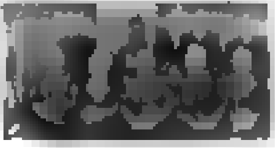

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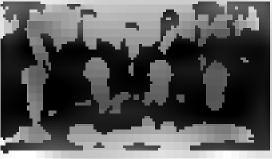

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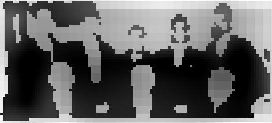

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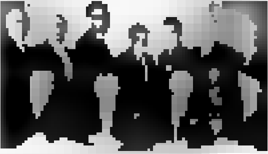

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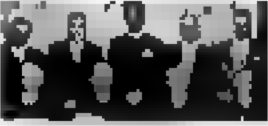

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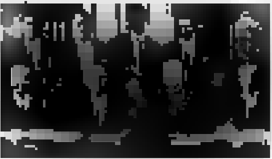

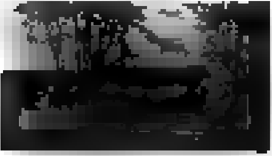

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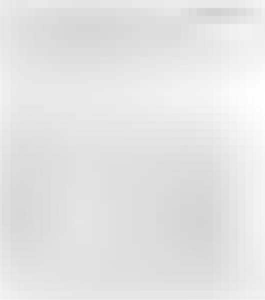

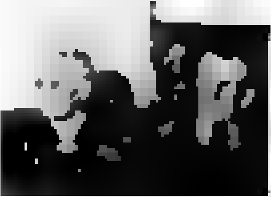

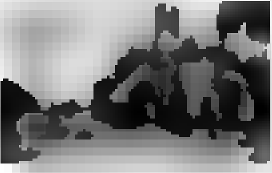

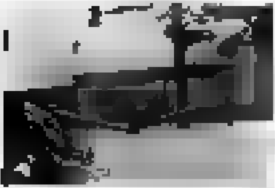

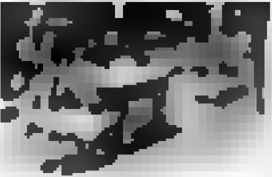

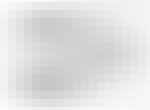

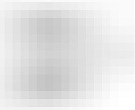

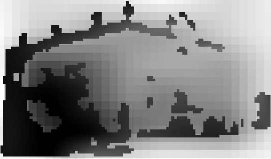

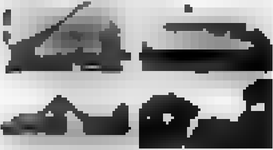

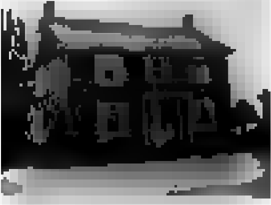

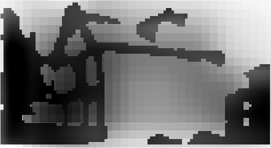

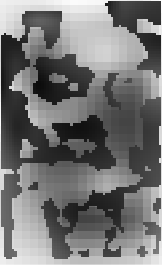

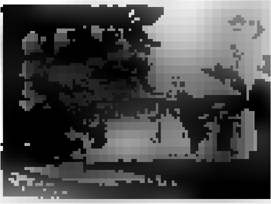

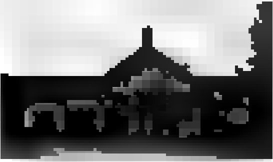

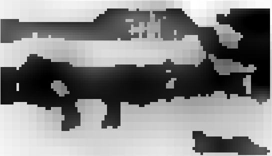

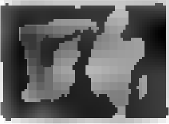

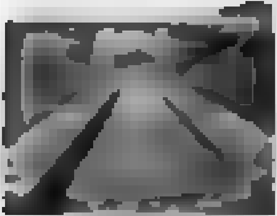

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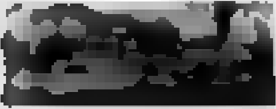

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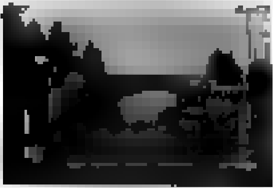

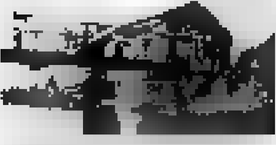

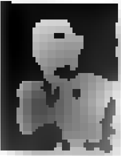

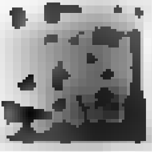

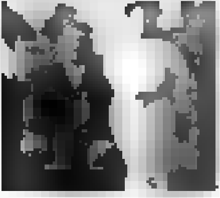

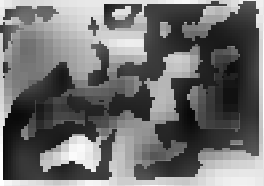

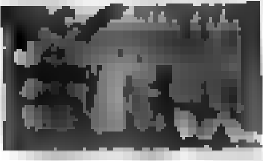

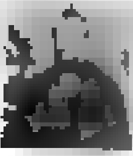

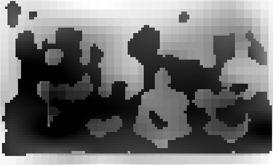

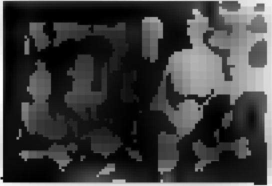

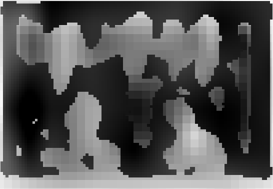

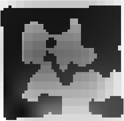

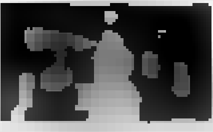

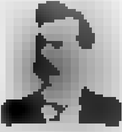

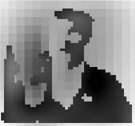

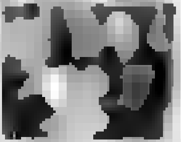

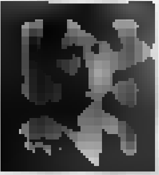

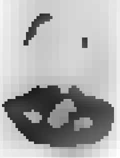

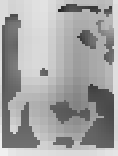

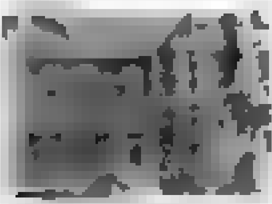

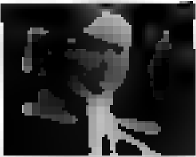

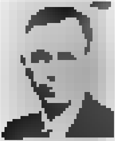

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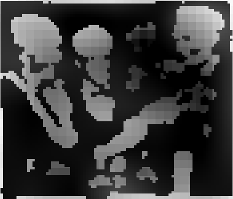

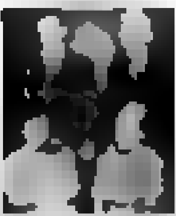

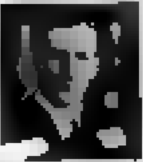

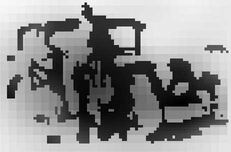

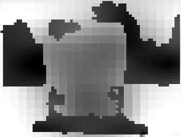

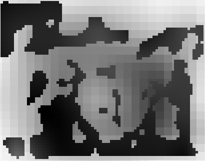

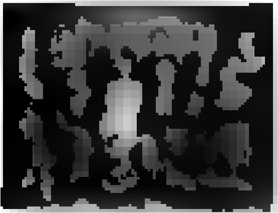

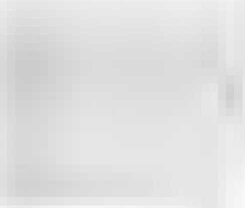

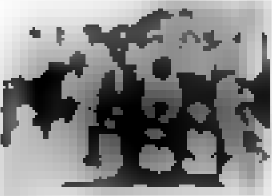

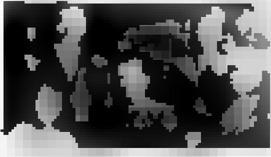

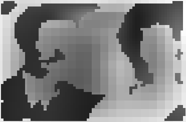

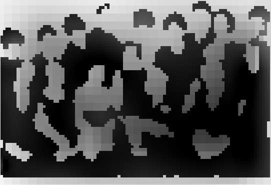

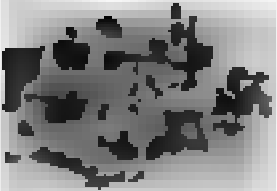

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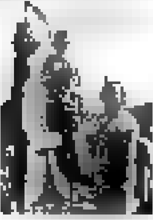

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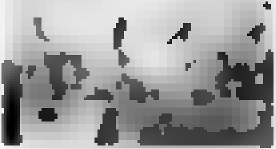

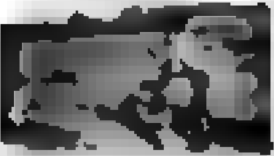

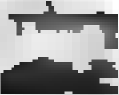

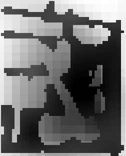

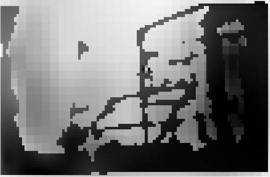

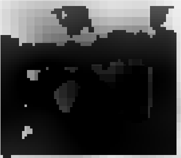

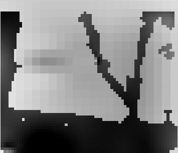

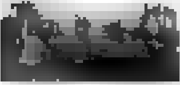

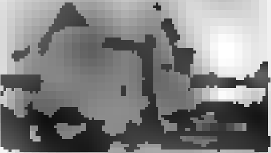

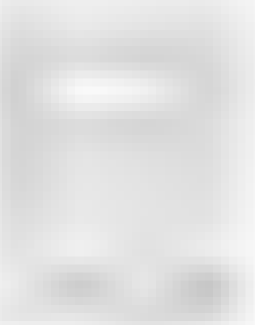

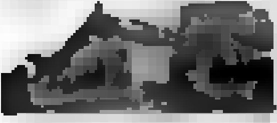

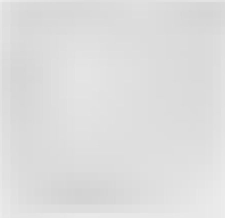

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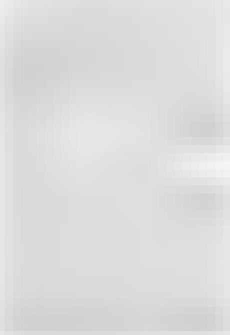

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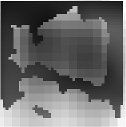

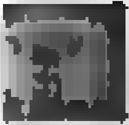

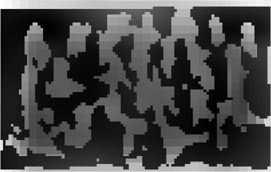

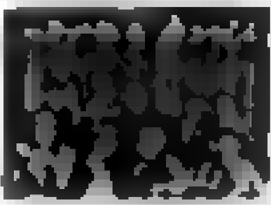

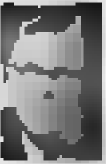

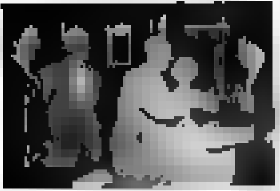

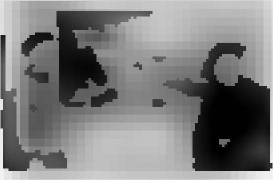

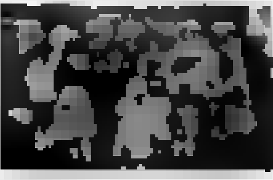

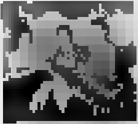

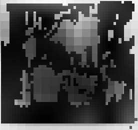

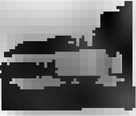

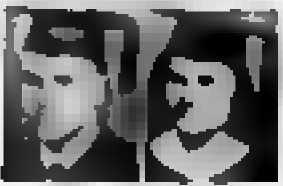

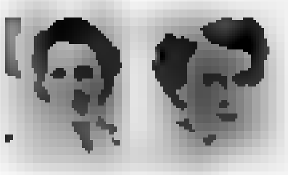

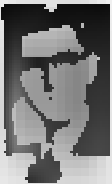

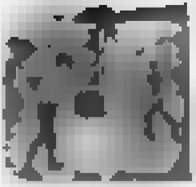

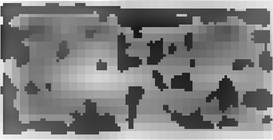

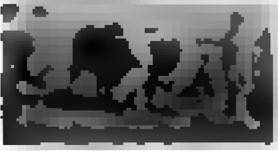

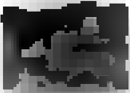
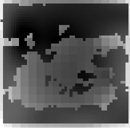
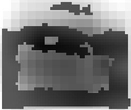

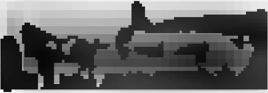

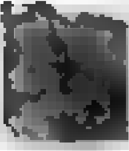

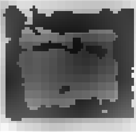

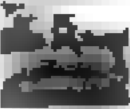

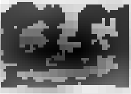

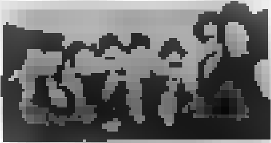

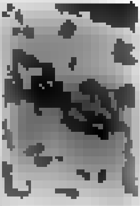

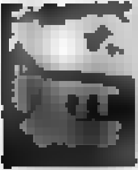

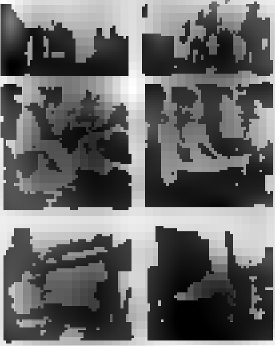

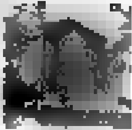

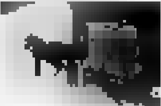

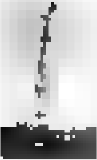

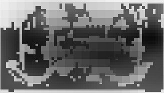

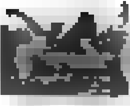

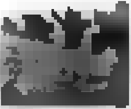

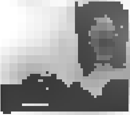

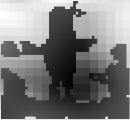

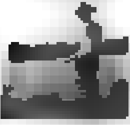

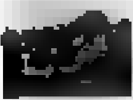

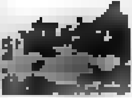

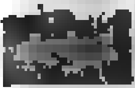

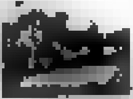

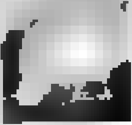

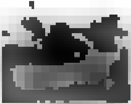

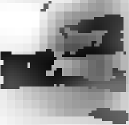

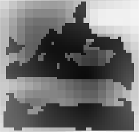

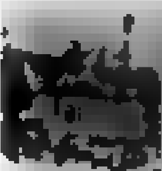

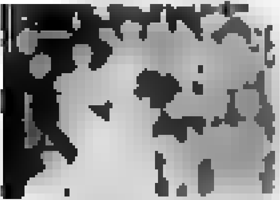

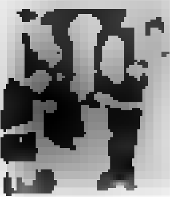

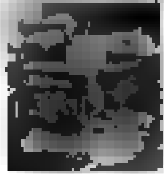

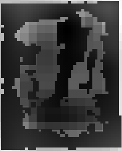

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